"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain today, south to southwest gales; fair, colder tomorrow.
For full weather report see Page 22.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,802. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { TWO CENTS.

RUSSIA PUTS NEW ARMY IN NORTH

Czar's Forces Overflowing on Vast Battle Lines, Press Germans, Austrians, and Turks.

MOVING ON MLAWA AGAIN

Germans Weaken in Centre, but Help Austrians to Check Advance Against Cracow.

RUMANIAN RESERVES READY

War Correspondents Leave Paris for Bucharest in Expectation of Hostilities Against Austria.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 7.—Russia's mighty hosts, hich have been gathering for six months from all parts of the Empire are now beginning to overflow all along the vast battle front from the Baltic right down to Transylvania, besides facing and defeating the Turks in the Caucasus.

Today a new army is reported to have moved out from the north to take the offensive against the German position at Mlawa, on the Eas Prussian frontier. Already the capture, after a bayonet fight, of a village on the road to that town is announced.

The Germans are still hammering at the Russian line, drawn directly across the roads to Warsaw from the west, but, it is reported, with less force behind them. In Western Galicia, however, where they have reinforced the Austrians, they have held up the Russian advance near Gorlice.

Wet weather has intervened in Southern Poland and put a stop to the fighting, neither side being able to move there owing to the high water and the mud.

The Russians continue to drive the Austrians through the snow-covered passes of the Carpathians out of Bukowina, with the effect upon Rumania already predicted, for the Government has instructed the army reserves to hold themselves in readiness to join the colors, and the accession of the Balkan kingdom to the ranks of the Allies appears to be so imminent that British and French war correspondents have left Paris on their way to Bucharest.

RAIN HALTS BIG BATTLES.

Neither Russians nor Austrians Able to Advance, Berlin Is Informed.

BERLIN, Jan. 6 (via The Hague to London.)—The correspondent of The Tageblatt, in a dispatch from the Austrian Headquarters, says:

"Simultaneously with the cessation of the Russian offensive southward in the direction of Neu Sandec the Austrian offensive in Russian Poland came to a stand still. This was due less to force of arms than the unfavorable weather conditions. Much rain has fallen, resulting in a thaw which has converted the whole country into a vast morass. It is physically impossible to bring up heavy artillery, without which the Russian position along the Nida River is not capable of being forced.

"The Russian lines on the east bank of the Nida follow the heights, which are admirably suited for entrenchments and well covered with positions for the Russian artillery fire. The Austrians have entrenched themselves on the opposite bank. There is little fighting, however, except an occasional artillery duel when the fog permits, and also sporadic local infantry firing. No change in the situation is imminent unless developments in the operations upon Warsaw should cause one, or a freeze should permit the moving of the heavy artillery."

The correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger sends a similar report on the conditions in the east of Cracow. On the Donajec River, he says, the adversaries are well intrenched, usually on the opposite banks of the broad stream.

PRZEMYSL FORCE CAPTURED.

Tried a Sortie, and Not One Soldier Got Back, According to Russians.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 6, 8:05 P. M.—The Novoe Vremya says that a recent sortie by the Austrian garrison which is defending Przemysl, the date of which is not given, resulted in the complete annihilation of the Austrian force.

The sortie was preceded by extensive cavalry reconnoissance. Then Austrian infantry advanced in force in the direction of a woods near the city. The Russians opened fire, but the Austrians rushed forward and gained the cover of the woods. They continued to push forward and the Russians permitted them to advance close to their positions before making a serious effort to halt them. With the fighting thus at close range, the Russians opened up a terrific fire from rifles and machine guns.

It is said that not one of the force which made the sortie regained the fortress, those who were not killed or wounded being captured.

The temperature at Przemysl is close to zero.

RUMANIA WARNS RESERVES.

British and French War Correspondents Start for Bucharest.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Rumania has not yet abandoned her neutrality, but a warning has gone out to her reservists ot hold themselves in radiness for service, and developments soon may be expected.

The advance guard of Russians along the Rumanian frontier has been selected from men who speak the Rumanian language and have Rumanian sympathies. According to advices reaching London, these soldiers are being received everywhere with friendliness.

A dispatch from Paris states that developments "of the highest importance" are expected.

Continued on Page 4.

GERMAN AIR FLEET ON WAY TO ENGLAND?

Zeppelin Off Dunkirk and Two Others Reported—French Port Bombarded.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 7.—A correspondent of The Daily Mail in France reports that a Zeppelin airship skirted the French seacoast near Gravelines, twelve miles southwest of Dunkirk, on Wednesday morning, and then turned westward toward England, and that it is rumored that two other Zeppelins preceded it.

"Thereafter throughout the whole day," the correspondent adds, "Dunkork was subjected to German aeroplane raids and attempts to drop bombs, but owing to the vigorous fire of the town's guns but few bombs fell. At one moment six aeroplanes were hovering over the town, but were compelled to retreat. Apparently no damage was done."

GOEBEN IS DAMAGED BY HITTING TWO MINES

Former German Cruiser, Now Flying Turkish Flag, Meets Disaster in Black Sea.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 6.—A dispatch to The National Tidende from Constantinople says the former German cruiser Goeben, which now flies the Turkish flag, struck two Russian mines in the neighborhood of the Bosporus and was seriously damaged. She has two big holes on her water line and it will take two or three months to repair her.

This fact, the dispatch adds, has been kept secret from the people of Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, (via London,) Jan. 6.—An official communication issued today says:

"Two Turkish cruisers were in action yesterday in the Black Sea against a Russian fleet of seventeen units. Despite the Russian's numerical superiority our ships were not damaged."

Since the outbreak of the war the Goeben, once the pride of Germany's battle cruiser squadrons, has had an exciting career. After escaping with her consort, the Breslau, from the Anglo-French fleet in the Mediterranean and being purchased by Turkey, she led the Turkish warships in an attack on Odessa in the Black sea on Oct. 29—an act which forced Turkey into the war a few days later.

On Nov. 11 the Goeben chased a Russian transport, which was sunk by its crew rather than surrender. On Nov. 18 she was severely injured in an encounter with the Russian fleet and withdrew to the Golden Horn for repairs. The fact that she made a slow, feeble resistance in this last encounter has led naval experts to surmise that the innovations for which she is noted are not practical.

When the Goeben was launched in 1912 great things were expected of her. She combined the swiftness of a destroyer with the armament of a battleship. She could make 26 knots an hour, and carried ten 11-inch and twelve 5.9-inch guns. Her armor was 9 inches thick. She was 569 feet long and 94 feet wide. Her displacement was 23,000 and her complement 1,107. She and her sister ship, the Moltke, boasted of many improvements, notably the turning of turrets by electric gear in seven or eight seconds, a torpedo net with a 400-foot spread, and electric steering apparatus.

PEACE WITH SERVIA SOUGHT BY AUSTRIA?

Rome Hears of Offer of Northern Albania and Coast to Montenegrin Frontier.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 6. (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—I hear that Austria has offered peace to Servia on the basis of the status quo, plus Northern Albanian, including Durazzo, and the coast to the Montenegrin frontier.

In other words, a complete reversal is made of what Count Berchtold on Oct. 30, 1912, described as essential to Austrian policy.

At the Ambassadorial Congress at London on Oct. 30, 1912, Count Berchtold, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, who on July 23 last dispatched the ultimatum to Servia, expounded the Austro-Hungarian policy which was to the effect that Servia should not be allowed access to the Adriatic unless his own country received compensation on the same coast.

As the idea of compensation was against the policies of Italy and Russia the other powers agreed to support the first part of the Austro-Hungarian scheme, and Servia had to forego her "little window on the sea."

On Dec. 20, 1912, the principle of autonomy for the land covered by Servia was promulgated by the Congress. Thus the State of Albania came into being. Although the creation of Albania may have been "essential to Austrian policy," Austria has but one vote in the International Commission of Control representing the powers whose business it is to see that the decrees of the London Ambassadorial Congress are carried out. And Italian troops are now in Albania to enforce these decrees.

GARIBALDI'S BODY IN ROME.

Crowd That Meets It Learns His Brother Has Also Been Killed.

ROME, Jan. 6.—News of the death of Chief Adjutant Constantino Garibaldi, a grandson of the famous Italian soldier, in a charge against the Germans in the Argonne region, was received here today at the same time as the body of Lieut. Bruno Garibaldi, his brother, who was killed in the Argonne on Dec. 30, was brought here by two of the five brothers who enlisted in the French Army.

The news greatly stirred the crowd which had gathered. In the assemblage were survivors of the Garibaldian campaigns, clad in red shirts, as well as many veterans of other Italian wars and large representations of the English, French, and Greek colonies in Rome.

The body of Bruno Garibaldi was laid in the hall of the railroad station. The throng there was moved deeply when Ricciotti Garibaldi, a sister, arrived and embraced her brothers, who wore French uniforms. She then threw herself upon the coffin of her dead brother, which was wrapped in Italian, French, and Greek flags.

Later the body was removed to a cemetery, accompanied by a long procession in which were the French Ambassador, the Greek Minister, and the members of the Municipal Government.

The ceremonies were made the occasion of a demonstration in favor of England and France by the Garibaldi partisans.

INSURE AGAINST ACCIDENTS
In the Hartford Accident and Indemnity Co. Policies provide $15,000 maximum death indemnity—$50 weekly life indemnity—$25 yearly. Your broker or Co.'s Branch Office, 100 William St., phone John 6600.—Advt.

CHARGE PENROSE WITH BRIBERY

Palmer and Rupley Assert That His Senatorship Cost a Million.

TELL OF BIG LIQUOR FUND

It Amounted to Hundreds of Dollars, They Declare Before Senate Committee.

"ASSISTANCE" TO VOTERS

Democrats Say Vote-Buyers Availed Themselves of This Loophole to Perpetrate Fraud.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Representative A. Mitchell Palmer charges that Senator Penrose's nomination and election cost $1,000,000, and that of this amount a vast sum was used to buy votes. Mr. Palmer, who was defeated by Senator Penrose in the recent election, made these assertions before the Senate Committee on Elections and Privileges today, speaking on the pending resolution providing for an investigation into the election expenses of the candidates for the United States Senate in Pennsylvania and Illinois.

Mr. Palmer, while not specific in his accusations, explained that he appeared merely to establish a prima facie case, and that evidence of wholesale corruption would be produced at the proper time. His statement was upheld by Representative Arthur R. Rupley of Carlisle, Penn.

The resolution now pending before the committee was offered by Senator Norris before the November election, and refers to both the campaign in Pennsylvania and Illinois. At that time the Democratic members of the committee, in co-operation with the Republicans, prevented an inquiry.

Senator Oliver, in the absence of Senator Penrose, appeared at the meeting and requested that the committee defer action on the resolution until Senator Penrose could be heard. This was agreed to, and Senator Penrose, as soon as he recovers from his slight cold, will appear before the committee and answer questions. Then it will be decided whether the inquiry shall be ordered.

"More than $1,000,000 was spent in Pennsylvania," said Mr. Palmer, "to accomplish the nomination and election of Penrose. The Republican State committee, the Philadelphia City Committee, and the Pennsylvania Protective Union have filed accounts in which they admit having received and disbursed $432,000. The expenditures of the Republican Committee of the sixty-seven counties which have been accounted for will average at least $5,000 to the county, making an additional expenditure of $335,000; so that it is admitted that $750,000 was spent in Pennsylvania for the purpose of insuring Penrose's election.

"The organized liquor traffic was never more active in the history of Pennsylvania, openly and avowedly organizing in support of Penrose, and spending huge sums of money to accomplish his election. Witnesses will be produced who will show that brewers were taxed by the barrel, and individual wholesale and retail dealers all assessed large sums for election purposes. The liquor fund reached several hundred thousand dollars.

"The legitimate expenses of an election in a great State like Pennsylvania are large, but a million dollars cannot be honestly spent for legitimate purposes in a single election. Bribery of voters was common in many parts of the State. Men who never had money before exhibited on Election Day large rolls of bills. These same men, under the 'voter's assistance' clause, marked the ballot of as many as seventy voters in a single precinct, in some instances. Cases are known where voters asked the judges of election for their pay after voting. The enormous expenditure of money constitutes such a general state of corruption by the Republican machine as to vitiate the result of the election.

"The Corrupt Practices Act of the State was openly, flagrantly, and willfully violated by the failure of the Pennsylvania Protective Union to file any account of its receipts and disbursements at the primary, and by the failure of the organized liquor associations to file any accounts at any time. The Federal Corrupt Practices Act was violated with like impunity. That act requires a candidate for Senator to file an account of his own receipts and disbursements, and also of all moneys received and spent by any person or committee by and with his knowledge and consent, and limits the amount so expended to $10,000."

Representative Rupley said that he had evidence that votes were bought in York, Harrisburg, and Uniontown. This, he said, was done by means of the assistance clause. In some places, Mr. Rupley said, the corruption was most patent.

BLACK HAND TO PRESIDENT.

Ohio Man Accused of Trying to Blackmail Mr. Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 6.—James Spano, 32, of Youngstown, was arrested there today by Capt. John D. Washer, Cleveland Secret Service agent, on the charge of sending a blackmail letter to President Wilson. Spano was brought here for a hearing. The note instructed President Wilson to leave a large sum of money at a certain spot in the Post Office at Washington.

Capt. Washer says Spano was in an alleged Black Hand fight at Youngstown two years ago when his hand was rendered almost useless by a knife wound.

SEABOARD FLORIDA LIMITED 3:30 P.M.
Best equipped and only train with through Diner N.-Y. to Fla. East Coast resorts. Via Shortest Route. Inc. 11th B'way.—Advt.

A CLOSE VIEW OF EUROPE'S GREAT

Princess Catherine Radziwill's memoirs give intimate recollections of many persons who have been or are of first importance on the Continent.

In Next Sunday's Times.

BRITISH REPORTER IN ANANIAS CLUB

Major Belcher, Ret., Inducted by Col. Roosevelt with Appropriate Remarks.

YELLOW JOURNALS ABROAD

And Their Deeper Saffron Line Compared with Ours—What the Colonel Did Not Say to the Major.

American newspapers, according to Col. Roosevelt, are more conscientious than some foreign papers. The one American who has been interviewed more often in more different parts of the world than any other declared yesterday to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter:

"The experiences I have had with some foreign newspapers have been worse than any I have had with American newspapers."

The Colonel said this in the course of an interview concerning a publication in The London Morning Post. That journal published on Jan. 1 a long alleged interview with Col. Roosevelt purporting to have been obtained at Oyster Bay by its special correspondent, Ernest A. Belcher. The interview was recabled here and published in THE NEW YORK TIMES. It contained a number of rather lurid statements. To THE TIMES reporter yesterday Col. Roosevelt gave the following account of the matter:

"My attention has been called to an alleged interview with, as is announced, Major Ernest A. Belcher, a special correspondent of The London Morning Post. Mr. Belcher called upon me at Oyster Bay with a letter of introduction from a member of Congress, a personal friend of mine. The letter of the Congressman began as follows: 'Major Ernest A. Belcher, of the Reserve of Officers, British, is returning to England from New Zealand to report to the War Office.' Mr. Belcher also had sent me a letter in which he signed himself 'Ernest A. Belcher, late Major R. F. T.'

"He made no mention whatever that he was the correspondent of any paper and in the brief conversation which we had, other men being present, it was explicitly stated to me and acquiesced in by him that nothing that I said should be for publication.

"The book goes on to state that [illegible] quotes from his [illegible] public that [illegible] service. Others are untrue. [illegible]

"The opening statement, for example, is that I said, 'I'll say anything I like about any subject in the world, so fire away!' Obviously this language is attributed to me by Mr. Belcher under the impression that it sounds like what he would call 'American.'

"It is an expression I never used to any reporter and certainly not to him, and expresses a sentiment which is absolutely untrue and on which I have never acted. On the contrary, as everybody who knows me knows, and as I have announced again and again, as for example in my autobiography, the fact that I have been President has prevented my speaking on a great many different subjects and prevents me now from so speaking.

"Again he quotes me as saying: 'The Democratic party is as afraid of the labor vote that it allows the unions of California to insult Japan.' I not only never said this, but I never said anything that could be twisted into it; nor did we speak of or allude to the labor unions or any labor union during our conversation.

"I have refused to give interviews of any kind, even to American papers. I should certainly not choose a foreign paper as my medium of communication in this matter.

"Much has been said by the foreign papers about American yellow journalism, but there could be no more striking instance of all that is objectionable in what is called yellow journalism than to take an interview with an ex-President by obtaining access to him as Mr. Belcher obtained access to me by means of a letter in which the writer signed himself as a retired army officer, explained that he had been in New Zealand and Australia studying the Asiatic question, and asked to see me without giving a hint of any kind that he was connected with any newspaper whatsoever.

"I regret to say that the experience I have had with some foreign newspapers have been worse than any I have had with American newspapers."

MELLEN PLANS TO RETIRE.

Will Withdraw from Active Business and Conserve Health.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 6.—That Charles S. Mellen, former President of the New Haven Railroad Company, is to withdraw from active business life was made known today when his resignation as a member of the oBard of Directors of the Security Insurance Company was accepted. Mr. Mellen's resignation was received last Saturday. He explained that his resignation was due to his desire to retire from all business affairs.

Mr. Mellen's health, it is said, has not been of the best. While he has maintained his residence on Whitney Avenue he has been spending most of the time in Stockbridge and in New York. Besides being a Director of the Security Company Mr. Mellen is a member of the Board of Directors of the Second National Bank in this city. He will retire from that board also.

BUY BIG COLORADO ESTATE.

Society People to Found a Summer Colony and Game Preserve.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 6.—New York, Colorado Springs, and Denver society people are reported to be in a corporation which has bought the extensive Trinchera estate in Costilla County, Col. Chester Alan Arthur, son of the late President; his wife, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harrison of New York and Colorado Springs are leaders. Several families are interested.

Summer homes will be built and a colony and big game preserve established with golf, polo, and other grounds.

GIRL SLAIN IN STREET BY SPURNED LOVER

City College Graduate Fires Three Bullets Into Pretty School Teacher.

HAD WOOED HER FOR YEARS

Mother and Chums Awaited Victim to Join Them as She Lay Dying in Hospital.

Several persons, among them Policeman Charles Goff, observed a young man and a young woman in conversation in 179th Street between Third and Monterey Avenues, the Bronx, at 4:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon and noted that the young man was arguing earnestly. Goff had passed and was a few yards beyond when he heard two shots and a cry from the girl.

He turned in time to see her running across the street as the young man sent three bullets after her. As Goff ran toward the man the girl fell in a heap on the sidewalk. The man extended his empty revolver to the policeman and said:

"It's all right, officer. I don't intend to run."

Goff led his prisoner to where the girl lay. She was senseless, and Dr. Oguri, who came from Fordham Hospital, said three of the five bullets had struck her in the chest, the right arm, and the left forearm. At the hospital the girl was resuscitated for a few moments, but died at 8:20. She was Miss Susan Lewis, daughter of Samuel Lewis of 1,906 Clinton Avenue, a teacher in Primary School 28, at Tremont and Anthony Avenues.

"He is the man who shot me," she declared when the prisoner, Frank Berchman, 22 years old, of 1,567 Fulton Avenue, was led before her. "We have known each other for several years and Frank has made love to me. My mother objected, however, and three months ago I told him I would never marry him. He threatened to kill me then and he has threatened several times since. Now I guess he's done it."

Berchman refused to say a word about the shooting. He was locked up and Coroner Flynn held him without bail after Miss Lewis's death.

The tragedy was a terrible blow to Miss Lewis's mother and her two children, who had been awaiting the girl's homecoming and, when she was late, entertained for her several teachers in her school, who were to have joined her at a sewing class at the Lewis home. The teachers hurried to the hospital when word came of Miss Lewis's injury, but the victim had become unconscious again.

Berchman is a graduate of City College. He lives with his parents. His brother, Henry I. Berchman, is well-known as a violinist.

FIRE ENGINE KILLS TWO.

Dashes Into Crowd on Sidewalk—Woman and Three Men Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 6.—Two men were killed outright and four other persons, among them a woman, were severely injured here tonight when a tractor-drawn fire engine skidded and ran upon the sidewalk.

The Dead.

HAUSS, JOHN, Centre Street, a bricklayer.
McGIRK, JOHN, Corner Street, a potter.

The Injured.

BARRY, MICHAEL, 150 Centre Street.
BLANCHARD, Mrs. HANNAH, 4-5 Centre Street.
BLANICO, ANDREW, 232 Elmer Street.
CASSEL, DANIEL, 60 Clark Street.

All of the victims were taken in an ambulance to St. Francis's Hospital, where it was found that McGirk and Hauss were dead. The extent of the injuries of the others is yet unknown. It is believed, however, that all will recover.

Engine No. 2, driven by Horace Dean, responded to an alarm shortly before 10 o'clock at Broad and Lafayette Streets. The fire was in the store of the King Confectionery Company. To the engine a powerful tractor was coupled and as Dean suddenly applied the brakes the heavy machine swerved on the damp asphalt and crashed into the crowd that had gathered in front of the store.

Many were knocked down, but all except the six quickly got to their feet. None of the firemen was hurt, nor did the engine upset. The fire was trivial.

ARREST GUILELESS PASTOR.

Didn't Know What a Summons Was and So Didn't Go to Court.

Because he did not know what a summons was, a clergyman who said he was the Rev. Donald Greene of 3,760 Amboy Avenue, Tottenville, S. I., came near spending last night in the West 125th Street Police Station. The Rev. Mr. Greene came up from Tottenville on Tuesday afternoon to call on Mrs. Barker at 621 West 135th Street. While he was there she asked him to take her bulldog and collie out for an airing, and he led them out and started off down Broadway. The dogs were unmuzzled. Presently the collie got away and ran some distance down the street, where it was caught by Patrolman Suerst, who returned it to the clergyman with the admonition that dogs must not be allowed to go forth unmuzzled. He warned the Rev. Mr. Greene that he would have to serve a summons on him if he did it again; and the clergyman, according to Suerst, said that he didn't care if somebody did serve a summons on him. Thereupon Suerst summoned him to appear before Magistrate Cornell in the Harlem Court yesterday morning.

When court convened the clergyman was not there, so the Magistrate gave Suerst a warrant, armed with which he went to Tottenville and arrested the Rev. Mr. Greene. The clergyman was taken to the West 125th Street Station, and at a late hour last night was bailed out by Mrs. Barker in $500. He will appear before Magistrate Cornell this morning.

Smokers may now obtain FALL MALL, Famous Cigarettes, with PLAIN ENDS, in the distinctive plain-new package.—Advt.

1 DEAD, 210 HURT IN PANIC IN SUBWAY; 2,500 PENNED IN ACRID SMOKE FOR HOURS

All Subway Trains Are Now Running Again; Can't Prevent Such Accidents, Hedley Says; Others Say Mineral Insulation Would Do It

Normal train service in the Subway was resumed at 2 o'clock this morning. Regarding the prospects for continuance of the full service today, Frank Hedley, General Manager of the Interborough, said last night:

"Tomorrow's train service will be absolutely normal. We turned the power on again at 4:10 o'clock this afternoon, and began the operation of locals north of Brooklyn Bridge at 4:21. We began the Brooklyn service again at 10:20, and we shall have the entire system in working order by 2 A. M.

"The regular schedules will then be resumed and the trains will be *operated in absolutely normal fashion.*"

CAN'T PREVENT SUCH ACCIDENTS—HEDLEY.

When asked last night about the possibility of a recurrence of such an accident as yesterday's, Mr. Hedley said:

In the present state of the art there is nothing known which will prevent the recurrence of short circuits. There is a large sum of money waiting for the man who can tell us how to do it.

The trouble was caused by the short circuit, but the chief thing that we have to fear is panic. Handling as we do such enormous numbers of passengers, our greatest difficulty is panic. The newspapers would be rendering a great service to the city if they could teach its people, as the school teachers teach the children, to think and to act coolly in an emergency.

BUT FIREPROOF INSULATIONS WOULD HELP.

In a letter to the Editor of THE TIMES, printed in full on the editorial page this morning, Axeres de Aizugarey, electrical expert, points out that such accidents as yesterday's would at least be minimized if mineral instead of organic insulatioon were used, thus greatly reducing if not eliminating the fumes given off when a short circuit arises. He says:

Among the fireproof insulating materials which can replace advantageously rubber, tar, and resin products now used in the Subway, I will call attention to the several products made from asbestos as a base and silicate of soda as a binder. A number of such materials are in the market, entirely fireproof and possessed of the required degree of flexibility, and adaptable for the insulating of cable and cable conduits. The products derived from mica, an anhydrous silicate of aluminium and potassium or sodium, are possessed of high insulating properties and their ability to withstand high temperatures has made them a material of great importance in cable insulation.

CONTROL OF SUBWAY IN NEW HANDS SOON

Albany Decides on State Inquiry and Reorganization of P. S. Commissions.

WHITMAN SEES LEADERS

Action Into Fire at Once—Action Expected Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Today's fire in the Subway, with its attendant panic, has brought to a head the plans long entertained by Gov. Whitman for an investigation and reorganization of the Public Service Commissions. After conferences with the Republican leaders of the Legislature this afternoon the Governor announced that he expected to see definite steps taken to launch an inquiry, preliminary to a general reconstruction of these bodies, soon after the Legislature resumes its sessions next week.

If the plan the Governor now has in view is consummated it will be an investigation through a Legislative Committee. The Governor, however, has made it clear to the leaders that he is anxious to have a say in the selection of the Legislative inquisitors as well as in the selection of counsel for the prospective committee. Should the Legislature fail to act promptly, or should its action be disappointing from the Governor's point of view, he is prepared to invoke his powers under the Moreland act and order an investigation by a commissioner of his own selection.

A concurrent resolution was introduced in the Senate today providing for an investigation of today's Subway fire, as well as of the Public Service Commissions. It calls for the appointment of three Senators by the Lieutenant Governor and five Assemblymen by the Speaker, and provides for an appropriation of $25,000. The sponsor for this measure was Senator William M. Bennett, a Progressive Republican who represents the Eighteenth Senate District on the upper west side of Manhattan. Senator Bennett urged the immediate adoption of the resolution, but this move was blocked by President pro tem Brown under a general agreement that the Senate should do nothing but organize and receive the Governor's message on the opening day.

As the standing committees of the Senate have not as yet been appointed, the Bennett resolution was laid on the table. It is probable that this resolution will be referred to the new Public Service Committee when the Senate meets next week. It may be re-drafted and submitted to the Senate as a committee measure and be made a vehicle for the use of an investigation Gov. Whitman is anxious to see started.

"The Subway accident did not prompt this proposed investigation," said Gov. Whitman tonight. "I have had it in mind for quite some time as a result of complaints I have received from many responsible sources. These complaints cover practically every phase of Public Service Commission activities and are related not only to the regulation of traffic, but to the supervision exercised by the commission in New York City over construction work. The deplorable event of today has, I think, emphasized the need for immediate action."

The Governor was reticent with regard to both the prospective investigation and his plans of reorganization. About three weeks ago Mr. Whitman was outspoken in opposition to any change which had in view the consolidation of the two commissions into one body, on the ground that the commission exercising supervision in the metropolitan district was confronted with problems differing in a marked degree from those with which the up-State commission is called upon to deal.

From the Governor's home today, however, it would appear that his views have been modified to some extent and that it is distinctly within the realm of possibility that he might be induced to subscribe to a reorganization, providing for one commission of seven members, with one assigned to New York City, to take the place of the present two commissions of five members each.

PERKINS AT WORK TO FIX THE BLAME

District Attorney Takes Testimony of Hedley and Others Near Scene of Fire.

FIRE ALARM LONG DELAYED

Question of Cocked Doors Arises and Company Gives Out Rule Again Such Action.

Special to The New York Times.

District Attorney Charles A. Perkins yesterday started an investigation into the Subway disaster to ascertain where the responsibility for it lay. Such evidence as he took was designed chiefly to place upon record the testimony as to the actual facts that might, by lapse of time, suffer change. While he would not express an opinion, it was gathered that the evidence taken did not indicate that the accident was other than one practically unpreventable.

The District Attorney obtained the names and addresses of more than 100 passengers and others who figured in the accident, and will continue a more extensive and deliberate investigation. Two of the most important witnesses will be Daniel Walsh, the motorman, and Daniel Sullivan, the conductor, of the local train in the fire zone. Both men were taken to the District Attorney's office late in the afternoon, but they were still so ill and dazed that Mr. Perkins realized it would be impossible to obtain a coherent statement. He sent them to the company's physician, with instructions to return today.

Sullivan, the conductor, could merely state, with a vacant stare, that he remembered helping a woman out of a "car ahead." The District Attorney was inclined to believe that the "car ahead" meant the protruding front cars of the southbound express train, since there was no other evidence of any local train being caught in the accident ahead of Sullivan's.

Perkins Begins Inquiry.

Mr. Perkins got the first news of the accident at 9:10 o'clock at the Times Square station. He was delayed, but hurried uptown without breakfast, and reached Fifty-fifth Street and Broadway, where the rescue work had been carried on at the ventilator area under the sidewalk, about 10:43 o'clock. This was just in front of the Buick automobile store, in one of the offices of which Mr. Perkins immediately began to take testimony. With him were Inspector Faurot of the Detective Bureau, Police Inspector John F. Dwyer, Capt. Arthur C. Carey of the Homicide Bureau, Assistant District Attorney Lucien Breckinridge, and a stenographer and detectives attached to the District Attorney's office. There were present also Coroners Israel Feinberg and Herman Hellenstein, and Dr. Otto H. Schultze, Coroners' physician.

Mrs. Henry Russell Drowne of 308 West Seventy-eighth Street described the work of rescue in which she had aided above the areaway. This testimony was to establish the circumstances of the death of the then unidentified woman whom Mrs. Drowne had assisted.

Mrs. Drowne was testifying when detective whispered to the District Attorney that employes of the Interborough were tearing down overhead cables in the Subway before the police could take pictures. Inspector Faurot dispatched two detectives to take notes of the work.

Frank Hedley, Vice President and General Manager of the Interborough, explained to Mr. Perkins the electrical equipment at the scene of the accident. A high-tension alternating current was sent, he explained, through cables in a special conduit from the power house at Fifty-ninth Street and the North River to the manhole at Fifty-third Street with 11,000 volts. Thence it was carried to the sub-station on Fifty-third Street west of Sixth Avenue, where it was converted into direct current of 630 volts and led back to the manhole, going into the easterly and westerly manholes and an overhead connection, in both instances at the Fifty-third Street station. This is the only point at which the cables are exposed.

250,000 in Tie-up at Morning Rush Hour; Affects Whole City.

SHORT CIRCUIT STARTS FIRE

Three Packed Trains Stalled at 55th St. and Broadway Near Flames.

ALARM DELAYED AN HOUR

Screams of Scores Imprisoned Under Ventilator Grating Are Heard in Street.

BREAK WINDOWS TO ESCAPE

District Attorney Begins Inquiry to Fix Blame—Woman Killed Is Ella Grady.

The worst accident in the history of the New York subways occurred yesterday morning, when one woman was killed and 210 persons weer overcome by smoke or trampled upon. Three crowded downtown trains woer stalled at 8:02 o'clock between the Columbus Circle and Fiftieth Street station by a short circuit which set fire to the insulation of electric wires and filled the tunnel with a dense acrid smoke.

Nearly three hours elapsed before all of the 2,50 0persons on the three trains had reached the surface. One reason for the slowness of the work og rescue was that, while the short circuit occurred at 8:02, it was 9:15 before Fire and Police Headquarters were notified of the Subway fire.

The firemen found passengers [illegible] in front of the [illegible] persons lay upon the car floors, having been asphyxiated or trampled on in the panic. Others escaped from cars only to fall beside the tracks blinded and with lungs full of smoke.

Rescue Work in Broadway.

There was only one way of rescuing the majority of those who collapsed, and that was by carrying them through a door less than three feet wide in the Subway tunnel to an area under the sidewalk at the northwest corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Broadway and thence up ladders to the street.

Th prompt organization of the services of all the hospitals in the city, the rapid assembling of pulmotors from hospitals, Fire Department, and private concerns, and the donation of hundreds of automobiles for use as ambulances made it possible to save all but one person—Miss Ella Grady, 39 years old, of 807 Crotona Parkway, the Bronx, who lay unidentified at the Polyclinic Hospital for ten hours. There is some danger, according to hospital surgeons, that others may succumb to pneumonia or nervous shock.

The tying of traffic effected four boroughs—Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn directly and Queens indirectly. The Subway system was at a standstill until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, except service in outlying districts, and the morning rush hour found 250,000 persons on stalled trains. Normal service was not established until 2 o'clock this morning.

The Disaster Underground.

The accident occured when thousands of persons from the Bronx, Harlem, and Brooklyn were being whirled to their places of work. Crowded in seats and on platforms and hanging to straps, they had no warning of the disaster until the lights in the Subway trains suddenly went out and the cars gradually stopped. Even then, amid the dim light from the two emergency lamps in each car, there was little suspicion of the gravity of the trouble, and even in the cars nearest the scene of the accident the passengers took the matter lightly.

It was not until fully half an hour later that acrid fumes and smoke from the blazing manholes permeated the stalled trains and began to arouse alarm.

Many of the passengers, as the smoke blotted out the remaining dim lights, became panic-stricken and begged the guards to open the doors of the cars and let them out. The guards, according to many passengers, insisted it was against the rules of the company to open the doors and allow passengers to go on the tracks between stations. Though they themselves in some cases became nauseated and dizzy, the guards stuck to their posts and obstinately refused to open the doors.

Panic in Stalled Cars.

The panic spread until there was a frantic fight in the darkness. Windows were broken, seats torn up and smashed against the panes, and crowds rushed against the end and side doors. The screams and whimperings of women mingled with the shouts of men, the clattering of broken glass, and the thuds of blows.

There were three trains in the midst of the fire zone, although the flames, it developed later, were confined to a compass of a few feet, never touching the tube or the trains. The foremost of two downtown express trains had stopped about three car lengths north of the western manhole in which the short circuit occurred, and the metal cables and insulation were blazing. Another express was a few feet behind the first. The third train, a City Hall local, had stopped about five car lengths north of the manhole.

Thus all three trains were stalled about half way between the Fifty-fifth Street and the Fiftieth Street stations, the sole means of exit known to the pas-

Continued on Page 4.

passers. Owing to a slight curve in the subway at this point the two stations would have been out of sight from there even in clear atmosphere.

250 Rescued Through Grating.

The last car of the local protruded by about three-quarters of its length beyond the southern end of a long ventilator areaway under the west sidewalk of Broadway at Fifty-fifth Street. An iron grating, 60 by 8 feet, covered the area. This ventilator areaway served also as an emergency exit. At its southern extremity stood a narrow steel ladder leading up to the grating and the street. Through this some 250 passengers were rescued, most of them unconscious.

From the stalled local train hundreds of hands were thrust through the broken windows on the right side of the last local car, to which dim daylight filtered down from the airshaft. The hands found a network of thin wires stretched in 6-inch squares as a wall between the ventilator and the tunnel to catch rubbish from the sidewalk. The torn and twisted meshwork of wires, viewed afterward when the Subway had been cleared, testified to the violence of the efforts that had been made to tear it down.

Some of the passengers managed to squeeze their way from the rear platform between the tunnel wall and the side of the car to the point where the narrow steel ladder stood. There they climbed a smaller ladder to the floor of the ventilator beneath the iron grating.

So narrow was this pathway that only one person at a time could climb up, and even when the areaway began to fill, the men and women, with torn clothing and bruised faces and bodies, thought their promised deliverance would come too late. One after another they keeled over, gasping for breath. It was more than an hour before the up-curling smoke and the cries of those imprisoned summoned relief overhead.

Meanwhile passengers piled out of the two express trains and were staggering toward the stations at Fifty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets. The dim reserve lights of the trains, kept alive by storage batteries after the subway power was shut off, had become obscured long before the first of the captives burst from the trains, leaving many persons unconscious on the floors and seats of the cars. In darkness the stragglers north and south stumbled over the rails and guard rails of the roadbed, and groped along the walls and the steel pillars.

Long afterward, when firemen penetrated into the tunnel, they found ever so many women upon the tracks unconscious. Many had fallen across the third rail, from which the current had been cut off by the short circuit.

The alarm of tenscore passengers who had climbed from the stalled local into the areaway was increased when the rescuers appeared above. The first to reach them were Policeman Thomas McFarlin and Charles A. Junken of Traffic Squad C, with one or two civilians. While these were extricating the passengers and handing them up the long steel ladder to the sidewalk the first firemen arrived. They first called for lines of hose, but later said water be useless to fight such a fire, as a stream played upon a high-tension current would form a deadly circuit between it and the men holding the hose. Then there were coughing orders for chemical extinguishers and sand, and the dense fumes still thickened.

Firemen Show Pluck.

More than twenty-five firemen were overcome in the tunnel and in the areaway, and had to be carried to the upper air. Many of them insisted on returning to work in the tube, with red eyes and blackened faces. The unconscious ones, as they were lifted out, had fixed, glassy stares that made them appear like the dead. Those who were not affected so badly by the fumes were still light-headed. Frequently firemen, rambling unsteadily about the mouth of the ventilator pit, clapped their comrades or civilians on the back, and exclaimed:

"You're all right, you'll all right."

Down below the efforts of the firemen were confined to the work of hunting for bodies and rescuing them. Battalion Chief Graham of the Eighth Battalion, and presently Fire Chief Kenlon found that the flames were only in the two semi-circular manholes at either side of the tunnel, and had not spread to the Subway structure or the trains, so the firemen let the molten metal burn itself out.

It was 9:45 o'clock, almost an hour and three-quarters after the short circuit occurred, when the last of the unconscious passengers was carried up to the outer air.

Two hours late, when the air in the Subway tunnel had cleared somewhat, Thomas Reporter walked through the tunnel from the Fiftieth Street station to Fifty-ninth Street. At the point where the short-circuit had occurred, groups of workmen were already making repairs and a photographer for the Fire and Police Departments was taking flashlight pictures of every feature of the scene. About him stood officials of the two departments and of the Interborough Company.

Manholes Burned Out.

The manholes and their thick coils of four-inch cables were burned out, only a coating of dripping amalgam that had been aluminium, copper, tin lead, and rubber insulation remaining. The fire had burned the more fiercely in the eastern manhole. The asbestos-lined steel door that shielded this, save at the top and bottom, was cracked and jagged. A thick cable that crossed the roof of the tunnel between the eastern and western sides was burned out and melted away.

The northbound tracks, both express and local, were clear of trains at the time of the accident, in the smoke and fire zones. The traffic uptown was slight, and the last train to pass Fiftieth Street barely had pulled out of the station, leaving its rear cars still even with the platform.

In the express trains and the local trains, where most of the damage had been done, the evidences of the panic lay everywhere. Broken widows, torn-out seats, books and clothing and switches of hair, lunches, stray doughnuts and sandwiches were scattered amid torn and trampled newspapers in every car.

In the Fiftieth Street and Fifty-ninth Street stations, as well as in all the others throughout the Subway system, the synchronized electric time clocks had all stopped at 8:15 o'clock.

FIRST 'FOUR THREES' ALARMS

Kenlon's New Figure Summons 100 Men Without Apparatus.

"Four Threes," the fire alarm which summons men without apparatus, was used for the first time yesterday to bring rescuers to the Subway, and it was employed twice, bringing 200 extra men to Broadway and Fifty-ninht It was Chief Kenlon who inaugurated the alarm, and it was he who sent it in yesterday.

When he took command of the department Chief eKnlon found the only means of summoning extra men to duty was by the telephone. The "Four Threes" brings every fireman in every fire house in the city to attention. It is followed then by numbers indicating the number of men wanted fre meach division.

Chief Kenlon sent his first call at 9:35 o'clock, summoning ten men from the first division nad fifteen from each of the six other divisions in Manhattan, 100 men in all. Before all of these had arrived sixty more firemen had been overcome, and he duplicated his call at 10:18 o'clock.

COLUMBIA CLASSES SUSPENDED

Collegians and Barnard Girls Absent Owing to Subway Tie-Up.

Practically all classes at Columbia were suspended yesterday morning, because the majority of the students and many professors were delayed by the tie-up in the Subway.

The university was besieged all day with telephone calls from anxious parents who had heard of the accident and who sought word that their sons or daughters were safe. Barnard College received even more telephone calls than Columbia.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH

Ask for the Non-refillable Bottle with the Green Stripe.

ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.

BATTLE FOR BREATH IN STIFLING TRAINS

Crowds Joking in Dark Cars Suddenly Become Mad Mobs Fighting for Life.

GIRL TELLS OF STAMPEDE

Bleeding Hands Grasp Jagged Window Edges in Vain Struggle for Freedom.

From men and women too weak to lift their heads from pillows and too horrified to give better than disjointed stories of what they had been through, came thrilling descriptions of heroic rescues and miraculous escapes from had seemed certain death in the smoke-filled Subway yesterday.

Even after the less seriously affected had been revived and sent home, they seemed all but bereft of memory, and few were able to recall clearly all that had happened.

From a laughing, jesting throng of men and women, killing time on the way to business by joking with each other and the guards as the minutes flew and the tie-up continued, the crowded trains presently held a frantic, struggling mass, shouting to be set free and beating at doors and windows in a mad demand for air.

Such was the picture drawn by Miss May Goldberg, a twenty-year-old neckwear factory worker, as she lay in bed at her home, 125 West 115th Street, yesterday afternoon, and told all she remembered of her escape from the stalled local at Fifty-fifth Street.

Celluloid Combs Melted.

Among other things Miss Goldberg displayed a pair of celluloid haircombs, which had partly melted so that they stuo kto her hair when she got home. How this happened she could not say. It could not have been due to heat, she believes, for the rest of her clothing had not been singed. Her theory was that the celluloid had been affected by the fumes of burning insulating material.

"I had a seat in one of the front cars of our train," said Miss Goldberg. "It was crowded from door to door. We got as far as Fifty-ninth Street all right, and then came a halt. This was at ten minutes after eight, I remember, for I looked at the clock. Pretty soon the lights began to grow dim, and we began to laugh.

"The lights kept getting dimmer until we were sitting in pitch darkness. Maybe it was half an hour, maybe longer, that we stayed that way. Some men cracked jokes, and the rest of us laughed. Nobody was scared. I thought I was lucky because the only light in sight was a lantern outside hanging to a post just over my left shoulder.

"Up to this time there wasn't a sign of excitement. The men poked fun at the guards and the guards joked back at them and we all waited and finally the lights started up again and our train began to move.

"We crept along a few blocks it seemed and as we did so the downtown express drew alongside and passed us. Then I began to smell smoke and the train stopped with a jerk. We all looked up. A man came running through our car carrying a lantern. He was dressed in blue and white striped overalls and I took him or the motorman.

"'You'd better follow me or you'll all be suffocated,' he shouted.

One Voice Raised for the Women.

"We were all on our feet, and in an instant I was being swept toward the rear. Men were shouting and women screaming and I was pushed with such force from behind that my breath was almost crushed out. I saw a man jump up on one of the seats and shout:

"'You damned cowards, let the women go first.'

"I didn't see the people he was talking to. The men around me were doing all they could for the women. But what could they do? We were all jammed in there together.

"Then the crowd in the express alongside began to shout across to us. The jam in that train was something frightful.

"'Let us in, let us in or we'll die here,' they kept shouting. 'Open your doors, smash your windows.'

"But the men on our train told them that if we smashed our windows the smoke would come in and we'd die too. At this the glass in the train next to us began to crash, and I saw people piling out through the windows. We could hardly see in our own car, the smoke was so thick, and I felt myself giving way.

"The last thing I remember was a lot of hands—bloody hands—breaking through the windows of our train. It was the people from the express. It was terrible. I was in the last car and getting near the side door that led to the manhole, but I couldn't stand it any longer. I just remember being carried along and finally being lifted through the door. When I came too I was stretched out on the floor of an automobile store and they were dashing water in my face."

The First Sign of Panic.

That there had been no sign of panic until the man in motorman's uniform passed through the train, was borne out by Miss Christina Ganser of 318 West 120th Street. "After the first block at Fifty-ninth Street," she said, "we traveled slowly until we were about half way to Fiftieth Street. Some men asked the guard to let them walk back to the last station. He wouldn't do it at first, but later he opened the door and two or three men got out. The others laughed at them.

"I wanted to get out, too, not because I was frightened, but because I was in a hurry. But it was too far from the car floor to the tracks, and no man would help me down. Several girls wanted to get off but couldn't manage the high step.

"When we got our first whiff of smoke a man with the lantern was coming on the run and shouting: 'Come with me; your only chance is out the back way.' I was caught in the crowd and carried along. The smoke and the screams were terrible. I must have fainted for I don't remember how they got me out."

Worse Than Shipwreck.

John Noonan of 603 West 135th Street, the Bronx, was one of the last to be taken from the express. He had started for the nearest door only to fall beneath a pile of men and women following him. When he was finally hauled out his face was black and his eyes fixed and staring. Noonan said he had been to one of them when our ship broke in two," shipwrecks. "I was almost drowned in one of them hen our ship broke in two," he said, "but that was nothing compared to this. Being penned underground with people fighting and suffocating fumes all about you is the worst experience I ever want to have."

Minnie Brown of 1,697 Madison Avenue was one of the very few women who *kept their heads and owed their escape* to no one.

"I sat still and tried to think," she said. "But that was impossible. I was in the express, where women were yelling and men running up and down and fighting. I crawled through one of the smashed windows and started to feel my way along the track to Fifty-ninth Street. That was no good, because everybody was going the other way. I turned, and must have walked over at least six persons before I reached the ladder. Then some one grabbed me and lifted me up."

Priest's Story of Horror.

Father Vincent de Paul McGean, a Fire Department Chaplain, was on the scene almost as soon as the first firemen got there.

"What I saw was frightful," he said. "People were stretched out on the sidewalk in ghastly rows. There were no accommodations. The ambulances were swamped, and try as they would they could not take care of the sufferers as fast as they came up. The clothes of many of the women had been torn off, and most of the victims seemed to be dead.

"To these the last rites of the Church were administered. Then, as it was seen that the victims below were in a still worse way, I descended the ladder and administered the last rites there to those who seemed about to die."

Father McGean said the spectacle of scores of men and women who had inhaled the deadly fumes was the most harrowing sight he had ever seen. The victims were brought up foaming at the mouth, their eyes glazed and fixed, and their faces black as the grit from which they had come. Besides, many were cut and bleeding, while the horror of what they had passed through was on every countenance.

LIST OF THE VICTIMS.

More Than 200 Suffer in Subway's Worst Accident.

DEAD.

GRADY, Miss ELLA, 32 years old, 807 Crotona Parkway, the Bronx.

THE INJURED.

A.

ACKERMAN, ROBERT, 44 East 114th Street; Roosevelt Hospital.
ALBERT, WILLIAM, 880 Macey Avenue, the Bronx; home.
ALDSBERG, MENA, 172 East 110th Street; Polyclinic Hospital.
ARTENBERG, GENEVIEVE, 615 Tiffany Street, Bronx; home.
AUERBACH, BENJAMIN, 726 East 156th Street; Polyclinic Hospital.
AYLES, ELIZABETH, 25 Cortlandt Street, Mount Vernon; home.

B.

BACKES, HAZEL, 8 West Ninety-second Street; Polyclinic Hospital.
BARLBING, ANNIE, 65 East 117th Street; Polyclinic Hospital.
BAUMAN, SUSIE, 436 East 144th Street; Roosevelt Hospital.
BEILIN, BROCK, —; Roosevelt Hospital.
BENDER, SUSIE C., 59 East 117th Street; Polyclinic Hospital.
BERG, BERNARD, 55 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn; Reception Hospital.
BERG, BERNARD, 31 West 110th Street; home.
BERLIN, ANNIE, 892 Kelly Street, the Bronx; Roosevelt Hospital.
BERLIN, DEBORAH, 824 Kelly Street; Roosevelt Hospital.
BERMAN, JOSEPH, 137 East 104th Street; Polyclinic Hospital.
BERMAN, MINNIE, operator, 1,627 Madison Avenue; New York Hospital.
BRISCOLLO, VIDA, 1,162 West Farms Road, home.
BERGER, CAROLINA, 943 Tiffany Street, the Bronx; home.
BERGER, REGINA, 801 Southern Boulevard, the Bronx; Polyclinic Hospital.
BERKOWITZ, ESTHER, 1,468 Seabury Place, the Bronx; home.
BERMAN, JACOB, 137 East 104th Street; home.
BIRONKE, FLORENCE, 1,124 Simpson Street, the Bronx; home.
BLATT, HARRIS, 112 West 118th Street; Polyclinic Hospital.
BLOOMBERG, —, 945 Aldus Street; home.
BOECHKL, FRED., 309 East 134th Street; home.
BROGAN, GEORGE, patrolman, 1,546 Milford Place, the Bronx; home.
BROOKS, BENJAMIN, 1,059 Tiffany Street, the Bronx; home.
BROWN, ALICE, —; Roosevelt Hospital.
BROWN, MINNIE, 1,697 Madison Avenue; Roosevelt Hospital.
BUTTS, JOHN, 603 West 138th Street; home.

C.

CAIN, TERRENCE, 828 East 222d Street; Polyclinic Hospital.
CAMPANELLO, MARY, 708 Tinton Avenue, the Bronx; Polyclinic Hospital.
CARMAN, JOSEPHINE, 427 East 147th Street; Polyclinic Hospital.
CASEY, NELLIE, 1,886 Daly Avenue, the Bronx; home.
CASTINA, EDITH, 639 Bergen Avenue, the Bronx; home.
CIRKER, ALBERT; Roosevelt Hospital.
CLARK, HARRY, 112 West 118th Street; home.
CLARK, JOSEPHINE, 723 Eagle Avenue, the Bronx; home.
CLARK, MARGARET, 167 West 102d Street; Polyclinic Hospital.
COHEN, CELIA, 568 Prospect Avenue, Bronx; Polyclinic Hospital.
CRAWFORD, MARY, 342 Lenox Avenue; Polyclinic Hospital.
CROOK, ERMA, 317 East 127th Street; Polyclinic Hospital.

D.

DAVIES, ANNA, school teacher, 317 West 124th Street; home.
DAVIS, HORACE, 321 West 144th Street; Polyclinic Hospital.
DE GUIRO, MICHAEL, policeman, 2,547 Webster Avenue, the Bronx; Polyclinic Hospital.
DENSITE, JOSEPH, 318 West 146th Street; Polyclinic Hospital.
DINGES, MYRON, 2,213 Fifth Avenue; home.
DOLAN, PATRICK, 347 East Fifty-fifth Street; Polyclinic Hospital.
DRISCOLL, VIDA, 1,162 West Farms Road, the Bronx; Polyclinic Hospital.

E.

EDMONDS, BENNIE, 24 West 132d Street; Roosevelt Hospital.
EILLEN, SADIE, 761 East 156th Street; Roosevelt Hospital.
ETTMAN, BARNEY, 1,720 Madison Avenue; home.
ELSBERG, MAMIE, 70 East 116th Street; home.

F.

FAIRST, LOUISE, 630 Concord Avenue, the Bronx; Flower Hospital.
FAIRWOOD, A. J., 606 West Eighty-first Street; home.
FAIGARBAUM, —, 56 Elsmere Place, the Bronx; home.
FERONI, THOMAS, 706 East 160th Street; home.
FERRATE, FULVIA, 140 East 150th Street; home.
FISCHAY, BELLA, 447 East 143d Street; home.
FISCHER, DORA, 1,439 Boston Road, the Bronx; home.
FRANK, CHARLES, 1,422 Fulton Street, the Bronx; Polyclinic Hospital.
FRANKEL, ESTHER, 860 Elsmere Place, the Bronx; home.
FURMAN, GENEVIEVE, 149 Vermilyea Avenue; home.
FURMAN, Mrs. A. H., 149 Vermilye Avenue, the Bronx; Polyclinic Hospital.

G.

GIFFEN, ELIZABETH, 944 Hoe Avenue, the Bronx; Roosevelt Hospital.
GOLDBERG, HANNAH, 846 Hewitt Place, the Bronx; Polyclinic Hospital.
GOLDBERG, JULIA, 585 East 183d Street; Roosevelt Hospital.
GOLDBERG, MARY, 125 West 115th Street; home.
GOLDBERG, SAMUEL, 158 West 129th Street; home.
GOLDMAN, H., 1,423 Charlotte Street, the Bronx; Polyclinic Hospital.
GOLDSTEIN, CHARLES, fireman, Hook and Ladder Company No. 35.
GOLDSTEIN, FANNIE, 71 East 116th Street; Roosevelt Hospital.
GOLDSTEIN, JULIA, 756 Fox Street, the Bronx; home.
GOLDOLF, NATHAN, 110 West 114th Street; home.
GADIN, LOUIS, 923 Forrest Avenue, the Bronx; home.
GORDON, LOUIS, 920 Forest Avenue, the Bronx; home.
GOTTERIED, B.; Roosevelt Hospital.
GOTTSEGEN, BERTHA, 820 East 161st Street; Roosevelt Hospital.
GREENBERG, LILY, milliner, 11 West 111th Street; home.
GREENBERG, NELLIE, 961 Caldwell Avenue, the Bronx; Reception Hospital.
GREENFIELD, BENJAMIN, 1,259 Longfellow Avenue, the Bronx; home.
GREENFIELD, Miss, 1,259 Longfellow Avenue, the Bronx; home.
GOLDBERG, SAMUEL, 922 Simpson Street, the Bronx; home.
GOLDBERG, S., 543 West 171st Street; home.

H.

HAMPEL, PHILIP, 1,720 Garfield Avenue, the Bronx; Polyclinic Hospital.
HANDELBAUER, ROSE, 801 Southern Boulevard, the Bronx; Polyclinic Hospital.
HANNES, J., 776 Prospect Avenue; home.
HARVEY, FRANCES, 124 East 114th Street; Roosevelt Hospital.
HERMANN, IDA, 905 Union Avenue, the Bronx; Roosevelt Hospital.
HESS, PHILIP, 106 West 118th Street; home.
HOFFENBERG, LILLIAN, 1,028 Stebbins Avenue, the Bronx; Polyclinic Hospital.
HOFFMAN, ISAAC, 202 West 134th Street; home.
HERSKOWITZ, ANNA, 741 Kelly Street, the Bronx; home.

J.

JACOBS, REGINA, 920 St. John's Avenue, the Bronx; Polyclinic Hospital.
JACOBS, SAMUEL, 900 East 173d St.; home.
JUDD, CHARLES, 1,190 Walker Avenue, the Bronx; Polyclinic Hospital.

K.

KANE, B., 150 East 128th Street; Polyclinic Hospital.
KEIBER, ISIDOR, 175 East 108th St.; home.
KELLEHER, JOSEPHINE, 853 West 122d Street; home.
KELLEHER, KATHERINE, 253 West 122d Street; home.
KOSMER, JOSEPHINE, 427 East 147th Street; Roosevelt Hospital.
KOSTINAK, EDITH, 639 Bergen Avenue, the Bronx; Polyclinic Hospital.
KURWICK, LILLIE S., 1,521 Charlotte Street, the Bronx; Flower Hospital.

L.

LANGON, KITTY, 942 East 167th Street; home.
LANGON, MAY, 942 East 167th Street; Polyclinic Hospital.
LARKIN, CLARA, 160 West Ninety-sixth Street; home.
LEE, CHARLES, 11 West 135th Street; Polyclinic Hospital.
LEGATEENA, SALVATORE, 2,480 Belmont Avenue, the Bronx; home.
LEUNER, ROSE, 851 Fox Street; Polyclinic Hospital.
LISCHINSKY, JULIUS, 99 Broadway; Flower Hospital.
LEVITT, FLORENCE, 25 East 118th St.; home.
LEVI, EDNA, 121 East 126d Street; home.
LEVY, HARRY, 1,111 Westchester Avenue, the Bronx; home.
LIPPMANN, ISIDOR, 1,321 Hoe Avenue, the Bronx; home.
LYCHBERG, ROSE, 2,061 Vyse Avenue, the Bronx; Polyclinic Hospital.
LIPPMANN, MEYER, 1,321 Hoe Avenue, the Bronx; home.
LIPSCHITZ, ANNA, 661 East 170th Street; home.

M.

McCANN, FRANCIS, 223 East 124th Street; home.
McGLADE, ELIZABETH, dressmaker, 523 West 134th Street; home.
McGUIRE, LILLIAN, 330 East Twenty-second Street; home.
McGUIRE, MARCELLA, 330 East Twenty-second Street; home.
MacMILLAN, JOSEPHINE, Seventy-fourth Street, South Brooklyn; Reception Hospital.
MAHER, CATHERINE, 116 East Eighty-fourth Street; Polyclinic Hospital.
MARGOLIS, ZIRA, 70 East 112th Street; *Polyclinic Hospital.*
MARKOWITZ, ESTHER, 639 Caldwell Avenue, the Bronx; Roosevelt Hospital.
MARSHALL, E. C. West Side Y. M. C. A.; home.
MAYER, ROSE, 901 Hewitt Avenue, the Bronx; Polyclinic Hospital.
MESSER, RUDOLPH, 908 St. Nicholas Avenue; Polyclinic Hospital.
MIXER, E. B., 500 Riverside Drive; home.

N.

NESSER, MADGS, 500 West 174th Street; home.
NEUMANN, MOLLY, 603 East 135th Street; home.
NEWMAN, JOHN, 603 East 135th Street; home.
NOONAN, DAN, 602 East 135th Street; home.

O.

OLINDO, H. W., 17 East Seventy-second Street; Roosevelt Hospital.
ORCHARD, ISIDOR, 75 East 109th Street; home.
O'REILLY, JAMES, fireman, Engine Company 29, attended at scene.
OTT, HOWARD, 600 West 123d Street; home.

P.

PASTERNACK, EDITH, 639 Bergen Avenue, the Bronx; Polyclinic Hospital.
PEARLBERG, ANNA, 65 East 117th Street; attended and home.
PEETS, ARTHUR, 281 West Eighty-first Street; Roosevelt Hospital.
PEROPA, ROSE, 318 East 150th Street; home.
PHILLIPS, WILLIAM, 2,515 Seventh Avenue; home.
PRAEGER, JOHN, 230 East 123d Street; home.
PURVES, JACK, 3,022 Third Avenue, the Bronx; home.

R.

RATHAUSE, FRIEDA, 1,466 Wilkins Av., Bronx; home.
RATHAUSE, HANNAH, 1,466 Wilkins Av., Bronx; home.
RECHAT, D. V., 75 East 101st Street; home.
RESNICK, DORA, 944 Trinity Avenue, the Bronx; Roosevelt Hospital.
RESNICK, STELLA, 744 Trinity Avenue, the Bronx; Roosevelt Hospital.
ROSE, JAMES, —; home.
ROSEN, JOSEPH, 60 East 111th Street; Polyclinic Hospital.
ROSENBERG, LOUIS, 1,524 Lewis Avenue, the Bronx; Roosevelt Hospital.
ROSENFELD, LOUIS, 125 East 110th Street; home.
ROSENTHAL, IDA, 745 Trinity Avenue, the Bronx; Roosevelt Hospital.
ROTHMANN, JACOB, 1,550 Hoe Avenue, the Bronx; home.
RUDNICK, SIMON, 919 Fox Street, the Bronx; home.
RUPPEL, HENRY, 418 East 146th Street; Polyclinic Hospital.
RUSSELL, MAUD, 504 Lenox Avenue; home.

S.

SAPERSTEIN, ISADOR, 1,468 Seabury Place, the Bronx; home.
ST. HILLIRE, Miss E., 3,120 Broadway; Knickerbocker Hospital and home.
SAFIR, ABRAHAM, 804 East 179th Street; home.
SALLICK, ESTHER, 849 Kelly Street, the Bronx; Roosevelt Hospital.
SATINO, HANNAH, 1,940 Prospect Avenue, the Bronx; Polyclinic Hospital.
SCHATZ, RACHEL, 22 East 115th Street; Polyclinic Hospital.
SCHIBION, SALVADOR, 2,480 Belmont Av.; home.
SCHEREN, FRANCES, 31 West 110th Street; Reception Hospital.
SCHOELLY, —, 42 West Sixty-fourth Street; home.
SCHULMAN, MINNIE, 4 East 117th Street; home.
SEELAN, MARIE, 646 St. Ann's Avenue, the Bronx; Polyclinic Hospital.
SEIFFER, HATTIE, 547 Union Avenue, the Bronx; Polyclinic Hospital.
SHAPIRO, HARRY, 1,945 Prospect Avenue, the Bronx; Roosevelt Hospital.
SHERWOOD, JOSEPHINE, 800 Riverside Drive; home.
SIEGEL, SADIE, 1,512 Vyse Avenue, the Bronx; Polyclinic Hospital.
SIEGELMAN, SUSIE, 1,551 Southern Boulevard, the Bronx; home.
SILVER, REBECCA, 58 East 110th Street; Polyclinic Hospital.
SILVERMAN, KALIN, 900 East 173d Street; Polyclinic Hospital.
SINNBECKNOFF, SADIE, West 116th Street; home.
SIRES, ALBERT, 895 Intervale Avenue, the Bronx; Roosevelt Hospital.
SKIUNICH, TILLIE, 1,530 Charlotte Street, the Bronx; home.
SMITH, DAVID, 99 Amsterdam Avenue; home.
SMITH, DELANCEY, 86 Ash Street, the Bronx; attended and home.
SMITH, JOSEPH, 1,494 Bryant Avenue, Bronx; Polyclinic Hospital.
SOLDMAN, HARRY, 1,428 Charlotte Street, the Bronx; home.
SOLOMON, JENNIE, 891 Tinton Avenue, the Bronx; Polyclinic Hospital.
SOLOMON, MORRIS, 1,461 Stevens Avenue, the Bronx; home.
SONABAUM, BARNEY, 1,699 Boston Road, the Bronx; home.
SOFORIA, SALVATORE, 2,466 Belmont Avenue, the Bronx; Polyclinic Hospital.
SOSSMAN, IDA, 778 Union Avenue, the Bronx; Roosevelt Hospital.
SPRINGER, TETTA, 670 Freeman Street, the Bronx; Roosevelt Hospital.
STEDMAN, EMILY, 622 Waltham Avenue, the Bronx.
STEINTHAL, ALICE, 460 Amsterdam Avenue; Flower Hospital.
STEWART, Dr. A. M., Broadway and Eighty-sixth Street; home.
STRONG, H. A., 666 West Fifty-seventh Street; home.
STRUMM, MOLLIE, 904 Tiffany Street, the Bronx; home.
SUFFMAN, IDA; Roosevelt Hospital.
SULLIVAN, Mrs. A. M., 3,020 Third Avenue; Polyclinic Hospital.

T.

TEES, ARTHUR, 261 West Eighty-first Street; home.
TIESINE, JULIA, —; Roosevelt Hospital.
TUIK, GUSSIE, 18 West 118th Street; home.

V.

VAN LINDEN, PRISCILLA, 1,448 Longfellow Avenue, the Bronx; Roosevelt Hospital.
VEGDOSKY, DORA, 872 Fox Street, the Bronx; Roosevelt Hospital.
VOIGT, HENRY, 1,573 Leland Avenue, the Bronx; home.

W.

WEINER, ABRAHAM, 667 Fox Street, the Bronx; Polyclinic Hospital.
WEINNER, ABRAHAM, 1,115 Tiffany Street, the Bronx; Roosevelt Hospital.
WEINSTEIN, BEATRICE, 713 Caldwell Avenue, the Bronx; Roosevelt Hospital.
WEISS, ERMA, 879 Longwood Avenue, the Bronx; Polyclinic Hospital.
WERNER, DORA, 763 Tinton Avenue, the Bronx; Polyclinic Hospital.
WESSEL, MADGE, 500 East 174th St.; Polyclinic Hospital.
WILSON, JESSIE, 540 Lenox Avenue; home.

Y.

YOUNG, JOSEPH, 315 East 104th Street; Polyclinic Hospital.

Z.

ZITO, VITO, 233 East 146th Street; Polyclinic Hospital.

RECALLS PARIS DISASTER.

More Than 100 Lives Lost in Subway Fire In August, 1903.

The Paris subway disaster of Aug. 10, 1010, on the Metropolitan Electric Railway, resulted in the loss of more than 100 lives. This accident occurred at 8 o'clock in the evening, and was caused by a damager motor. The train was stalled at the station of Les Courones until the arrival of a second train of eight cars, which pushed the crippled train forward.

After proceeding about 200 yards toward the Menilmontant station the damaged dynamo set fire to th engine of the first train. The fire burned fiercely and raised great quantities of smoke. At the same moment the lights went out, leaving the panic-stricken passengers in total darkness except for the light of the burning engine far ahead.

To add to the horror, a third train crashed into the second and added another crowd of passengers seeking an outlet. The power in the rails had not been shut off up to this time, and it probably caused many of the deaths. Before the fire was subdued twenty cars had been burned.

Most of the victims were suffocated by smoke while they were trying to escape. Nearly all the trainmen escaped, but this, however, was due to their familiarity with the tunnel.

NO INSULATION AGAINST ARC.

Heat to Great for Any Non-Conductor, Says Dr. Steinmetz.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz, one of the world's foremost electrical engineers, when asked tonight if there was any process of insulation which could be used to prevent a recurrence of the Subway accident in New York today, said:

"Since the true cause of the burning insulation is not yet known, it would be hard to give a definite answer. If the trouble was caused by an arc, I should say there is no insulation which can withstand the heat of an arc, which, as one knows, is sufficient to melt iron.

"We have several fireproof insulations, but none can withstand the heat of an arc. About the only thing that can stand such heat is asbestos, and that cannot be used for insulation because it cannot be gotten free of iron."

NO WAY TO PREVENT BURNOUTS--HEDLEY

Interborough Manager Says Cable Insulation Should Last 25 Years.

McCALL GETS A REPORT

Commissioner's Expert Says Way Should Be Found to Keep Smoke Out of Subway.

Frank Hedley, General Manager and Vice President of the Interborough, met the reporters last night at the Fiftieth Street Subway station after coming direct from the scene of the accident.

"The Subway service," he said, "will resume at 2 o'clock tomorrow morning, and from that time will run on normal schedule."

Then he said that four of the high tension cables had not burned out, but all the low tension cables were destroyed. He said there is no means known of preventing just such burnouts as happened yesterday.

"Would you object," he was asked, "to such a precaution as the commission is likely to suggest—the complete shutting off of a manhole from the Subway?"

"At Fifty-third Street," he replied, "where the manhole comes into the street, it is necessary to make the cover waterproof. We have to get air in from some other source, and so we have the opening into the Subway. If we blocked that up it would make it very difficult to make the tests of the cables. Every month we test all our low tension cables at three times their normal load."

Asked about the age of the cables which were burned, Mr. Hedley said he believed that the Interborough buys has insulation which should be good for twenty-five years.

When the action of the guards in keeping the doors of the Subway cars closed was brought up, Mr. Hedley said that was one matter he compelled to leave largely to the good sense of the men. He said he knew it was impossible for them to lock the doors, and he had not heard that any had refused to open them, but some of his men had told him they had had difficulty in getting the passengers to leave the cars.

Then very gravely Mr. Hedley spoke of the danger of panic.

"Panic," he said, "with the vast crowds we handle is the most dangerous thing we have to face. If only the newspapers could teach the people of this great city as a school teacher teaches his children not to give way to panic in emergency they would perform a vast service to the city."

McCall Gets Official Report.

Chairman McCall of the Public Service Commission, accompanied by Travis H. Whitney, Secretary; Robert Ridgway, engineer in charge of subway construction, and Joseph Johnson, head of the Traffic Bureau, went to the scene of the accident as soon as they heard of it. They walked from the Fiftieth Street station through the Subway to Fifty-seventh Street and inspected the place where the wires began to burn. When the Chairman was asked for a statement he said he would have to reserve any expression of opinion until he had received the report of the experts of the commission.

This report was sent to him late in the afternoon by Clifton W. Wilder, head of the Electrical Bureau. It read:

At 8:01 A. M. today (Jan. 6) feeder cables in two Subway manholes at Fifty-third Street and Broadway burned out, causing a shutdown of the power in this section of the Subway. This stopped traffic in both directions.

Owing to the large amount of insulating material on the cables in these manholes a very dense smoke was created, which filled the Subway at this point and caused a considerable number of passengers on trains near these manholes to be overcome by smoke. So far we have definite reports of one person having died as a result of being overcome by the smoke.

Owing to the destruction of the cables, however, no evidence is left which indicates what may have caused the burn-outs. It is impossible to anticipate burn-outs of this character, despite the fact that every precaution is taken in the manufacture and installation of these cables. It seems to me possible, however, to take steps which will prevent the accumulation of smoke in the Subway should an accident of this character occur. While the Interborough is continuing its investigation, and will shortly make some recommendation along this line to the commission.

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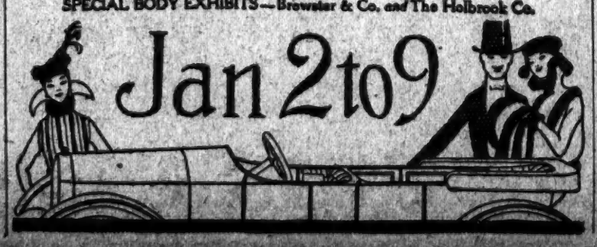

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The ample resources of this Company are at the same time a cause and a result of the opinion held of the Company by its regular clients, and by others who have come in contact with its careful and conservative methods of business.

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Condition on December 24, 1914:

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits
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Total Resources
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JO

VOLUNTEER AIDS SAVE MANY LIVES

S. M. Fowler Chances on the Scene with Lung Motors and Revives Smoke Victims.

AUTO DEALERS LEND HELP

Firemen Overcome While Groping in Smoke-Filled Tunnel—Police First in Rescue Work.

Persons who happened to be near the northwest corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Broadway at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning heard calls for help. Listening a moment, they found that the cries were coming up through the grating which ran four feet wide for a distance of sixty feet along the sidewalk.

Michael Manley, janitor of the Buick Company, was among the first to run to the grating. He looked down and saw several persons on a permanent iron ladder in the area below. He started to lift a four foot section of the grating which was on hinges, in order to allow the people to climb out. Manley says that a policeman ordered him to close the grating, saying that one of his duties was to keep it closed. Manley did not know the policeman who had interfered with him.

A little later, when the men and women in the area continued to clamor to be let out, Inspector Daniel Lenahan of the Bureau of Combustibles, who happened to be passing, and Traffic Policeman McFarlin, who was on duty at Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street, went over to the grating and opened it.

The first persons to climb up the ladder to the sidewalk had not suffered from smoke and were laughing over their experience. Manager A. G. Southworth of the Buick Company, who arrived as the first few persons were climbing up the ladder, said:

"I saw a woman carrying a narrow paper box in her hand. She was laughing, and I thought that the excitement was all due to the fact that she had dropped he box through the grating and had gone to get it. No smoke was coming from the grating and there were only a few persons at the corner."

Mr. Southworth went inside the building, hung up his overcoat and came out a few minutes afterward. Then he saw more and more people coming up through the sidewalk and a crowd gathering on the corner.

The first few dozen persons who came up the ladder showed no signs of having suffered from the smoke. At about 8:40 o'clock, however, the men and women who made their way slowly through the narrow opening between the subway tunnel and the area, began to cough and gasp as they scaled the ladder.

Seeing the crowd at this corner, Traffic Policemen Bishop and Junken from Columbus Circle hurried to their grating, climbed down the ladder and joined Policeman McFarlin and Inspector Lenahan.

By this time the persons climbing out of the Subway came up nervous and slightly choked. Soon those following began to staggger out, and then came others with smoke-blackened faces and tears straming down their cheeks. A yellow mist began to float through the opening, and inside the tunnel the police could hear shrieks and the sounds of crashing glass.

Girl Gives Alarm.

One of the policemen shouted up through the grating to turn in police and fire alarms and to send for ambulances. All this was done from several points almost at the same time. Miss Francis Byrne, the telephone operator at the Buick offices, sent in a police and fire alarm, and then started telephoning to hospitals. Engine Company 23 was the first to arrive. Lieut. Hotchkiss and Firemen Grant, Walsh, Riordan, Connolly, O'Reilly, Brenfuhl, Gilkon, and Bellfield, went down the ladder hand over hand, without interfering with the police, who were carrying up men and women overcome by smoke, and took with them a single line of hose. Several of the firemen crawled into the Subway tunnel, with it looking for the fire, which was masked by the dense smoke, while other firemen began rescue work.

Acting Chief Moran, Lieut. Walsh, and Foremen Carmody, Donovan, Cody, Lavie, Weinstock, and Ness soon arrived. Chief Moran had his men pry open the sixty feet of grating and lower half a dozen ladders.

Then they descended and crawled into the subway tunnel. The unconscious men and women were lying about and others were crawling along beside the tracks on their hands and knees. When the firemen reached the trains they found many passengers unconscious from suffocation and others exhausted from their struggles.

Battalion Chief Moran sent in a second and third alarm. Chief Kenlon, who arrived a few minutes after the first alarm, sent in a special call to all the fire-houses for men to respond without apparatus and then "Four Threes"—three short rings repeated four times—to Fire Headquarters. This is the call which has seldom been used in the history of the department—a hurry call for the body of eighty-five "sappers and miners" at Fire Headquarters. Within a few minutes these men arrived, carrying special equipment of crowbars, saws, wrecking implements and explosives, to blow away obstructions.

Meanwhile volunteer physicians were giving first aid to the persons who had been carried out of the Subway. Dr. E. S. Kinloch of Troy, who was on his way to catch a train after a visit to this city, was one of the first to arrive.

Another of the first to give aid was Mrs. Henry Russell Drowne. Sending her chauffeur back to her home for an emergency kit, she began to direct the work of resuscitation. When hospital surgeons began to arrive they found first aid work well organized. The police, aided by several taxicab chauffeurs forced the crowd back, while several men worked to restore respiration in those overcome by working their arms back and forth. As soon as they were breathing fairly well Mrs. Drowne began to give them aromatic spirits of ammonia.

Tunnel in Darkness.

The work of the firemen in the tunnel was soon impeded by darkness. The emergency lights operated from storage batteries in the trains suddenly went out. In the darkness, made almost impenetrable by the smoke, the firemen could see only by the faint glare of the lantern which Battalion Chief Moran carried.

Morsn sent for more lamps and for smoke helmets. Before they arrived several of the firemen, blinded by the smoke, found it almost impossible to continue the work of rescue.

A little later an ambulance turned up from St. John's in Long Island.

It was partly by accident and partly through foresight that a great array of lung-motors and pulmotors arrived soon after the accident occurred, making it possible to restore several persons who otherwise might have died.

S. M. Fowler, President of the Life Saving Device Company, was on his way to the Pennsylvania Station with two lung motors, which he was taking to Passaic. He learned of the accident and rushed over to the sidewalk, where the first men rescued by the firemen were being laid out. He at once began to pump air into their lungs.

Mr. Fowler then sent to the offices of the Life Saving Device Company in the Times Building, for six lung motors kept there for demonstration purposes.

Soon afterward Fire Commissioner Adamson sent for all the twenty-five pulmotors belonging to the Fire Department. He also sent to the American Museum of Safety for its devices for restoring respiration. The ambulances from Bellevue Hospital brought with them four lungmotors, and most of the other hospitals sent one or more of the devices.

The Edison Company, which in furtherance of the "Safety First" campaign, placed pulmotors in all its substations, ordered out all its pulmotors from twenty-eight sub-stations in Manhattan and the Bronx. Mr. Fowler commandeered the services of chauffeurs and others in the crowd to apply the eight machines which were first to arrive.

The survivors as they were brought up were laid flat on the pavement, the pulmotor masks were placed over their faces, and then ambulance surgeons fell to work to produce artificial respiration. This line on the sidewalk lengthened out as person after person was brought up unconscious and laid beside the others. Soon a score of machines, some of shining brass and others in wooden cases, were being operated by men who knelt beside men and women with glazed eyes and smoke-blackened faces.

Firemen Ness and O'Reilly of Engine Company No. 23, after making trip after trip in and out of the tunnel with unconscious persons, were themselves carried out unconscious. They, too, were placed in the line and treated with the pulmotors.

The Buick Company made a temporary hospital of its main floor, where sixty persons were treated. About thirty were taken to the West Side Y. M. C. A. in Fifty-seventh Street between Eighth and Ninth Avenues while others were carried to hotels and stores in the neighborhood for first aid.

Auto Men Act Promptly.

Another thing that helped in the life saving was the fact that the accident occurred in the automobile district. Nearly every firm in the neighborhood placed its machines and drivers at the disposal of the police and hospital authorities. The Edison Company commandeered more than 100 of Mason & Seaman's taxicabs to bring pulmotors and to carry sufferers to hospitals. The Buick Company turned out nine machines to carry victims to hospitals. Roosevelt Hospital at Fifty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue, which sent out no ambulances, received in automobiles and taxicabs more than seventy patients. The Automobile Club of America sent a large number of cars to the scene. Some of the pulmotors and ambulances were sent to the Subway stations at Fiftieth Street and to Columbus Circle, where a few persons were carried out.

Williams J. Phillips, General Manager of the New York City Railways Company entered the Subway at Fifty-ninth Street with a policeman and a squad of track walkers and started along the tunnel toward the stalled trains. After making their way for some distance the track walkers quit and went back. Mr. Phillips and Policeman Bishop went on until the found passengers who had fallen and helped them back toward the Columbus Circle station.

Roosevelt and Polyclinic Hospitals were worked to the limit of their capacity. Convalescing patients gave up their beds to make room for the Subway victims. In some cases outside physicians were called in to aid the surgeons and nurses on the regular staffs. Soon after the patients began to arrive the hospitals were besieged by their relatives and many other persons who came to inquire for missing kinsmen.

Chief Kenlon, who directed the rescue work and fire-fighting in the tunnel, said:

TRAFFIC TIED UP IN FOUR BOROUGHS

Crowd of 30,000 Long Island Commuters Stalled at Atlantic Avenue Station.

QUEENSBORO BRIDGE DEAD

Elevated and Surface Lines in Manhattan and Bronx Overtaxed—Subway Locals Start at 4:21 P. M.

Occurring just as it did, at the beginning of the morning rush hour, when the clerks and salespeople of thousands of business establishments were on their way downtown, and completely putting out of business the entire Subway system, the tie-up affected practically the whole city. Moreover, it produced in the evening conditions nearly as serious. Only the Subway locals were running, and other lines were chocked.

The Subway handles in the morning rush hours from 250,000 to 300,000 people, and the cessation of its trains meant not only the inconvenience of these, but the crowding to excess of the other hundreds of thousands who usually go to work by elevated and by surface car. Moreover, one surface line, the New York & Queens County, which is supplied by the same power station as the Subway, was also brought to an absolute standstill.

As soon as the Subway blockade was announced, there was a rush to every other means of getting downtown. The fortunate were those who were starting from far uptown, for they could manage to get on the elevated cars before they were packed to the doors. Further downtown passengers were forced to see train after train be by so absolutely jammed with passengers that it was impossible for a single other person to squeeze in.

The street car lines also did a magnificent business with the result that getting on and off them was such a slow job that they only crawled along. As for the Fifth Avenue coaches, they, for once broke their regulation of providing a seat for every passenger. Inside them men and women maintained their feet as best they could as they rumbled over the pavements and there were actually people standing on the tops in the rain rather than lose their one chance of getting down town. Every taxicab in Harlem was commandeered on short notice by men who had to keep important business engagements, and there were stories of chauffeurs who knew how to turn the hcance to advantage and demanded as much as $12 for the trip to Wall Street.

Brooklyn Tied Up, Too.

Meanwhile in Brooklyn the crowd and confusion at the Atlantic Avenue Station was the worst which has been known for years. That is now the busiest station on the entire Subway, as from it travel many commuters who live in the suburbs along the Long Island Railroad. They gathered within and without the terminal until it was calculated that a crowd of 30,000 was fighting to gain either the surface cars or the elevated. This made things still worse, for the surface cars in particular had hard work in thrusting their way through the throngs that would board them.

Three trains were stalled in the Brooklyn end of the Subway, although fortunately none was caught actually under the East River. The passengers as they came back and emerged from the stations added still more to the confusion, and all the B. R. T. could do to relieve the situation was to send its trains through to Manhattan across the Brooklyn Bridge instead of turning some back at Sands Street.

So great was the rush to the local surface lines that at one time there was a salid line of cars along Flatbush Avenue from Fulton Street to Atlantic Avenue. They weremoving at a snail's pace, and it was not until 11 o'clock that it became possible to get the schedule back into anything like order.

The failure of the power on the New York & Queens County line affected the residents of Long Island City, Astoria, Woodside, Elmhurst, Flushing, and Jamaica, and caused the shutting down of the service across the Queensboro Bridge. For an hour not a car ran, but then power was restored from another plant of the company and the cars were able to get along slcowly. They were, however, only run down to the Thirty-fourth Street ferry, and that means of transportation regained for a time some of its old prosperity. Many school children in Long Island City were late for school, and it was not until 11 o'clock that traffic across the Queensboro Bridge was resumed.

Conditions Better at Night.

There was sufficient time before the rush home at night began for some steps to be taken to relieve the congestion. Word was passed around among the business houses to let as many as possible of their employes start home early, and Police Commissioner Woods ordered every precinct to send out the reserves to the traffic points to render what assistance might be necessary. Even then, however, the inconvenience and congestions were very great.

The Subway started at 4:21 o'clock in the afternoon, but for a time it was hardly patronized. Only local trains were running, and they were operated at about half speed in order not to put too much strain on the few cables which had been repaired. About 6 o'clock, however, they were making better time and there were enough passengers to cause many to stand, although there was no crushing. The southbound crowds were turned out at Brooklyn Bridge.

With no Subway trains to Brooklyn, one of the worst of the crushes naturally occurred at the Manhattan end of the Bridge. Inspector Meyers and Capt. Edward J. Toole were on hand with fifty uniformed policemen and detectives to reinforce the regular Bridge guard, and the B. R. T. was putting on every car which the regulations of the Bridge Department would permit. A big rush was anticipated, but the crowd as usual took the matter calmly, and knowing what they had to expect, bore their discomfort with extreme good nature. A check was kept on the number permitted on the platforms, and by letting on only as many as could be accommodated sstely, none of the rushes which had been feared took place. Each train was filled, and as passengers departed others took their places on the platforms.

One injury was reported. Harry Sheriff, living at the Imperial Hotel, Park Row and Pearl Street, was swept off his feet at New Chambers Street and Park Row. He struck his head on the curb and was taken to the Volunteer Hospital; where it was reported that his injuries were slight.

PERKINS AT WORK TO FIX THE BLAME

Continued from Page 1.

holes and the overhead connection there were evidences of short circuiting, but it could not be ascertained whether all three short circuited at the same time.

Hedley on Short Circuits.

When Mr. Hedley was asked by a reporter whether such short circuits could not be prevented, he replied:

"If you can find a way to prevent them, come to us and we'll give you a bunch of money."

Policemen Thomas McFarlin and Charles A. Junken, the first to descend into the ventilator areaway, described their part in the work of rescue. It was disclosed that the first alarm of the fire was a telephone call to Engine Company 23, at 9:14 o'clock; the first box alarm was sounded at 9:18, the second at 9:24, and the third at 9:36, followed by the special call for men without apparatus and for miners and sappers.

Testimony somewhat at variance with that of other witnesses was given by Zackie Wright, a negro, of 11 West 137th Street, who had been a passenger in the first express train. He said that the train slowed down at Seventy-second Street and crawled all the way down; that as it passed Fifty-ninth Street the lights went out and the train stopped; that the lights then returned, dimly, the train crawled on, then slowed and stopped finally. Other passengers were laughing and joking about the delay, he said, but when the fumes began to enter they grew grave. He was sure that the train had gone ahead after the lights went out.

Other witnesses were Lieut. Edwin H. Hotchkiss of Engine Company 23, who said the lights in the stalled local seemed to be lit when he began helping the passengers out, and Battalion Chief Patrick J. Graham, who described the two manholes in which the fire was burning.

Mr. Perkins said last night that no suggestion had come to him from the few witnesses examined that the doors of the Subway cars had been locked. He will investigate the long lapse of time between the accident and the release of the passengers. It was pointed out that the locating of a short circuit was very difficult, and that even the firemen could not find the fire for a considerable time.

Rule for Releasing Passengers.

The Interborough Company issued the following copy of one of its rules to trainmen

Rule 355—Should any train be so disabled as to prevent it being run to a station, siding, or destination, the conductor will at once report to the Superintendent and Train Master, and state briefly but pointedly the exact situation and location. All trainmen and other employes within reach will render prompt assistance in quickly and safely discharging the passengers and clearing the track.

When the District Attorney was asked if he had any evidence as to the actual lapse of time between the accident and the rescues, he said:

"The forward local car passed Columbus Circle station southbound at 8:05 o'clock. The fire engines were called at 9:15 o'clock. Before they had arrived, many persons had left the train, some going toward Fifty-ninth Street and some climbing into the ventilator areaway. Most of them seem to have got out by way of the rear platforms of each train."

C. H. Lindblom, master mechanic of the Interborough Breweries of Brooklyn, who was in the southbound Lenox Avenue express stalled near the fire, told a TIMES reporter who found him dazed and ill near Columbus Circle, that his train, which left 125th Street at 7:50 o'clock, slowed down at Seventy-second Street and finally stopped. The lights flickered and then went out, except two storage battery lights, and there ensued a wait of about half an hour. Most of the passengers were laughing and joking, but when at the request of some of the older persons the windows were opened, the acrid fumes drifting in made all uneasy. The guards, Mr. Lindblom said, refused to let the passengers out of the cars, although the guards in the stalled local alongside had opened its doors. Suddenly, he said, the conductor darted through the car from the front, crying:

"My God! Let me out!"

BURNED INSULATION CAUSED SUBWAY FIRE

Experts Charge Blaze to Weakened Wrapping on Cables in Fifty-third Street Manhole.

AND MAY OCCUR AGAIN

C. W. Wilder of Service Board Says Danger May Be Averted by Smoke Exits in Tube.

The fire which caused the Subway tie-up occurred in two manholes which are situated on opposite sides of the Subway at Fifty-third Street and Broadway. The fire itself did not enter the tunnel, but the intense heat generated by the burning of the electric cables in the manholes and the dense clouds of yellowish acrid smoke from the burning of insulation rubber did almost as much harm as actual fire would have done. It was admitted yesterday by the Public Service Commission that if the stalled trains had not happened to stop a block away from the manholes in two or three minutes their passengers would have been paralyzed.

In these manholes, it was explained by Clifton W. Wilder, electrical expert of the commission, were from twenty to thirty electric cables. The trouble started when the insulation of one of them gave out and the electric arc or flame spread to the neighboring cables.

"A burn-out on a Subway cable," said Mr. Wilder, "is not an uncommon incident. But if only one cable burns out no one knows anything about it. The current is supplied by another cable and everything goes on as before. The only thing unusual in this case was the fact that all the cables were burned out together."

"Is there any way in which it may be prevented in the future?" he was asked.

"There is no way by which we can prevent an insulation growing weak. It occurs from time to time, and we cannot tell how or why it happens. A cable is supposed to be good for from eight to ten years."

"You do not connect this accident with the fact that the Subway has been in operation more than ten years?" was suggested.

"No. The Interborough is continually testing its cables and replacing those on which the insulation seems to have become weak. A burn-out may occur on a comparatively new line, and we cannot tell why."

How Power Is Carried.

Then he explained that all the Interborough power was generated in a power house at Fifty-ninth Street and the North River. From there it is carried by high-tension feeder cables, with a load of 11,000 volts of alternating current, to various sub-stations, one of which is situated at Fifty-third Street, near Broadway. There it is converted into direct current of about 600 volts and carried on low-tension cables to the actual Subway and is sent to the third rail by a multiplicity of thin wires.

The high and low tension cables are carried separately in ducts running through the Subway wall. The cables are so thick, however, that it is necessary to have them spliced about every 300 or 400 yards, and so they are led into these manholes or splicing chambers. These are rooms, about 6 by 10 feet, built out from the wall of the Subway and have, besides the entrance from the street, a door leading into the Subway itself.

The cables are ranged on racks close together on the walls of the splicing chambers. There they are spliced in much the same way as a sailor would splice a rope and are carried out of the chamber again to the conduits on the other side of the chamber. The cables are of two types. The low tension cables are made up of a rope of small wires twisted together, covered with either paper and varnish or cambric and varnish and then sheathed with lead. The high-tension cables are only two inches thick and contain only three wires, which are deeply imbedded in a mass of insulating material, much of which is rubber. Over this composition is cotton, and it is all inclosed in a leaden sheath.

Between the two manholes on either side of Broadway at Fifty-third Street stretches a connecting wire, and it is believed that it was through this that the burning out occurred in both the manholes. As Mr. Wilder explained it, first the insulation of one of the cables became worn and the electricity started to escape. Soon a short circuit was formed and an electric arc of great power was developed. It is believed by the Interborough officials that the first cable to give out was one of high tension in the manhole on the west side of Broadway. As it burned out it affected the next cable to it, and, as the cables, one after the other in the west manhole, started to burn, so much strain was thrown on the cables leading into the east manhole that they also flared up.

Fire at Spring Street.

Earlier in the day there was a short circuit of a lighting circuit at Spring Street which caused some inconvenience, and it was suggested to Mr. Wilder that this might have had something to do with the break-down at Fifty-third Street. This, however, he denied, and said he could not see how there could be any connection between the two.

Meanwhile an immense amount of heat was generated. According to Fire Commissioner Adamson a flame ten or fifteen feet high shot out of the top of the manhole, and the heat fused completely the door of iron and asbestos which shut the manhole off from the Subway. This door was supposed to be strong enough to resist just such an emergency. The door gave way and the heat and smoke poured forth into the Subway.

There every train on the entire system already had been brought to a standstill by the failure of the power. The regular lights went out, but the emergency system installed for a crisis of this sort and supplied by storage batteries enabled three lights in each car to be turned on. But the trains lay "dead."

"Fortunately," said Mr. Wilder, "the nearest car to the manhole was a block away. If it had been immediately opposite the spot the heat and smoke would have paralyzed all the passengers in two or three minutes."

"What can be done to prevent a repetition of such an accident?" Mr. Wilder was asked.

Need Smoke Outlet.

"Merely the adoption of some means by which the smoke can be kept out of the Subway in case such a fire occurs again. If there were no door from the Subway to the manhole and a concrete wall a foot and a half thick were built instead, it would probably keep back the heat and smoke."

When this opinion was quoted at the offices of the Interborough it was said that when the manholes were built it was found that it would be impossible to operate them properly without doors. Another suggestion was that the cables as they were led around the splicing chambers should be separated by terra cotta shelves. The Commission's experts, however, said that that would not prevent a general burn-out if a stronge fire once got started.

One theory advanced yesterday was that the burn-out became so great as it did because of deliberate tampering with the circuit breakers at the substations. The circuit breakers are machines which are supposed to cut off the power automatically as soon as a short-circuit occurs. But it has been found that many short-circuits are caused by men in less workmen. They drop a tool across the thirdrail and a small short-circuit follows.

The power house men, however, have found that if the action of the circuit-breaker be prevented in a very few seconds the tool is burned up and the short-cuit is broken. Consequently, although it is strictly against orders, when they see a short-circuit started they are in the habit of interfering with the action of the circuit-breaker. It was suggested that yesterday they may have tried to do this with the result that the short circuit was allowed to continue until all the cables were burned out.

Hobey Baker Plays Hockey Tonight.

Hobey Baker and the other St. Nick stars will try to open their Amateur Hockey League season tonight at the St. Nicholas Rink with a victory over the Crescent A. C. at seven. The New Monmes will send a team composed largely of veterans against the Santa Claus combination, and expect to put a crimp in the championship aspirations of the St. Nicks.

The Bay Ridge clubmen have been practicing hard for this game, and Manager Hallock and the coaches declare the team is rapidly rounding into mid-season form. The Crescents are considered close contenders for the league race, and will put their best combination on the ice, in an effort to open the season with a victory.

Weber and Heilbroner

Announce Beginning Today

Their Half-Yearly Sale of Manhattan Shirts

Consisting of Over 24,000 Shirts

At the Following Reductions:

$1.50 Shirts Reduced to $1.15
$1.65 Shirts Reduced to $1.25
$2.00 Shirts Reduced to $1.38
$2.50 Shirts Reduced to $1.88
$3.50 Shirts Reduced to $2.65
$4.00 Shirts Reduced to $2.85

This sale consists of fancy negligee shirts, plaited and plain bosom, with soft turn-over and regular stiff cuffs, in madras, crepes, silk-and-flannel and silk-and-madras.

This house is the largest distributer of Manhattan Shirts and the assortments are the most complete to be found in America.

Eleven Stores

261 Broadway 307 Broadway 757 Broadway 1185 Broadway 44th and Broadway
1363 Broadway 55 Nassau 150 Nassau 30 Cortlandt 27 New 42nd and Fifth Ave.

Important sale today of

Men's Pajamas

Important in the character of merchandise involved. Important most of all in the substantial economies at which these garments are priced.

$2.50 Pajamas at $1.35
Made of imported mercerized Oxford cloths, in a great variety of smart designs.

$4.00 Pajamas at $1.95
Made of mercerized Oxford cloths, woven Madras, and fancy Madras fabrics.

$2.00 Pajamas at $1.10
Heavy outing flannel pajamas, finely made, and trimmed in attractive patterns.

$1.50 Pajamas at 95c
Made of heavy outing flannel, trimmed with silk frogs, in various designs.

Silk & Linen Pajamas at $2.85
Values to $4.50
Fine silk and linen fabrics, in plain colors, and fancy stripes on light or dark grounds.

Heavy Pure Silk Pajamas at $4.85
Values to $7.50
These in plain white, blue, pink, and tan—beautiful merchandise, and great values.

Night Shirts—special at 55c
Values up to $1.00
Made in full sizes, and made perfectly. But slightly soiled, or they would cost you more. Main floor

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Estep Hotchkin Van Patten

These men have a tire advertising plan which will not skid, blow out, rim cut or puncture---and which is brand new.

As individual advertising men each is a power. Estep advertised the Packard. Hotchkin advertised the Ford. Van Patten advertised the Alco.

Today they are combining their energies, their resourcefulness, their experience in selling.

It is a rare combination---a great deviser, a great merchant, a great writer.

They put kick in copy. They put speed in sales.

They have a fresh point of view and a broad perspective.

They have the tonic.

Cheltenham

Advertising Agency

150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

KITCHENER IS SURE OF ALLIES' TRIUMPH

Talk in House of Lords the Germans Are Losing Their Original Advantages.

ENOUGH BRITISH OFFICERS

War Secretary Discusses Operations in All Fields, Paying Tributes to Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 7.—The reopening of the House of Lords yesterday excited unusual interest. Owing to the Marquis of Lansdowne's illness Lord Curzon of Kedleston is temporarily leading the Opposition in the upper House, and he fixed its meeting a month ahead of that of the House of Commons, apparently to show the country the superior devotion of the peers to the public weal.

Lord Curzon and his friends had tabled for Ministers a number of important questions dealing with the war, and the plan was that Lord Curzon should lead off with a general speech and that Earl Kitchener, the Secretary of State for War, should follow with a reply.

Lord Kitchener, however, has not learned tactics for nothing. Probably not desiring to be catechised by Lord Curzon, he took the offensive, and, advancing to the table, began a statement while Lord Curzon was still going through oratorical preliminaries. Lord Kitchener's flanking movement shattered Lord Curzon's plan of campaign at the onset and compelled him to take up a new position not at all so commanding as what he had planned.

More than the suggestion of a smile flickered on the face of the peers at Lord Kitchener's successful manoeuvre, especially as they recalled the personal antagonism of the two men since they were in India together and Lord Curzon was ousted from the viceroyalty when he attempted to interfere with Lord Kitchener's military plans.

Lord Kitchener's statement, read from typewritten manuscript in an even, unemotional tone, was satisfactory in effect if studiedly colorless in language.

Many Peeresses Present.

The audience consisted not only of an unusually large gathering of peers. A still larger array of peeresses were present. They flocked in the first instance into the gallery facing Lord Kitchener, where they could feast their eyes upon the elusive hero of the hour, and when the side gallery for strangers filled up, such they had to content themselves with less desirable seats. They were all more or less in vesture of sober hue, and the scene was distinctly solemn.

Lord Curzon was as critical as he dared be in dealing with Lord Kitchener's statement. He complained of its brevity and lack of detail. "The noble and gallant Earl has told us," said Lord Curzon, "that recruiting is normal. What we should like to hear is that it is abnormal." He turned around with the air of a man who expected applause, but the nobility of England remained unmoved.

Lord Curzon spoke for an hour, putting several questions to the Government.

Discusses Whole Field of War.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—While the speech of Lord Kitchener in the House of Lords, reviewing the military operations for the six weeks since Parliament was prorogued, contained nothing of a sensational character and little not already known, it was listened to with great attention by a distinguished gathering of peers and peeresses, members of the House of Commons, and public men.

Lord Kitchener referred briefly to the operations in every sphere. He spoke of the advance of the Indian Army in Mesopotamia, and the successful campaigns in East Africa and Kamerun, the German colony in West Africa. He paid a tribute to the smallest of the Allies, Montenegro.

Of the army which comes directly under his command, the War Secretary told of the surprise and reverse suffered by the Indians at Givenchy on Dec. 20, when they lost a trench, which they afterward regained, and added:

"The British line thus resumed has since then been entirely maintained."

"Progress at Various Points."

In the course of his speech Earl Kitchener said:

"During the month of December the allied forces made progress at various points, but the tide of battle ebbed and flowed with varying success.

"In spite of the unfavorable weather the French army made noteworthy progress to the east of Rheims and in Southern Alsace.

"Notwithstanding the transfer of German troops to the eastern theatre of war, they left sufficient strength to hold their trenches in the west.

"The Germans' aspirations in Poland have suffered a severe check, and it is evident that they realize the infinite difficulty of winter operations in Russia.

"One of the brightest spots in the military operations during December has been the extraordinary achievements of the gallant Servian Army.

"Last night we received news of a Russian victory in the Caucasus which should have a far-reaching influence on all the Turkish operations.

"The much-talked of advance of Turkish forces against Egypt up to the present has failed to materialize."

Lord Kitchener went on to say:

Boer Revolt Crushed.

"The situation in South Africa has undergone a most welcome change. Gen. Botha having handled the military situation in a masterly manner and stamped out the rebellion. The result has given us great confidence in the future success of any operations he may undertake."

Lord Kitchener praised the coolness and courage of the people of Scarborough, Whitby, and the Hartlepools during the recent German naval raid on the east coast, and remarked that "no military advantage can be gained by these wanton attacks."

"The householders' canvass thus far had resulted in the registration of 218,000 men who were willing to serve if called upon, said the War Secretary. He continued:

"The great advantages which Germany enjoyed by reason of her superiority of numbers and extensive war preparations have certainly diminished, while the Allies daily are increasing their resources in such a way as to enable them to prosecute the war to a triumphant end. The anticipated decrease in the number of recruits during Christmas week has given place to an increase which has almost restored the weekly returns to their former satisfactory level. I am glad to say that we have filled up the officers' cadres of the expeditionary force, and that there is a considerable surplus of training officers to draw from. Since the war began 29,166 officers have been appointed to the army. John French's forces have been increased by territorial units and a new division, attached to which is a fine Canadian regiment.

No Lack of Officers Now.

"In the earlier stages of the war considerable difficulties were experienced and anxiety was felt, owing to the dearth of officers. I am glad to say that we have now been able to fill up the places.

"Virtuant attention on the part of the War Office Staff has served to cope with and gradually overcome the difficulty of securing supplies and equipments for those new forces to whose future activities we look forward with all confidence.

"The training of the Canadian contingent of the new armies has been carried on under the worst weather conditions, but in spite of this a great deal of excellent good work has been done during the last few months. Discomforts and hardships due to the storm and mud have been cheerfully met, and both officers and men are imbued with one common thought—preparing themselves as thoroughly and rapidly as possible to take part in the field, where, I am sure, they will worthily support their comrades in arms.

"Our troops in the field have been subjected to hardships inseparable from a Winter campaign, but by a system of relief the severe strain which the men have undergone in the trenches has been minimized. Our soldiers, needless to say, have exhibited constant cheerfulness and resourcefulness which has redounded to their credit."

The Near East Operations.

Referring to the British operations in the Near East, Lord Kitchener said that in Mesopotamia the Indian expeditionary force had continued its northward advance, defeating the Turkish troops and inflicting on them heavy losses, while in Egypt certain Turkish troops under German direction had been observed by British aeronauts in an attempt to penetrate eastward to the Suez Canal. There had been scarcely any contact, however, with the troops guarding the canal.

The British, Lord Kitchener said, had occupied several points in German East Africa.

Lord Kitchener said that notwithstanding the severe attacks of the Germans along the Ibura and Rawka Rivers, the Russians for more than a fortnight had frustrated their efforts to advance any nearer to Warsaw. He said that the Germans had been greatly hampered by faulty communications, and that their casualties had been heavy.

Curzon Wants More Details.

Lord Curzon of Kedleston described as amazing the number of men the War Office had been able to send to the front. He thought, however, that a more definite statement should have been made as to the progress of recruiting and as to military operations in the remote parts of the Empire. It was his opinion that the best service which the War Office could render would be to concentrate its efforts on the equipment of men who had been sufficiently trained, and to send them to the front with as little delay as possible.

As to the number of men who would be wanted for foreign service and home defense, Lord Curzon said he imagined that the War Secretary would require considerably more than 2,000,000, and possibly nearer 3,000,000.

After eulogizing those who had fallen, Lord Curzon expressed unfaltering confidence in Gen. French, Admiral Jellicoe, and the forces under their command.

The Marquis of Crewe, the Government Leader, replying to the questions raised by Lord Curzon, said that every vacancy among the officers of the expeditionary force had been filled promptly. He asserted that there was no ground for saying that troops had been kept back because they were not equipped sufficiently.

Before the adjournment of the House several peers brought up the question of enemy aliens not interned in England, whom they considered a menace. The Earl of Crewe, speaking for the Government, promised to give the matter further consideration.

BRITISH CLERGY ENLIST.

Three Have Just Joined the Sportsmen's Battalion for Active Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Despite the fact that the Church of England has not favored the enlistment of its clergymen, there has been a noticeable increase lately in the number of clergymen who have responded to the country's call for volunteers. Three have just joined the Sportsmen's Battalion, which is officially registered as the Royal Fusiliers, First Battalion, which is commanded by Col. Viscount Maitland.

Two of these clerical recruits are the Rev. E. R. Prance of Great Missenden, Bucks, and the Rev. Frank Edwards of Hull.

It is expected that the first Battalion will go to the front late in February. The rolls of both battalions include the names of many men of title and others prominent in the world of sports.

GERMAN LOAN PRICES UP.

Quotations 2 Points Higher Than at the Date of Emission.

BERLIN, (via The Hague and London.) Jan. 6.—There is a little boom in progress on the Berlin stock market, particularly over the war loan and other Government securities. The war loan has been steadily rising for several days, and gained more than a quarter of a point today. It is now held at two points above the emission price.

Private transactions in industrials at higher prices also were reported today, but the quotations weakened at the close when it was learned that the authorities contemplate putting measures into effect to curb such unauthorized trading.

Official Reports of War Operations.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—(*Night Report*)—The only notable incidents which have been reported this evening are:

To the north a rather lively cannonade in the region of Zillebeke, the maintenance of our positions in the Argonne, and slight progress by our troops in the wood of Hirsbach, near Altkirch.

(*Day Report*)—In Belgium the enemy delivered, but without success, two attacks in the region of the dunes and to the southeast of St. Georges.

On the rest of the front, to the north of the Lys, and from the Lys to the Oise, there has been nothing except artillery fighting.

In the valley of the Aisne, and in the vicinity of Rheims, our batteries gained the upper hand over those of the enemy, reducing them to silence. At a point northwest of Rheims it is reported that certain of our troops have made an advance of about 100 yards.

In the Argonne there developed a very spirited action, which permitted us to retake 300 yards of trenches in the forest of La Grurie, at the same place where there was recently a slight giving way, as previously reported. From Bagatelle and from Fontaine Madame there were delivered two violent German attacks, each of which was repulsed. A complete German regiment was engaged in each movement.

Near the ravine of Courte Chausses we blew up with a mine 900 yards of German trenches, half of which we subsequently occupied.

From the Argonne to the Vosges the bad weather has continued. There has been fog and mud. At different points along this front there have been fairly spirited artillery exchanges. In the forest of Le Pretre, near Pont-a-Mousson, we have continued to gain ground.

In the region of Thann, in Upper Alsace, in spite of a violent cannonading, we retained the gains achieved the night before at Steinbach, as well as in the trenches to the southwest and to the northwest of this village. The enemy succeeded in reoccupying one of his former trenches on the eastern flank of a near-by height, the summit of which, however, remains in our possession.

It should be set forth that in the Argonne, near the ravine of Courte Chausses, at the point where we blew up the German trenches, the attacking regiment commanded by Lieut. Col. Garibaldi delivered a vigorous attack against the breach made by the explosions. The Italians captured 120 prisoners, including twelve under-officers, and took one machine gun and one caisson. The Chief Adjutant of this regiment, Constantine Garibaldi, brother of Lieut. Col. Garibaldi, was killed during this attack.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—In the western arena of the war the French continued yesterday their systematic bombardment of villages situated behind our front. They seem indifferent to the killing of their own countrymen and to the destruction of French houses. In any event this bombardment causes us very little trouble.

At Souain and in the forest of Argonne we captured several of the enemy's trenches and made prisoners of two officers and 200 men.

The French again obtained a foothold early yesterday on the much fought for height west of Sennheim, in Upper Alsace, but they were again driven off after a strong bayonet attack. They have not dared to attempt further advances. Fifty Alpine Chasseurs were taken prisoner by us.

In the eastern arena of the war there were no changes yesterday on our eastern frontier or in Northern Poland. In Poland, west of the Vistula, our troops penetrated as far as the branch of the Sucha River, after having captured several of the enemy's points of support. One thousand four hundred prisoners and nine machine guns were left in our hands.

The situation on the eastern bank of the Pilica River remains unchanged.

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.—Our troops on Jan. 5 made a sudden attack against the village of Rozrowa, to the west of the road from Przasnyaz to Mlawa, near Groudousk. The enemy who occupied this village were almost entirely bayonetted. We also took some prisoners.

On the left bank of the Vistula the usual cannonading and rifle fire are continuing. Fighting of secondary importance is proceeding in the region of Borjimow and near the Moshely farm.

In Galicia the situation is unchanged.

Our offensive is proceeding in Bukowina, where we have occupied Sypot and Kameral, south of Seletin, and Ilischestie, on the roads to Gura Humora and Pleskatchik. On Jan. 4, after an engagement, we occupied Gura Humora and Boukschola. The latter two places are situated on the best and most direct route to Transylvania, by way of Bukowina.

FIND 10,000 FRENCH STARVING TO DEATH

American Relief Agents, with Consent of Belgians, Aid Peasants in Meuse Valley.

FEED 7,000,000 IN BELGIUM

Herbert C. Hoover Appeals for More Funds to Avert Great Tragedy After Feb. 15.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, returned to London today from a tour of inspection of the work being done for the commission in Belgium. In a statement issued this evening Mr. Hoover said:

"An appalling situation has been presented to the commission with regard to the French peasantry in the Valley of the Meuse, just south of the Belgian frontier, where there are 10,000 persons absolutely without food. Our investigation showed that a large number of deaths already had occurred there from starvation.

"Despite the shortness of the rations in Belgium, our Belgian colleagues agreed that we must share the last crust with these people. We therefore sent them food out of our limited Belgian stores."

Mr. Hoover also issued a report on the commission's work in Belgium, in which he says the organization for the distribution of food supplies is well on the road to completion. It is aided by 50,000 volunteer workmen, and there are only a few localities to which relief has not yet been extended.

"It must be borne in mind," Mr. Hoover says in his report, "that our problem falls into two phases. The first, the provision of bread for those who are able to pay for it, and the second, the provision of all foods for those who are destitute. Broadly, the former comprise some 5,600,000 persons. On the basis of the minimum ration we are providing, they require about $3,500,000 worth of bread per month. The recovery of this money and the exchange problem as yet have not been solved, and is causing us the greatest concern.

"The destitute comprise about 1,400,000, who are being wholly fed by the public canteens. The cost of supporting them is about $2,500,000 per month, for which we are depending upon the charity of the world.

"All Belgium is now on a ration of 10 ounces of bread per day, rich and poor alike, when there is that much of a ration available. The rich pay the cost price; the destitute nothing.

"This requires a total import of more than 100,000 pounds of flour or wheat per month, to say nothing of peas, salt, beans, bacon, condensed milk and other things which must be provided for the canteen."

In his report Mr. Hoover pays tribute to the assistance in the work of distribution rendered by the Germans, declaring:

"The occupying army has been extraordinarily scrupulous in its observance of the agreement that none of the foodstuffs imported by us were to be consumed by them. The German Government has issued a general order that no provisions which would in the ordinary course have to be replaced by the relief commission shall be requisitioned."

The report concludes as follows:

"Despite the volume of food which has been placed at our disposal we can provision only until Feb. 15. Great as has been the generosity of the American people, it is well to bear in mind that if we fail after that date the world will be faced by the greatest tragedy it has yet witnessed in the possible extinction of an entire nation. Strenuous as the efforts that we, our countrymen and countrywomen have made, they cannot for one moment be relaxed if this gigantic catastrophe is to be prevented."

DUTCH GIFT TO LOUVAIN.

Amsterdam University Offers Duplicates of Library Volumes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 6. (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—This afternoon the Town Council of Amsterdam decided to place at the disposal of the University of Louvain, for the reestablishment of its library, the duplicate copies of volumes in the library of Amsterdam University.

50,000 OTTOMANS LOST IN CAUCASUS

Two Army Corps Slaughtered by Russians—Only a Few Prisoners Survive.

BITTER TOWARD GERMANS

Captured Colonel Says Enver, "Brainless Puppet" of the Kaiser, Is the Ruin of His Country.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 6, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Russians have destroyed something like 50,000 men trapped in the terrible fastnesses of the Caucasus ranges, where, under German commanders, they contested the sovereignty of Russia on Russian soil.

Two Turkish army corps have been slaughtered, and all that remains of them is a few hundred prisoners.

At Sari Kamysh, several marches inside Russian territory, a Turkish army had been engaged for over a week in a stubborn conflict with the Russians, who barred the approach to Kars. No details of the fighting have yet reached me beyond suggestive accounts of the terrible cold which recently set in on these mountain heights.

The Turks were the attacking party, scores of miles away from their base, and are reported to have been very ill-provided to meet such terrible weather. For the last three days and nights a battle has been in progress, which has now ended not merely in the total defeat, but the annihilation of the Turkish army.

The best army corps in the Turkish Army, the Ninth, normally statoined at Erzerum, led the invasion, supported by another army corps, drawn apparently from Van. Neither now exists. The entire command of the Ninth Corps was taken prisoner by a single company of a Russian regiment, which sufficiently indicates the condition to which the corps was reduced.

Surrounded on all sides, crushed by the overwhelming fire of mountain artillery, maxims and rifles, the Ninth Army Corps has been deliberately destroyed. Its Commander, Ished Pasha; the divisional commanders of the Seventeenth, Twenty-eighth, and Twenty-ninth divisions, and two other divisional commanders, with 100 other officers, are prisoners. The artillery, maxims, ammunition, stores, and the entire train of this corps have fallen into the Russians' hands.

Hillmen Pursue Survivors.

The Tenth Turkish Army Corps, though not quite annihilated, is seeking to escape in the inhospitable hills, hotly pursued by native hillmen.

This striking victory coincides with the success achieved at Ardahan, reported yesterday. The Turkish forces here have been thoroughly dispersed and are flying in all directions, with small chances of ultimate escape.

The losses here are also enormous, and here again, as on the Ibura, the Siberian corps have greatly distinguished themselves. One squadron charged Turkish infantry and cut two companies to pieces, while another squadron cut their way through the Eighth Constantinople Regiment and captured its standard.

Except for scattered bands of fugitives, Turkey no longer has any armed men on Russian territory.

An invasion into Russia was directed by German commanders—indeed, Sanders Pasha was reported to have visited Erzerum in person to arrange the invasion—peculiar satisfaction is felt in Russia at the disastrous ending of this vainglorious undertaking.

What the Turks may be thinking can be guessed by the opinions expressed to a correspondent of The Bourse Gazette, who, speaking in Turkish, was favored with some very outspoken comment by a Turkish colonel who was taken a prisoner of war. He said:

"Enver Pasha has been our ruin. This wretched, brainless puppet of Wilhelm and Sanders Pasha has brought Turkey to the pass which imperils the Ottoman Empire.

"We knew it, but what can we, the real Turks do? Only a few days before I left Erzerum I and many other Turkish officers saw a German officer kill a Turkish soldier out of hand for no reason but that the latter failed to understand the German's order, and we stood by *helpless. When this was reported to* Enver he actually thanked the German. *'It is only a German province, which the* Germans are carrying down with them in their own ruin. Our armies have *neither clothing nor food. Germany,* who before the war thrust gold galore upon us, now sits on our necks and *eats our bread.*"

No mention is made of any German officers being captured, although many *were known to be in Erzerum.*

Official Account of Operations.

By The Associated Press.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 6.—The following statement from the General Staff of the army in the Caucasus was issued tonight:

"At the end of November the bulk of the third Turkish Army was sent to the region east of Erzerum, preceded by two army corps, besides a reserve corps near Hassan-Kalah.

"In conformity with the plan of Enver Pasha, the third army was to proceed as follows: The ninth and tenth army corps were to advance in the direction of Olti and form the offensive wing, whereas the eleventh corps had orders to hold its powerfully organized position and to attract, through a strategic demonstration, the weight of our troops. In case the Russian troops had taken up the offensive energetically the eleventh corps had been ordered to fall back on the fortress of Erzerum, carrying along with it the Russian forces.

"The Tenth Turkish Army Corps was then to advance in two columns, the first, including one division, proceeding toward Id by the Otli-Chal valley. The second, two divisions strong, was to advance on Ardost through the Servy-Chal valley. The Ninth Corps was to take the offensive in the interval between the Tenth and Eleventh Army Corps.

"Our troops in the region of Olti checked with great courage the Turkish advance, despite the numerical superiority of the enemy, and through several counter-attacks inflicted heavy losses.

"In the meantime we detected a strong Turkish column, reinforced by Mussulman rebels, which was advancing from the Panjourskin and Jamgourtchannk Passes in the direction of Ardahan. The garrison which we had left at this point, after holding out for seventeen days, fell back a little to the east.

"Having received reinforcements, we attacked on Jan. 3 the Turkish forces concentrated at Ardahan and inflicted upon the enemy a complete defeat. We captured the flag of the Eighth Infantry Regiment, a part of the Constantinople garrison.

"During the development of a subsequent action, we discovered that the bulk of the Turkish forces, that is to say, the Ninth and Tenth Army Corps, were taking the offensive against Sari Kamysh. This movement was undertaken through mountain roads and steep passes buried deep in snow. The Turkish troops were abundantly provided with provisions and war material. The enemy had placed the execution entirely on the sympathy and help of the natives, who previously had been influenced by Turkish emissaries.

"The task of our troops consisted in holding on the front important forces of the enemy, and at the same time in offering a resistance strong enough to check the Ninth and Tenth Turkish Corps.

"Frantic Attacks of Turks."

"In spite of the extraordinary difficulties of this, in spite, also, of the rigors of the Winter and of the necessity of fighting in passes of mountains rising 10,000 feet and covered with snow, our valiant troops after a fierce battle extending over ten days fulfilled brilliantly the exceptional task which had been imposed upon them. They repulsed the frantic attacks of the Turks on the flank and on the front, and at Sari-Kamysh enveloped and almost annihilated two Turkish corps. They captured one of these corps with its commander, three division Generals with their staffs, a number of officers, thousands of soldiers, and many guns, rapid-firers, and horses.

"The fighting was very fierce on the principal front, and, of course, necessitated a change in the grouping of our forces in regions of secondary importance. We brought certain detachments nearer our frontier.

"We have not yet ascertained the extent of our booty. The pursuit of the enemy continues."

In the opinion of military men here, the attack on Sari-Kamysh was secondary in importance to the wide enveloping movement of the Turks, which was designed to cut off the Russians near the border and place Turkish forces between them and the Caucasian capital, Tiflis.

By Dec. 27 the Turks had established themselves in the village of Upper Sari-Kamysh, but on Dec. 30 they were routed there, with the loss of twenty officers and 1,500 men. Meanwhile, the Turks had occupied Ardahan, to the north, 100 miles from the frontier, and intrenched themselves. They were attacked by the Russians on Jan. 3 and driven out after hard fighting, which resulted in great losses on both sides.

Notwithstanding the snow and the severe cold, the battle was extremely stubborn. The Turks showed great bravery, and are said to have displayed fighting qualities equal to those of the Russian Caucasian troops.

Removes Peril to Egypt.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 7.—It is believed in England that the rout of the Turkish invaders of the Caucasus, with the defeat of their plan to seize the Russian fortress of Kars, gives the Ottoman forces such a setback that the much-discussed invasion of Egypt is now virtually out of the question.

At the same time the pressure on the Russians from the east has been so far relieved as to preclude any necessity of withdrawing Russian forces from the Polish and Galician fronts for service in the Caucasus.

CALLS VON SANDERS UNFIT.

British Critic Blames German General for Turkish Disaster.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 7. — The Daily News military expert says:

"The attempt to invade the Caucasus in midwinter under the circumstances described was an act of stupendous folly, which has been deservedly punished. The result stamps Gen. Liman van Sanders with the label of incompetence. No General who knew his business would have committed his army to an operation which under the most favorable conditions would have been difficult and hazardous, while as it was it could only end in disaster.

"The strategical conditions were all on the side of the Russians. The Turks had no railways to help them during their advance over the wild, mountainous country, while the Russians had two lines available for bringing up reinforcements and supplies, one from Erivan and the other from Tiflis, both headquarters of Russian army corps.

"The Turkish soldiers fought bravely but what can brave troops do when led by incompetent officers? And there are no officers in any army so hopelessly, helplessly incompetent as those in the Turkish Army."

SAY PAU VISITED WARSAW.

Germans Report His Conference with Russians on War Plans.

BERLIN, Jan. 6. (By Wireless to London.)—It is asserted here that Gen. Gerald Pau, commander of the French army in Alsace, visited Warsaw in the latter part of December. The object of his visit was to make arrangements with the Russian Army Staff, which, it is reported, may lead to combined control of further operations.

'MADE IN AMERICA' UNPOPULAR

Manufacturers Prefer to Let Products Pass as European.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 6.—The "Made *in America" exhibit, to have been held* in Carnegie Institute here, has been *canceled by the Art Society of Pitts*burgh, its sponsor, because, it was declared, *American manufacturers feared* to let the country know their wares were made in the United States.

The small number of articles presented for exhibition caused the society to *seek the reason and brought from one important manufacturer the admission* that he did not wish the fact spread abroad that his products were not made in Europe because of the "populas, though erroneous, impression that European manufactures are superior." Other manufacturers are said to have taken the same view.

RUSSIA PUTS NEW ARMY IN NORTH

Continued from Page 1.

tance" are imminent in Rumania. A dozen French and British newspaper correspondents left Paris today for Bucharest by way of Bulgaria.

HOW CHANCELLOR'S SON DIED.

Lieut. von Bethmann-Hollweg Shot While on Night Patrol.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—One of the German cavalrymen who were with the son of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Chancellor of the Empire, when the young man was killed on patrol duty in Poland, has given a description of the Lieutenant's death.

Lieut. von Bethmann-Hollweg and ten cavalrymen on night patrol were riding through a little forest, the soldier relates. Suddenly a detachment of about thirty Cossacks opened fire. The Lieutenant was shot in the head and through the abdomen. Two of the cavalrymen held him on his horse while the German party galloped out of range. Only then was it found that the officer already was dead.

Marys Leaves Warsaw for Moscow.

WARSAW, Jan. 6.—George T. Marye, Jr., the American Ambassador to Russia, and his party, left Warsaw last night for Moscow, where they will spend the Russian Christmas. Mrs. Marye while here visited the various hospitals and last Saturday made a trip to the battlefield, accompanied by Henry D. Baker, commercial attaché to the American Embassy.

John Bass Only Slightly Hurt.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 6.—The injury suffered by John Bass, correspondent of The Chicago Daily News, who was struck by a fragment of shrapnel during the fighting west of Warsaw, is not serious. Mr. Bass's chin was cut slightly.

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BRITAIN DRAFTS SHIPPING REPLY

Will Forward Two Notes, One General, the Other Proposing Specific Remedies.

STEAMER DENVER SEIZED

British Hold Up Mallory Liner to Search Cotton Cargo for Any Hidden Contraband.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The British response to the American note on shipping seizures has been drafted, will be considered by the Cabinet tomorrow, and will be presented to Washington before the end of the week.

There will in reality be two notes. The first will deal with the general situation, replying to the American representations in generalities and broadly outlining the British position as well as expressing England's friendly feeling and her appreciation of the friendly spirit of the American note. This will be followed by a further note, which is in course of preparation, taking up the problem in greater detail and probably making suggestions for its solution.

Washington's recent regulation concerning the inspection of cargoes has been well received in official circles. It is considered that the application of these regulations will minimise the necessity of search.

COTTON STEAMER SEIZED.

Mallory Liner Denver Halted by British—New Shipping Regulations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The British Government has succeeded in perfecting an arrangement for the facilitation of shipping between America and Holland. Announcement regarding the details of the plan, it is understood, will be made public tomorrow by the British Embassy.

The substance of the announcement will be that all goods consigned either to the Netherlands Government or the Netherlands Overseas Trust Company will be allowed to go through in ships of the Holland-American Line without question by the British Government. British naval officers will not interrupt such shipments. It will make no difference whether the steamers carry contraband or non-contraband, because it is understood that if the goods are consigned to the Netherlands Government or to the Netherlands Overseas Trust Company the shipments will not be allowed to go through to Germany. Up to the present the requirement had been that the goods must be consigned to the eNtherlands Government. It is stated that this had become such a burden to the Government that it resulted in the formation of the trust company.

It was also learned tonight that satisfactory arrangements had been made between Italy and Great Britain for the shipment of cargoes from the United States in British ships to Italian ports. The reason is that Italian steamers are not accepting any cargoes *for shipment "in transit" through* Italy. If shipments in American steamers to Italy are not made "in transit," but are consigned to specific individuals in Italy, it is understood, they *will be similarly treated by the British* Government.

Complaint was made to the State Department today that the steamship Denver of the Mallory Line has been halted and detained by the British Admiralty officials at Kirkwall, Orkney Island, north of Scotland. The State Department cabled to Ambassador Page to make inquiry and report the facts as to the detention of the Denver.

The Denver sailed about a month ago from Norfolk, Va., with a cargo of cotton for Bremen. It sailed after the British Government had announced that cotton would not be treated as contraband of war, even when destined to Germany. The State Department was informed today that before the Denver sailed a certificate was obtained from the British Consul at Norfolk that the manifest corresponded with the cargo, wholly of cotton, and that American customs officials had inspected the loading of the ship.

The statement was made to the State Department today that the Mallory Line had gone so far as to arrange to have the hatches of the steamer City of Macon, which recently left New York for Bremen, sealed by the British Consul there. This was done to guarantee that the hatches would not be opened for the substitution of cargo after the departure of the steamer.

The City of Memphis, now loading at a Gulf port for Bremen, and the City of Savannah, for Rotterdam, both with cotton only, will sail with hatches sealed.

A misunderstanding has arisen concerning the cargo-certification plan of the American Government. It was explained by a high Government official tonight that the plan contemplates no guarantee by the American Government of the bona fide character of the manifests. The order issued by the Treasury Department merely permits American customs collectors to make such certifications when asked by shippers. The Government is assuming no responsibility.

American laws do not provide severe penalties for fraudulent manifests. The only punishment is a fine of $500. It was learned tonight that what is termed the inadequacy of these laws was one factor that led that Government to take steps to satisfy itself that cargoes corresponded with manifests.

Still another difficulty experienced by the British Government grows out of the Treasury order of several months ago which forbids American customs officials to make public the contents of manifests until thirty days after the departure of the cargo steamer.

Senator Hardwick's resolution, calling upon the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to give to the Senate all correspondence bearing upon the recent action of Great Britain in declaring naval stores, including turpentine and resin, absolute contraband of war, was passed today. Senator Hitchcock sought to amend it to include communications relating to all other contraband declarations, but that was defeated.

SWISS WELCOME PROTESTS.

Anxious That Imports of Necessities Be Not Restricted.

BERNE, (is Paris,) Jan. 6.—President Wilson's note to Great Britain concerning delays to American commerce has been welcomed by the Swiss newspapers, which in their editorial comment express the opinion that he is acting in the interests of all neutrals, and especially of Switzerland.

The hope is expressed that the American Executive's action will have complete success. It is asserted that it is most important to Switzerland that the American export trade be not restricted, for Switzerland depends on the United States for the greater part of her supplies of wheat, corn, cotton, copper and oil.

RAISES WOOL EMBARGO.

Australia Rescinds Restrictions and Will Permit Shipments Here.

MELBOURNE, Jan. 6, (via London.)—The Commonwealth, it is announced, has decided to permit the shipment of merino wool to the United States provided a guarantee is given that it will not be re-exported.

Australian restrictions regarding the export of wool were inaugurated soon after the war began, and were in line with the policy pursued by Great Britain in endeavoring to prevent their product from reaching Germany. On Nov. 26 the restrictions on the export of wool, so far as Canada and Japan were concerned, were rescinded.

FRENCH GAINS MENACE GERMANS AT ST. MIHIEL

Both Sides Take Argonne Trenches—Advantage with the French in Alsace.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Steady progress is apparently being made by the French in rendering the German positions at St. Mihiel, in the Woevre region, less easy to maintain. Favorable results from their "wearing down" policy in that territory, when the gains reported by them last night and today have been consolidated, are confidently expected.

Elsewhere in the western theatre of war interest is chiefly felt in the stubborn fight which the French and Germans are carrying on for the roads to Cernay and Mülhausen in upper Alsace. The Germans succeeded in regaining one of the trenches which they had lost, but on the whole, the French reports appear to show that the Frenchmen maintain their advantage, for every bit of which they had to fight, in many cases with the bayonet.

Along the rest of the western front the tide of battle continues to ebb and flow. On either side of Rheims, and particularly to the east of that harassed city, the French, according to reports, daily push their lines a few yards forward, while in the Argonne, where more hard fighting is going on, first the Germans and then the French report the capture of the other's entrenchments.

DEFENDS MERCIER'S ARREST.

Semi-Official Belgian Statement Condemns His "Interference."

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Jan. 6. —According to the Berlin correspondent of the Tijd, the following semi-official communication has been published concerning the pastoral letter of Cardinal Mercier, who is reported to have been arrested by the German military authorities for advising Belgians not to give allegiance to the German Administration:

"Everybody, whether anti- or pro-German, agrees that the Cardinal was justified in endeavoring in his pastoral letter to console the civilian population in these doubtless severe times, and in counseling them to keep quiet. But the Cardinal misconstrued the rights and obligations of the Church and transgressed against authority when, in his pastoral letter, he interfered in a political quarrel between nations."

REPORTS FURNES BOMBARDED.

Berlin Tells of Shift of Belgian Headquarters.

*BERLIN, Jan. 6. (By Wireless to Lon*don.)—The bombardment of Furnes, West Flanders, and incessant attacks by aeronauts have made necessary the removal of the Belgian army headquarters to a point further to the rear, according to reports received here. Many inhabitants of Furnes already have fled, and gas and water supplies have been curtailed. The historic church there was not damaged. The city doubtless will be defended stubbornly on account of its strategic importance.

The recent fighting in Upper Alsace for possession of the heights near Sennheim (Cernay) and Steinbach has led to battles which are described here as the most violent of the campaign. The fighting for houses around the square in Steinbach was especially fierce.

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MERCIER'S ARREST ANGERS CATHOLICS

Belgium Deeply Stirred—Berlin Calls It an Unpardonable Blunder.

POPE EXPECTED TO ACT

Messages from Rome Tell of Indignation at the Vatican—Cardinal's Release Looked For.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent says:

"The arrest of Cardinal Mercier has created a profound sensation throughout Belgium. According to reports received here the Germans also arrested the printer of the Cardinal's pastoral letter, who until recently was the Burgomaster of Malines, but released him on bail.

"It is stated that the reading of the pastoral letter had been prohibited. Several priests were arrested for reading it. Fugitives from Antwerp say that all the rectories around Malines and Antwerp are guarded by sentries."

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam says that telegrams received there from Berlin assert that the arrest of Cardinal Mercier has caused consternation in Catholic circles. The leaders of the Catholics, it is said, openly express the opinion that the arrest was an unpardonable blunder, and that if the Reichstag were in session the members of the Centrist party would demand an explanation from the Chancellor.

The Berlin dispatches report that messages from Rome say that the arrest of Cardinal Mercier has aroused indignation in Vatican circles, and that it is expected that Pope Benedict will ask for speedy redress.

T. P. O'CONNOR INDIGNANT.

Says Germany's Brutal Treatment of Mercier Will Recoil on Her.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—T. P. O'Connor, M. P., yesterday expressed great indignation at the arrest of Cardinal Mercier.

"It is shocking, but by no means surprising," he said, "but I cannot help thinking that it is one of the brutal acts of clumsy German policy which will recoil on the head of that country. He also said that it was an object lesson and confirmed the charge that Germany had provoked the war with the desire of destroying by the most ruthless force the members of the small nations of Europe.

"It is true," he said, "that the pastoral letter of Cardinal Mercier alluded to the independence of Belgium, but if Germany did not mean to destroy that independence what right had she to interfere? The Germans, by regarding such a statement of facts as justification for the arrest, must mean that they have made up their minds to annex Belgium and destroy her independence."

Monsignor de Wachter, coadjutor and assistant of Cardinal Mercier, who is now in London, said tonight:

"The arrest of Cardinal Mercier has produced a protest of intense indignation all over the world. My impression is that the German authorities will not keep him. They will find they have made such a hideous blunder that they will try to put themselves right by releasing him."

Bar One-Word Messages.

The Central Cable Department issued the following notice last night: "Following from London: British military authorities now advise us that they will not pass any messages in plain language containing one text word only."

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It must sail, unless the hundreds of thousands of women and children dependent upon the bread line are to starve.

But it cannot sail unless the cash needed for completing this work is available at once.

A $5 bill will feed a widow and 3 children two months.

No contribution too small—or too large.

For every dollar contributed to this Fund fully 99 cents worth of good food actually reaches the mouths of the hungry and homeless.

The figures tell the story:

Cash contributions to date....	$776,475.58
Food contributions...	700,000.00
Clothing....	35,000.00
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The entire expense of every kind connected with the accomplishment of this result has been less than 1 per cent.

Please make your check or money order payable to "J. P. Morgan & Co., for Belgian Relief Fund," and send to

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Clear Havana prevents tender stomachs following largest selling Brand of 10-Cent Cigars in the World.
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PLANS FOR DEFENSE WAIT ON REVENUE

Conference of Leaders Decides Finances Won't Allow Large Appropriations.

GARRISON EXPLAINS PLAN

All Agreed on Policy of Preparing Country—Can Provide Funds Next Year.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—It became known today that the conference on national defenses, held last evening, reached the general conclusion that the Government's revenue the coming year would not permit any extensive additions to the military establishment, but that next year, when Congress had to consider some means of raising new revenue in place of the special stamp taxes, which then expire by limitation, the subject of appropriations for national defense would be taken up.

Secretary Garrison gave some details today of the conference, explaining that he had invited the Congressional leaders and Secretary Daniels to meet with him because he thought the time ripe for consideration of the public defense. The events in Europe the past five months, he said, had caused an awakening in his country, making it likely that the American people would sanction action ouside of the routine toward improving the counry's defenses.

There was no discussion last night of a change of policy, Mr. Garrison said, because none was necessary. The object of the meeting was to bring out the views of the different branches of the Government, not on the subject of obtaining an ideal system of public defense, but of deciding what was the best thing to be done at present with the means at hand or in prospect.

Representative Underwood presented to the conference a statement of the probable revenues and expenditures of the Government proposed for the next fiscal year, showing that economics must be enforced to precent a large deficit in the Treasury. This fact, as well as the difficulty of forcing any controversial measures through the present session of Congress, was held to be sufficient reason for declining to undertake any considerable changes in the military situation at this time.

The House Naval Committee, considering the Naval Appropriation bill today, voted $1,000,000 for the development of areonautics. A provision was adopted giving officers and enlisted men taken into the aviation service an increase of 33 per cent. in pay and the allowance of their rank while under instruction and training, and an increase of 50 per cent. after qualifying.

Nothing was decided in the matter of the submarine programme, but it was apparent from the views expressed that the submarine programme submitted by the Secretary of the Navy would probably be much increased.

The subject of hull protection is receiving more attention now than at any time heretofore. Four members of the committee have expressed their belief that until more attention is paid to hull protection it is folly to build any more battleships.

SWEDEN'S COPPER IMPORTS.

Legation Explains Increase from Us as Due to Natural Causes.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Swedish Legation issued today a statement concerning copper imports to Sweden, which purport to show an increase of 2,179,374 *kilograms (4,794,623 pounds) over 1913.* It points out, however, that of this increase 854,334 kilograms (1,879,534 pounds) were imported since the wa started. This was entirely due to growing domestic consumption to which the electrification of the State railways and the need of the army largely contributed.

The statement says the much talked of increase in importation of copper from the United States can be attributed to the fact that no copper is now obtainable from Germany, from which country considerable quantities were imported before the war. With the export of copper from Great Britain virtually prohibited, only the United States is left to supply Sweden with the metal.

The statement also says that in recent years Sweden's importation of copper has ben steadily increasing at the rate of about 20 per cent. yearly.

Rear Admirals Support Gardner.

Rear Admirals Thomas Perry and W. W. Mead, U. S. N., retired, sailed yesterday on the United Fruit steamship Zacapa for Colon where they intend to spend several days inspecting the Panama Canal and its fortifications from a naval point of view. Admiral Perry said that they upheld Representative Gardner's ideas regarding the lack of preparedness of the United States Navy.

WAR'S AFTER EFFECT HERE.

Prosperity and Huge Immigration Predicted by Canadian Economist.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Jan. 6.—In an article dealing with Canada's position after the war, O. D. Skelton, Professor of Economics at Queen's University, Kingston, says:

"The United States stands to gain relatively most by the war. Already the tide there seems to have turned, and when the war ends it will apparently be launched once more on a period of prosperity. That means much for Canada, since, for weal or woe, independently of all tariff arrangements or political sympathies, our fortunes are very greatly affected by those of our great neighbor.

"Prosperity south of 49 will be reflected north of it. After the war, too, this continent, though perhaps particularly the United States, is going to look very good to war-rent Europe. Immigration may fairly be expected on an even greater scale than before, a scale such as to compel and to permit more careful sifting than in the past."

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BRITISH CONDITIONS ON SHIP PURCHASES

Would Not Object if German Vessels Were Used in South American Trade

AND PAYMENTS DELAYED

Protest May Be Expected on Transfer of the Dacia to Take Cotton for Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—It may be stated on good authority that if President Wilson succeeds in passing the bill providing for the purchase of ships and then buys German vessels lying in American harbors, he will not find the British Government placing obstacles in his way, provided certain things are not done. The British Government holds that the transfer of German ships to the American flag would be a violation of the international law which provides that under present circumstances no action is permissible which would permit these ships to escape the consequences of being enemy ships. It could be held, in British officials' opinion, that the transfer of the German vessels to the American flags, even if the purchase payments were not made until after the war, would be escaping the consequences of being enemy ships, as such action would at least release the German firms from the obligation of paying insurance and large charges for upkeep while the ships are lying idle.

The Government here is apparently willing to overlook this objection and not object to their transfer to the American flag, provided Germany or Germans do not get the money at once, and also that the ships are not used in German trade. Should the ships be placed in Latin-American trade there would be no objection.

After the passage of the law this Government doubtless will make known its views to Washington officially and possibly has informally done so already, although it has been careful to make no protest before legislation is enacted.

It seems quite certain, however, that England will at once protest if the proposal which appeared in the British press this morning of transferring the steamer Dacia to the American flag and sending her to Germany laden with cotton is carried out. England would consider, according to a reliable information, that this would constitute a direct effort of the Dacia to escape the consequences of being an enemy ship and England would therefore object.

Metropolitan Opera Next Week.

Moussorgsky's "Boris Godunoff" will begin the ninth week at the Metropolitan Opera House next Monday night. "Tannhäuser" will be Wednesday evening's opera, and "Madama Butterfly" will be sung Thursday evening. "La Gioconda" will be heard Friday night, and the Saturday matinée will bring forth "Mnon Lescaut." Saturday evening there will be a special performance of Weber's "Euryanthe," in aid of the German Press Club. Next Sunday night's concert will be devoted to Wagner, with Mme. Gadski and Messrs. Sembach and Gorits as soloists, and Mr. Hageman conducting.

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176 B'way, N.Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

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They've found the satisfying place to dine.
5th Avenue Restaurants
The Dollar Dinner With Wine
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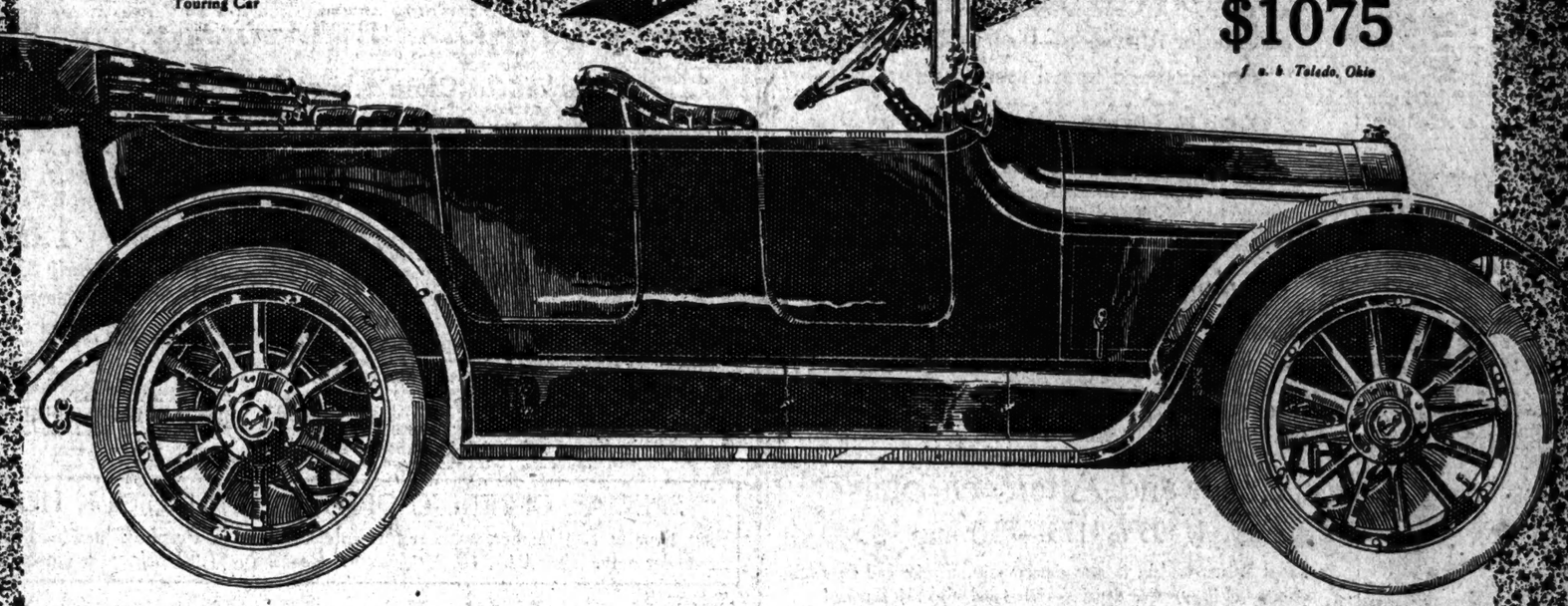
Overland
TRADE MARK REG.
Model 80
Touring Car
$1075
f. o. b. Toledo, Ohio

The Overland has high tension magneto ignition
Model 80 $1075
5 Passenger Touring Car
Model 80, Roadster - - $1050
Model 80, 4 Pass. Coupe - - 1600
Six—Model 82, 7 Pass. Touring Car 1475
Model 81 $850
5 Passenger Touring Car
Model 81, Roadster - - $795
Delivery Wagon, with closed body - 895
Delivery Wagon, with open body - 850
All prices f. o. b. Toledo
A complete line of Limousines, Landaulettes, Broughams, Speedsters, Springfield convertible, and detachable closed bodies mounted on various Overland chassis, are on exhibition at our New York dealer's 1760 Broadway, at 57 Street.
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1384 Bedford Ave.,
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NO PRIVATE REWARD FOR RED CROSS MEN

Sovereigns Told That Work Is Impersonal and Represents American Humanity.

BELGIAN FUND GAINS $1,634

Prince of Wales Committee Acknowledges $102,544—Donations to Other Funds.

Major Gen. George W. Davis, U. S. Army, retired, Chairman of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross, has addressed through the Department of State letters to the American Ambassadors to Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia and the American Minister to Rumania, in which he makes known that the bestowal of decorations and presents upon representatives of the Red Cross on foreign duty is not desired. This was decided upon because on former occasions sovereigns have given medals and other decorations to American Red Cross representatives.

"The American Red Cross," Gen. Davis says in his letter, "is an impersonal organization prompted by a motive of sympathy for all who suffer, irrespective of nationality or creed. The individuals composing the organization, and its officers, are simply the agents of the national society into which personality is merged. Such assistance as is rendered is accomplished by means of the contributions of the American people."

Contributions amounting to $2,157.17 were received by the Red Cross yesterday. The fund now totals $432,044.45. Contributions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street, or 52 William Street. Yesterday's contributions of $10 or more were:

Rubber Club	$1,631	E. G. A. and N. Sanvage	$50
Anonymous	200	Penn. Col. for Women	25
Greenwich, N. Y., ladies	62	Geneseo Women	11
Paterson, N. J.	60	"Harriet"	10
Red Cross	60	F. M. Brinckerhoff	10
Mrs. M. V. Snyder (col.)	50		

Gifts For the Belgians.

Yesterday's contributions to the Belgian Relief Fund amounted to $1,684.26, and the total of the fund is now $778,-109.84. Subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Relief Committee, 3-10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's gifts of $10 or more were:

Nat. French Draft Horse Ass'n.	$200	Pres. S. S., Cleveleville, N. Y.	$34
L'Espoir, Charleroi, Pa.	101	Eliz. W. Berrien	100
Barrington, N. J.	95	O. B. Rinckwell	50
A. Bookowitz	50	J. A. Walton	10
L. H. Chandler	10	Christ Church S.S., Hudson, N. Y.	30
Mallus & Ware	25	C. H. and E. Haupt	10
Rhode Island Fund	250	Mrs. A. C. Sawyer	25
All Saints' S. S., Santa Barbar, Cal.	41	St. Matthew's Ch., Hillsboro, N. C.	12
Mrs. J. Usher	10	Jessie H. Richter	10
Baptist Sunday S., Schenectady	43	Mrs. C. C. Johnson	10
Robert Livermore	10	C. J. Goodwin	10
John W. Ware	50	N. Y. & Cuba M. S. Co. (col.)	15
Copperhill (Tenn.) Ladies	36	S. H. D.	10
A. Sharp	25	T. J. Hennessey	10
W. C. Sickle	25	Fooks	10
Anonymous	25	St. James (Vt.) S.S.	10
C. E. Mitchell	20	A Friend	20
Birmingham (Mich.) Sewing Society	15	Sarah J. Little	10
In Gods Mission, Lawton, Okla.	22	George F. Little	10
Elizabeth Sanford	20	Frank F. French	10
Harris F. Holden	10	Elizabeth Post	25
Ira E. Bond	10	Campfire Girls, Laingsatts Av. Pres. Church	40

For the Prince of Wales Fund.

The Prince of Wales' National Relief Fund, of which R. M. Stuart Wortley, 25 Broad Street, is treasurer, makes the following acknowledgments of gifts of $10 or more:

Previous gifts	$101,686
Interest to Dec. 31	255
Schools and Universities Club	176
Charles Fox	12
Harold Lowther, Round Up, Mon.	40
Bayley & Mills	10
Miss Mary S. Broughton, Elmira, N.Y.	52
Pawtucket Times, (col.)	80
Neville G. Higham	10
C. N. Edge	10
J. J. Guile	50
J. Doull Miller	10
H. & W. G. Hewlett, L. I.	10
Charles Mozon, (col.)	16
F. H. Peaty	10
Auxiliary No. 2	33
Lenox (Mass.) Fund	17
Percy C. H. Pappe, Newark	10
Through H. S. Booth	10

The fund now totals $102,544.

Committee of Mercy.

August Belmont, Treasurer of the Committee of Mercy, acknowledges the following contributions of $10 or more yesterday:

GENERAL FUND.

Mrs. Louis Feolit, Wyoming, Penn.	$10	(Henry Wood, St. Louis	$50
Holy Trinity Mission, Dickison, Texas	30	P. W. Newberry, Cleveland, Ohio	50
Dr. C. Dunhany, Irvington	25	J. Dives, Reading, Penn.	100
M. A. Chamberlain, Bridgton, Mass.	20	Mrs. H. W. Wilkinson, Provid'ce	10
James Douglas	100	Julian & Kogange Co., Cincinnati	25

POLISH FUND.

Mrs. J. H. Whittimore, Naugatuck, Conn.	$100		

BRITISH FUND.

Miss Eleanor V. Parker, Boston	$100		

BELGIAN FUND.

Miss Elsie C. Hyde, Bogota, N. J., proceeds of sale of Pomeranian puppy	405	(Louis Ward, Rumford, Me.	$15
W. W. Hill	10	Mary L. Bristol	10
Dr. and Mrs. R. S. Palmer, Palmyra	10	Vehicle Benefit Association, Flint, Mich.	15

SERVIAN FUND.

Louis R. Ward, Rumford, Me.	$10		

The Fund now totals $36,962.26.

For Women and Children of France

The Fund for the Relief of the Women and Children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 18 East Forty-seventh Street, amounts to $51,915.90, of which amount $45 was received yesterday. Dr. and Mrs. Carroll Dunham gave $20, and Mrs. Maurice Leon and Mrs. J. H. Howe, each gave $10.

The Fund for the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, received yesterday $270, of this amount John Gilbert Ward gave $250, and $15 was "in memory of J. B. P."

The Fund now totals $264,736.28, subscriptions to the Fund should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street.

RED CROSS REFUSES HONORS.

Presents and Decorations Are to be Discouraged Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Through the State Department, Major Gen. George W. Davis, U. S. A., retired, Chairman of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross, has addressed a letter to the American Ambassadors to Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, and Austria-Hungary, and to the American Minister at Bucharest, in which the bestowing of valuable presents or decorations upon individuals representing the American Red Cross by foreign sovereigns or officers of foreign Red Cross societies is discouraged.

This letter was prompted by the fact that on former occasions beneficiaries of the aid of American Red Cross surgeons and nurses and other representatives have awarded medals and other decorations.

"While we have no intimation that similar action may be taken by the Government of the country to which you are accredited or by the Red Cross of that country," says the letter, "I am writing in the hope that should you learn of any such proposal you will kindly let it be known as coming from the Central Committee of the American Red Cross that its hope that no present, decoration, or testimonial will be offered to any individual connected with our Red Cross.

"Our organization is an impersonal one, and our efforts are always prompted by motives of sympathy for all who suffer, irrespective of nationality or creed. The individuals composing the organization and its officers are simply the agents of the national society, into which their personality is merged. Such assistance as may be rendered is accomplished by means of the contributions of the American people."

PLANS A HOME IN GEORGIA.

Nathan Straus Wants to Return to Boyhood Scenes.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 6.—Nathan Straus, the New York philanthropist, is contemplating buying an estate in Georgia. The Straus family settled in Georgia when it came to the United States years ago, afterward going to New York.

"I have never lost my boyish love for Georgia," said Mr. Straus, "and I think I would like to spend my last years in the State to which my parents came from Bavaria years ago.

"I want to do something for Georgia to make life easier for the poor, to reduce her death rate, to fight tuberculosis here. I love Georgia and have always loved her. So I am coming back. I don't know just where I will settle, but I intend to come back.

"I see no prospect of the war ending soon, but neither side can win. If they win they lose—lose lives by the thousands upon thousands. There is nothing to gain for any nation."

PASSPORTS IN HANDS OF GERMAN SAILORS

American Seaman Complains That Men from Tied-Up Lines Got Away.

GRAND JURY TO TAKE PLOT

U. S. District Attorney Thinks von Weedle Will Be Caught—Many John Doe Warrants Out.

Still another plot, or subordinate branch of the general plot, for the sale to Germans of passports issued to American citizens was brought to the notice of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice yesterday. An anonymous letter was received by the bureau which purported to be from an American sailor living in Hoboken, who complained that seamen of American nationality had been thrown out of work in many cases by the fact that German sailors, formerly employed on the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd liners which have been tied up in Hoboken ever since the war began, have procured American passports and have shipped as seamen on American vessels bound for neutral ports in Europe.

When the ships touched at these ports, the letter complained, the sailors who had obtained these passports got shore leave and then disappeared, presumably *to make their way back to Germany.* The writer did not charge American shippers or shipping companies with connivance, but complained bitterly against the fact that the extent of this traffic had been such as to displace Americans from their normal employment. It is understood that the writer named a German saloonkeeper of Hoboken as the centre of this traffic in passports and their transmission to German sailors, and officers of the Bureau of Investigation are looking into the matter and running down evidence along the Hoboken waterfront.

When the American Red Cross relief ship Red Cross started for Europe on Sept. 9 her sailing was held up for several days by the protest of the British and French authorities against the inclusion of several German sailors in her crew. These were removed and a crew of Americans or other neutrals substituted, but three of the original crew stowed away on the boat and were discovered after the ship had started. There was some attempt to damage the ship's machinery, which was ascribed in some quarters to the work of the German sailors who had been rejected.

The Germans who were taken off the Red Cross were for the most part traveling with first papers declaring intention to become naturalized, as it was thought at the time that this would be sufficient. The Hoboken traffic in passports, it is believed, may have started soon after this.

United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall said yesterday he thought the Federal Grand Jury would begin its investigation of the passport case before the end of the week. He seemed to be confident that Hans Adam von Weedle, the alleged leader of the conspiracy, who is still at large, would be in the hands of the Department of Justice before long. Mr. Marshall intimated that it is believed that von Weedle was the active agent not only in the sale of American passports, but in the traffic in Swiss and Rumanian passports which preceded the other plot.

Mr. Marshall said there was no way in which the United States could take action in the fraudulent issue of the passports of a foreign country on American soil. The possibility of legal action in the case of the counterfeiting of foreign money in the United States, he said, was based on a special statute, and there had never been any law passed or any international agreement concluded to cover a traffic in passports, which had hardly appeared, indeed, until the present war made it profitable. He suggested that any action the Swiss or Rumanian Governments might wish to take in the matter would have to come through representations to the State Department.

Carl Ruroede is believed to have taken the place of von Weedle as the principal agent of the alleged conspiracy after the latter's disappearance. There is reason to believe that the Department of Justice will not press action against the American citizens who sold passports as strongly as against the agents of the purchasers, in spite of the fact that the action of such men would perhaps involve a greater degree of moral turpitude, since they lacked the patriotic motives which influenced the Germans who bought them.

Several John Doe warrants are still out, and most of these, it is understood, are for Americans who sold their certificates of nationality.

Well Satisfied Tenants

are found in houses and apartments where *intelligent thinking* is done to provide the service the rent pays for.

Management of properties as a business, and seeing to it that the service is supplied has been our particular study ever since service became a factor in City living.

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Established 1865
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HISTORY IN PICTURES.
The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial War Extra, illustrating the great European conflict in a series of graphic photographs, week by week; 10 cents a copy; $5 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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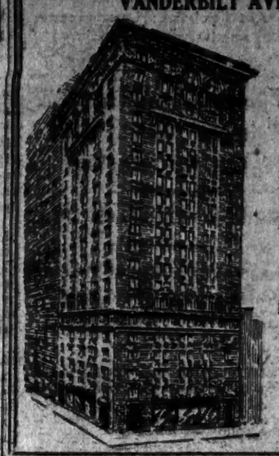

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A building perfect in plan, in construction, in equipment and in service. Modernity emphasized in every one of its offices.

Natural, unobstructed light and air from north, east and west.

In the exact center of the new, protected business section which surrounds the greatest railway terminal in the world.

On early application space will be divided to suit.

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103 Park Avenue
Dean Widner, Agent,
or your own Broker

Offices can be seen; Elevators running. Telephone, Murray Hill 1280

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Will include, today, in their Semi-Annual Clearance

A Sale of Very Handsome Gowns
Suitable for Afternoon—Dinner—Dancing—Reception and formal evening affairs.

Formerly $150 to $225—$95

The *elegants* of the season's showing—a few imports, and many reproductions of the Winter's masterpieces from noted designers—of silk, satin, charmeuse, velvet, net, lace and chiffon—also **$45 to $125 Afternoon & Dance Dresses—$25 and $35**

Evening Wraps—of Highest Character
Formerly $165 to $265—$95 and $125

Luxurious Fur-trimmed styles of rich brocaded velvet, gold and silver brocades and finest chiffon-velvets, trimmed with deep bands of luxurious furs—also—**$75 to $95 Wraps—at $45 and $55.**

Street and Afternoon Suits
Formerly $95 to $175—$58 and $65

Latest Winter models, in new circular skirt, Empire and flare effects—of finest velour de laine—velvet and other rich imported materials luxuriously trimmed with Japanese Sable, Skunk, Beaver, Seal, Natural and dyed raccoon—also—**$65 to $95 Suits—$25 to $45.**

Best Fur Values of the Season

Fur Coats—Of Broadtail, Ermine, Baby Caracul Mole, Leopard, Hudson Seal, etc., in all the new models, entirely of self fur or with collars, cuffs or bands of contrasting pelts.

$150 to $1500 Coats—at $75 to $750

Fur Sets—Of Ermine, Chinchilla, Natural and Dyed Blue Fox, White Fox, Black Fox, Skunk, Beaver, Seal, and other fashionable peltry—conservative and novelty effects at very great concessions. **$65 to $350 Sets—at $35 to $150.**

Mail orders receive immediate attention, and should be sent without delay to avoid disappointment.

Arnold Constable & Co.

On Sale Today Our Surplus Stock of

Men's Winter Underwear and Hose

Marked to Close About ½ Former Prices

Comprising our regular grades of recognized superior quality.

Men's Half Hose by the Box Only

Box 6 Pairs	Box 6 Pairs	Box 6 Pairs
At 1.00	At 1.35	At 1.85
Formerly $1.50 to $3.00	*Formerly $2.10 to $2.70*	*Formerly $3.00*
Sheer Black Lisle, 9½ only.	Best Artificial Silk Cashmere—Black, Oxford, Natural color.	Silk and Cashmere mixed.
Medium Black Lisle, 9½ only.	Self Clocked Black Lisle.	Silk and Wool Accordion, 9½, 10.
Sheer Black Silk, 9½, 10.	The above in all sizes.	All Silk Accordion, 11, 11½.
Medium Black Cotton, 9½, 10, 10½.		All Silk Mottled, 10½ to 11½.

SPECIAL OFFERING OF HEAVY PURE SILK HOSE
Exceptionally fine quality, with self steeple Clocking in Purple, Plum, and Lavender only. Sizes 9½, 10, 10½ only. *Regularly $1.50 pair.* To close **75c**

Men's Winter Underwear

MERINO UNDERWEAR—Natural color; medium weight; excellent quality and superior finish; long-sleeve shirts; regular or "stout" drawers. *Formerly per garment, $1.25* To Close **85c**

MERINO UNDERWEAR—Natural color; fine soft finish; superior quality; trimmed and finished in finest manner. Shirts, long sleeve; drawers, regular or "stouts." *Formerly per garment, $2.00* To Close **1.50**

Brettle's Pure Silk English Underwear

MEDIUM AND LIGHT WEIGHT—Small and extra sizes only. *Formerly $8.50 to $12.50 garment* To close at **5.00**

HEAVY AND EXTRA HEAVY WEIGHT—Small and extra large sizes only. *Regularly $12.75 to $23.00 garment* To close at **9.65**

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J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.
"THE BIG STORE"
Entire Block SIXTH AVE., 19TH TO 20TH STREET
Next to the Corner

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This Is the Day!

Our Annual Clearance Sale of

Men's Finest Suits $20 at $25 to $35

Every high-grade suit in stock included in today's great sale—no reservations—your choice is unrestricted—for this is our after-stock taking clearance event.

It's the one sale that many of our best customers wait for.

THE SUITS ARE BEAUTIES—and are in every detail of material, trimmings, workmanship and style the equal of garments that custom tailors receive from $35 to $50 for.

Here are suits designed by the best talent in the country, splendidly made from choicest American and foreign materials. At least 100 suits in this sale are made of suitings produced by MARTIN SONS & CO., HUDDERSFIELD, ENGLAND.

All sizes for men of regular build and men of extra sizes in this sale. Youths can also be fitted perfectly.

Materials include: Plain grays, blues and neatest fancies. Newest models for swagger and conservative dressers.

MAIN BUILDING

January Sale of

Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles, Etc.

Sale Today, With a Wonderful List of Specials

12 of which are printed here.

Scott's Emulsion—$1 size	64c	Fletcher's Castoria—25c size	19c
Baheskin Soap—3 cakes, box	12c	Horlick's Malted Milk—50c size	33c
Hind's Honey and Almond Cream; 50c size	29c	White Castile Soap—bar	19c
Westphal's Auxiliator—large $1 size	45c	Duffy's Malt Whiskey—$1 size	69c
Woodbury's Facial Soap—25c cake	15c	Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites—$1.50 size	93c
Daggett & Ramsdell's Cold Cream—50c jar	33c	Kolynos Tooth Paste—25c size	15c

Hundreds of other items—come and get your supply and save money on whatever you need in this line.

WE GIVE GREEN TRADING STAMPS

Macy's
R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.
Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

January Sale of Automobile Fur Coats Very Greatly Reduced
FIFTH FLOOR, 34TH ST.

Macy's
R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.
Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

January Clearance Sale of

SUITS and OVERCOATS

NOW AT ITS HEIGHT

Reductions of about ⅓ on Early-in-the-Season Prices

NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATIONS

The Overcoats Single breasted and double breasted Chesterfields, semi-form fitting; button through London Box, Raglan and Kimono Coats; Greatcoats and Ulsters. Some with large patch pockets, others with slashed pockets. Many are fully silk lined, others have silk lined yoke and sleeves; velvet and "self" collars.

Imported and domestic fabrics, including Oxford and black Cheviots, Kerseys, Meltons, fancy mixtures, "warmth without-weight" fabrics—Chinchillas, Crombies, Friezes, Montagnacs and Vicunas.

The Suits English soft roll Sack models, —semi-form fitting, with patch pockets and turn back cuffs. Also conservative models for more conservative men.

The fabrics are those most fashionable this season—comprising Fancy Mixed Worsteds, Unfinished Worsteds, Cheviots and Cassimeres—foreign and domestic weaves, in the latest colors and patterns; strictly all-wool materials thoroughly shrunk.

Some Suits are silk lined—all are hand-tailored and are the productions of the highest class tailoring organizations in America.

EXTRA SALESMEN FOR THIS SPECIAL SALE

Suits and Overcoats, $11.75	Suits and Overcoats, $13.75	Suits and Overcoats, $17.75	Suits and Overcoats, $21.50	Suits and Overcoats, $23.50
Were $14.75 & $16.75	*Were $18.50 & $19.75*	*Were $24.75 & $27.50*	*Were $29.75 to $34.75*	*Were $34.75 to $42.50*

Special Elevator Service Direct to the Men's Clothing Department. FIFTH FLOOR.
Cigar Dept. at the Special Entrance for Men, a Step from Broadway, on the 35th St. Side.

R. H. Macy & Co.

שלום עליכם

אין „טאג"

דער פאפולערסטער אידישער חומאריסט „שלום עליכם", דער אידישער כארל טווין, שרייבט אינם אויסשליסליך

אין „טאג"

זייגע נייעסטע ווערק, זייגען אויסערשטענטעסטע ראסקעס פרישע בעאנטקומגען. איבער דעם אידישען לעבען פון דער גאנצער וועלט וועט איהר נעמיגען אויסשליסליך

אין „טאג"

דער „טאג" איז די בעסטע אידישע צייטונג מער אלע קלאסען לעזער. די בעסטע אידישע שרייבער, די אינטערעסאנטעסטע ליטעראשור נעמינט איהר בלויז

אין „טאג"

אונסער דער רעדאקציאן
פון חערמאן בערנשטיין.

(Translation.)

SHOLOM ALEICHEM

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THE NATIONAL JEWISH DAILY.

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"THE DAY" is the best Jewish newspaper for all classes of readers.

Edited by HERMAN BERNSTEIN

URGE PEACE LEAGUE OF ALL THE POWERS

New York Peace Society Sends Sent an Important Letter to President Wilson.

AN INTERNATIONAL POLICE

Committees for Each State and Nation—"Conditions of a Permanent Peace" in Platform.

The New York Peace Society, of which Andrew Carnegie is President, yesterday sent to President Wilson a letter bearing on the European war and the possibility of peace. The letter was dispatched at the close of a joint meeting of the Plan of Action and Executive Committees of the society, held at the Hotel Astor. The letter was not made public.

It is understood that the society held to the view that it would not be wise, as yet, for the United States Government to take steps toward peace other than those it has already taken in offering its mediation. This view, at any rate, was expressed in the platform of the society which was made public at the close of the meeting and which will be communicated to all of the peace societies of this country. It is understood, further, that the letter to the President proposed, as an ultimate agency for the preservation of the world's peace, an International League of Peace and Disarmament and also a police force to uphold the dictates of the league. The letter will be made public after it has reached the President.

Mr. Carnegie was not present at the meeting, but he sent resolutions which were unanimously adopted by those present. They call for the appointment of large and influential committees in all the States, headed by a national committee. It shall be the work of these committees, according to the resolutions, to support and advocate the formation of a League of Peace and to advocate disarmament. All the 200 and more peace societies in the world are urged to demand in their respective countries that the present war be the last war and that all international disputes be hereafter submitted to peaceful arbitration.

On the motion of Hamilton Holt, seconded by Jacob H. Schiff, it was agreed to appoint a committee of three to arrange for the appointment of special peace committees in the various States. Prof. George W. Kirchwey, as Chairman of the Plan of Action Committee, will be Chairman of the committee. This committee will also suggest a national Executive Committee to facilitate in the co-operation of the various State committees. By this network of acting committees it is hoped that a great national sentiment in favor of permanent peace will be created.

In the platform of the New York Peace Society, which was unanimously adopted by the members of the Plan of Action Committee yesterday, appear these five "conditions of a permanent peace":

1. A union of a sufficient number of powers to guarantee permanent peace by the maintenance of military force which can be used at need as a police against any power which threatens hostilities.
2. A treaty which shall not only arrange the boundaries of the States and their colonies, but also guarantee the territories so established against attack either from within or without the league.
3. The removal of enmities. (a) By making peace in a generous spirit at the close of the present war, and before the forces on either side shall have been completely crushed. (b) By respecting racial affiliations in the adjustments of territory made in the treaty of peace.
4. A renewal of the conferences at The Hague, the meetings to be held so frequently as to constitute a Standing Committee of the nations for promoting measures of common interest, and for removing in their incipient stages causes of contention.
5. A treaty agreement to refer all differences within the league for adjudication either to arbitration or to a permanent court.

"The present war," says the platform in part, "has made it clear that the arming of all nations menaces the peace of all. A common reduction of armaments under an international agreement seems to present itself as the sole condition of tolerable security and welfare of all. Such a consummation would give to humanity its own possible compensation for the unparalleled tragedy of the war.

Those present at the Astor meeting were Alfred J. Boulton, John Bates Clark, Samuel T. Dutton, Jacob H. Schiff, Prof. George W. Kirchwey, Hamilton Holt, Robert Underwood Johnson, Frederick Lynch, George Foster Peabody, William H. Short, Louis Livingston Seaman, and Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer.

TO END WARS BY BOYCOTT.

Herbert S. Houston Says Nations Should Use Economic Forces.

International commercial and financial pressure arrayed against an offending or warring nation on the basis of a world boycott would insure the peace of the world, enforce The Hague treaties, and prevent future wars, said Herbert S. Houston of Doubleday, Page & Co. in an address yesterday at the Aldine Club, 200 Fifth Avenue.

"The Hague convention of 1899 and of 1907 provided no penalty for infractions," he said. "When this great war closes there will come, of course, another conference, and in it doubtless there will be an irresistible demand for enforcement of its decrees. Col. Roosevelt, in his articles in THE NEW YORK TIMES, has proposed an international police force to accomplish this object. But are not the fighting armies abroad now in reality an international police force? The fact is that such police forces are likely to become provocative of war.

"On representations made to me by bankers and representatives of large business interests, I am led to the conclusion that the real force to apply in this Twentieth Century is the compelling and world-wide force of commerce and finance. Economic measures touch the war chest of every country. So, instead of fighting with bullets, why not fight with the money and credit that must be behind the bullets?

"In this modern world, with all its inter-relations, no nation can stand alone. Today money has become international because in all civilized countries gold is the basis. Credit based on gold is international. Gold and credit withheld, nations cannot go to war. The next Hague convention should provide:

"First, an agreement whereby all nations parties to it will refuse to trade with an offending nation.

"Second, refuse to permit loans to be made or credit established within the borders of an offending nation.

"If a nation, or nations, intending war were brought to realize that they would have to face the crisis of a world embargo as soon as their own resources were exhausted, isn't it fair to believe that war would be less likely to come? Once the proof of the infraction should be established, this pressure would begin to be asserted from all sides. It is a more powerful measure to preserve peace and more likely to be preventative of war than a resort to arms.

"It is the simple system that is at work in a practical way in the commercial and financial centres of the world today. When business men fail to keep their word reputable business men refuse to trade with them."

Great Meadow Fine Confirmed.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—The judgment of the lower court, convicting the Hudson Valley Construction Company of larceny in connection with the building of the Great Meadow State prison at Comstock was affirmed today by the Appellate Division, Third Department. The action was brought after a special inquiry by an investigator, appointed by Gov. Dix. The company was fined $5,000.

MAGISTRATES PRAISE WOODS

Some 3,000 Policemen Also Indorse Commissioner's Work.

Police Commissioner Woods received several hundred more communications yesterday, including letters from the Board of City Magistrates, the Police Sergeants' Benevolent Association, about 3,000 policemen, and citizens, rebuking William B. Ellison for his attack on the Police Department administration and congratulating the Commissioner on his work. When asked to comment on the situation yesterday, Mr. Ellison replied: "I have absolutely nothing to say."

The Commissioner was much pleased with the letter from the City Magistrates, which was prepared at a meeting held by them in the Chief Magistrate's office, 300 Mulberry Street. It was signed by all of the Magistrates of the first division except Magistrate Corrigan, who is in Florida. In part the letter said:

"The City Magistrates of the first division wish to assure the citizens that there is no evidence of any dissatisfaction, rebellion, or mutiny in the Police Department. On the contrary, we find that the police are doing their duty intelligently, earnestly, and conscientiously. What is needed at this time is commendation and not misrepresentation."

Following the action of its Executive Committee on Tuesday, the Sergeants' Benevolent Association held a special meeting at Police Headquarters yesterday and adopted resolutions in accordance with that of the Executive Committee, repudiating Mr. Ellison's attack, dispensing with his services as counsel for the association, and assuring the Commissioner of the "loyalty, devotion, respect, and support" of the members of the association. After the resolution had been passed unanimously, Commissioner Woods was notified, and he went before the Sergeants to thank them in person.

Former Commissioner of Accounts Raymond B. Fosdick said yesterday that his study of the Police Department had nothing to do with the Ellison attack. Mr. Fosdick spent a year in Europe studying the police organizations of the large cities there, and he has just completed a book on the subject. Beginning this month with the New York Police Department, he expects to spend a year studying the police systems of this country, at the instance of the Bureau of Social Hygiene.

SAW AIR BATTLE FROM LINER

Minnehaha Passengers Witnessed British Repulse German Aeroplanes.

The nine passengers and crew of the Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha, which arrived here yesterday from England, are the first persons to reach this country who witnessed the German aeroplane raid which was aimed at London, but which was repulsed by British airmen, on Christmas Day. The Minnehaha lay directly beneath the fighting aircraft.

There was a dense fog, and the Minnehaha, which had left London on Christmas Eve, had been compelled to anchor near Sheerness. The passengers and crew were bored and grumbling, and there was little Christmas spirit aboard. But the mist began to clear soon after midday, and, just as the river banks became visible, there sounded from shore the blast of a bugle and an instant afterward the shrill siren of a warship, followed by the sound of guns firing.

Through the clearing mist some one caught sight of a German aeroplane far overhead, and instantly every eye was turned toward it. Presently a second appeared out of the haze. They were traveling at great speed, headed toward London, and about them shells were bursting like fireworks bombs. It seemed as though the aeroplanes would slip from range of the guns ashore, when suddenly three British aircraft darted into view from the shelter of a heavy cloud bank.

They were swifter than the Germans, and they raced after them intent, apparently, on climbing to higher altitudes, from which they could drop bombs on the enemy. The Germans saw them and circled. The British craft circled, too, and dodged this way and that, striving to get above the Germans and at the same time keep out of range of the British fire.

Each instant it seemed to the folk aboard the Minnehaha, that some of the aeroplanes must come tumbling down, for they doubled and twisted at seemingly impossible angles, and several times pieces of bursting shell struck the German craft. The latter at last gave up the fight, and, pointing out to sea, made off at full speed. They passed directly over the Minnehaha, and after them raced the British craft. In an instant all five aeroplanes were out of sight.

Yesterday the Minnehaha's passengers were eagerly inquiring for news as to the outcome of the battle, wondering whether the Germans had escaped or had dropped into the sea.

Eight Hurt When Cars Collide.

A Lenox Avenue surface car, skidding on ewt rails, rammed the rear platform of a 135th Street crosstown car at 9:15 o'clock last night and derailed it. Windows were broken and the passengers were shaken up. Eight were bruised and some of them cut. None was taken to the hospital. Most of the passengers were negroes.

George Fitch shows how the motor car industry has stimulated the entire business of our Nation in this week's

5¢ a copy Collier's THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

GIMBELS

Broadway and Thirty-third St.

$15

Is the New Low Price

OF

Men's GIMBEL-Quality

Winter Suits and Overcoats

Hitherto Rated $25 and More

The Suits are in as many different models, patterns and colors as almost any man's good taste may select. Abundance of the plain colors—black, blue, gray; and lots of handsome Fancy Mixtures.

The Overcoats include warm, thick, mid-winter styles of shaggy cloths, cut on generous lines; among them Chinchilla Ulsters that are really great.

About one hundred FULLY SILK-LINED Chesterfield Overcoats have been newly added to the already good collection in this favorite model.

The QUALITY of this offering, its PRICE and its SAVINGS are its three strong points of appeal.

Fourth Floor

R. H. Macy & Co.

January Sale of Automobile Fur Coats Very Greatly Reduced FIFTH FLOOR, 34TH ST.

Macy's

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Book Clearance — Annual Sale Now in Progress MAIN FLOOR, 35TH ST.

January Sale of

BRASS and Enamel BEDS At Very Special Prices

SIXTH FLOOR

Macy's—Headquarters for Dependable Beds and Bedding—Offer in This Important Sale a Group of Remarkable Special Values.

WHITE ENAMEL BED
Macy's Usual Price $3.96
Special $3.24

(As illustrated above)
Strongly constructed — with continuous posts ⅞ inch in diameter, and five 5-16 inch filling rods. Head 56 inches high; foot 37 inches. Very popular design. All sizes.

BRASS BEDS
Similar Quality Elsewhere $27.50
Special $20.24

(As illustrated)
Two inch square posts with 7 one-inch filling rods—finished in guaranteed lacquer, satin or bright. Superior construction.

Bed Outfit, Very Special, $5.24
White enamel Bed, well finished; complete with woven wire steel spring and "Excelsior" mattress; 3 ft. size only.

The Brass Beds, in satin, poulette or bright finish.
The White Enamel Beds, in hard baked-on white enamel. In choice of 4 sizes.

WHITE ENAMEL BEDS
Macy's Usual Price, $9.74
Special $7.74

(As illustrated above)
Two-inch square posts, with ¾-inch round filling rods and 1½-inch square top rods. Brass caps. All sizes.

Continuous Post Brass Beds
Macy's Usual Price, $15.74
Special $11.74

Two-inch continuous posts and seven 1-inch filling rods; large husks. Finished in rust-proof and damp-proof Damarda lacquer; satin or bright. *As illustrated.*

WHITE ENAMEL BED
Macy's Usual Price, $7.24
Special $5.89

(As illustrated above)
Very heavy construction; two inch continuous posts, with five ¾ inch round filling rods. Head 54 inches high; foot 34 inches. Massive design; all sizes.

STEEL BEDS
Mahogany Finish
Special $14.74

(As illustrated above)
Two-inch posts, with 2 inch top rod and five 1½ in. filling rods; finished in mahogany color with satin brass trimmings; large T ball joints and mounts.

Square Post Brass Bed, $20.24
Massive Bed, in brass or satin finish. Two inch square posts and 7 one inch filling rods in panel effect. All sizes.

Sample Brass and Iron Beds at Reductions of One-Fifth

Prices have been cut to effect a quick disposal previous to the arrival of new stock; a great variety of designs from which to select. None can be duplicated at these prices.

Brass Beds

Macy's Usual Price.	Special Price.	Macy's Usual Price.	Special Price.
$22.49	$17.94	$7.49	$5.96
$25.50	$20.49	$13.89	$11.24
$10.24	$8.49	$15.24	$12.24
$11.67	$9.34	$21.74	$17.49
$7.49	$5.94	$15.74	$12.67

White Enamel Beds

Macy's Usual Price.	Special Price.	Macy's Usual Price.	Special Price.
$5.67	$4.49	$4.24	$3.49
$6.34	$5.24	$6.34	$5.24
$4.96	$3.96	$6.74	$5.49
$6.74	$5.49	$7.49	$5.94
$5.49	$4.49		

Brass Beds

Macy's Usual Price.	Special Price.	Macy's Usual Price.	Special Price.
$14.24	$11.49	$26.25	$21.24
$18.24	$14.67	$29.75	$23.89
$18.74	$14.94	$46.50	$37.25
$19.89	$15.89	$19.24	$15.49
$12.24	$9.89	$21.24	$17.24
$12.74	$10.24	$15.74	$11.74
$22.24	$17.89	$13.49	$11.24
$22.49	$18.24		

Brass Cribs

Macy's Usual Price.	Special Price.	Macy's Usual Price.	Special Price.
$14.24	$11.49	$33.75	$27.25
$16.49	$13.24		

Brass Beds

Macy's Usual Price.	Special Price.	Macy's Usual Price.	Special Price.
$16.89	$13.67	$19.49	$15.67
$18.74	$15.74	$21.74	$17.49
$23.24	$18.67	$34.50	$27.75
$45.25	$36.25	$33.75	$27.50
$32.25	$26.25		

White Enamel Beds

Macy's Usual Price.	Special Price.	Macy's Usual Price.	Special Price.
$4.49	$3.67	$10.34	$8.24
$13.89	$11.24	$8.67	$6.94
$11.67	$9.34	$5.67	$4.49
$3.34	$2.67	$7.49	$5.96
$5.24	$4.24		

Macy's Are First to Introduce Metal Beds in the Newest Finish

Mahogany, Dark Green — *"Cillaten"* — Vernis-Martin, Purple and Black

This remarkable new finish is of crystalline clearness, translucent and so hard that ordinary usage can neither chip it nor mar it. It is absolutely sanitary and can be washed with soap and water or cleaned with furniture polish.

Beds in Purple and Brass, $12.34
Beds in Green and Brass, $13.49

The finish is applied on cold rolled steel tubes, and baked at a great degree of heat. In the rich dark colors mentioned above. It is very effective when trimmed with satin or bright brass mounts.

Beds in Vernis-Martin, $12.74
Beds in Black, Brass Trimmed, $13.74

Cotton Mattress, Special, $3.74
Covered in a good grade of striped ticking—finely stitched and tufted. Full size and weight.

Silk Floss Mattress, Special, $12.74
(Full size.) Fancy assorted tickings, roll edge, finely stitched and tufted.
Smaller sizes proportionately lower in price.

Black Hair Mattress, Special, $12.67
(Full size.) Good grades of black selected hair; finely stitched and tufted.

South American Hair Mattress, $16.24
(Full size.) Made of selected South American hair; very comfortable and resilient; finely stitched and tufted; covered in A. C. A. ticking.
Smaller sizes at proportionate prices.

Sliding Couches, Special, $8.89
National spring, with helical ends and roll edge mattress, covered in green denim.

Sliding Couches, Special, $9.89
Link fabric spring and steel bands; well constructed, with roll edge mattress, covered in green denim.

Sliding Couches, Special, $11.67
Link fabric spring and steel bands, with woven wire "Wit-edge" and helical springs. Comfortable mattress, covered in green denim.

FEATHER PILLOWS
Specially Priced
At 49c, 99c and $2.19
Covered in fancy and A. C. A. tickings.

SIXTH FLOOR.

Steel Springs, Special, $3.34
Macy's Usual Price, $4.24
Double woven wire with steel bands. In all sizes.

Steel Springs, Special, $3.96
Macy's Usual Price, $4.96
Double woven wire; rope edge and helical springs at ends. All sizes.

Box Springs, Special, $8.74
Macy's Usual Price, $11.49
Upholstered with best tempered steel springs and covered in A. C. A. ticking. Finely constructed.

Box Springs, Special, $7.34
Macy's Usual Price, $9.24
Upholstered with best grade of tempered steel springs covered with A. C. A. ticking. Made to fit wood or iron beds.

5%

Of all forms of investment those based on real estate are the safest. They are protected by actual property which cannot get away.

The GUARANTEED 5% CERTIFICATES issued by this Company are secured by First Mortgages on improved New York City Real Estate and are further protected by Capital and Surplus of $2,500,000.

These Certificates are exempt from personal tax and draw 5% interest per annum. Issued in denominations of $100 and upward.

Write at once for booklet, "The Ideal Investment."

NEW YORK MORTGAGE AND SECURITY COMPANY

(Under supervision of New York State Banking Department.)
Capital and Surplus, $2,500,000

135 Broadway 203 Montague St
New York Brooklyn

FINDS JEWELS IN ST. REGIS.

This Time a Forgetful Guest Leaves Box Full of Valuables.

When news is slack at the St. Regis somebody finds a pearl or a diamond necklace. This happened while a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES was in the hotel yesterday morning. A woman who had been shown to a room on the eighth floor came back to the office with a box which she said she had found in the writing desk in her room. It contained a necklace of what looked like pearls, several old-fashioned necklaces of gold, seven or eight rings, several stickpins, an old-fashioned watch fob containing the picture of a boy, two pearl breastpins, and a big turquoise brooch.

Fearful of being accused of keeping on hand a stock necklace just for the purpose of having it found, the management is hoping that departing guests will hereafter make sure they have packed up all their jewelry before leaving the hotel.

SAVES CREW AT SEA.

Danish Vessel Reports Rescue of Wrecked French Sailors.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Danish steamship Michael Ontohonkoff, from New Orleans for Aalborg, Denmark, on passing Kinsale, on the Irish coast, today signalled that she had on board the crew of the French ship Amedee. No particulars were obtainable, but it was assumed that the Amadee had gone down.

The British steamship Cheyenne, from Norfolk for Barrow, England, reported by wireless today that the British steamship Wellbeck Hall, which sailed from Baltimore on Dec. 20 for London, had met with a serious accident 300 miles off Fastnet.

Marine registers contain no reference to a French ship Amadee.

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL

Added to your Diet will add years to your Life.

ASK YOUR DOCTOR

Full Measure Tins

POMPEIAN COMPANY
GENOA, ITALY BALTIMORE, U.S.A.

(RURINAT) ILLORACH

Look for the Yellow Label.

Natural Aperient Water From Spain

Approved by Academy of Medicine, Paris.

Indispensable for all who lead a sedentary life.

Small quantity suffices. Wineglassful only.

ASK YOUR PHYSICIAN

Sold by all Druggists.

LUTTIES BROS., N. Y.
Sole Agents, U. S. & Canada.

GRADE A PASTEURIZED
HOMER MILK

HOME MILK
By HOMER METRODS
Clean Bottled Milk.
Creamy, Delicious, Safe.
Tel. 1547 Bryant. Clover Farms, Inc.

A good move—Coffee to
POSTUM
"There's a Reason"

WOULDN'T IT PAY YOU

to try out a reliable, capable man of 28, college graduate, unmarried, with broad financial and commercial experience, who offers this, subject to proof, owing to lack of future in his present occupation? Address W 116 Times.

ADVERTISEMENT.

COUGHING

irritates the membranes of the throat, bronchial tubes and the lungs. Brown's Bronchial Troches are invaluable for the relief of coughs and hoarseness. Guaranteed harmless and free from all opiates—in use over 60 years. Sold by all druggists—25c, 50c, and $1.00 packages.

PUT A CLOSE GUARD OVER MRS. ROGERS

Policeman to Watch Woman Recovering After Killing Babies and Poisoning Herself.

DOCTOR FEARS INSANITY

When Mother Learns Children Are Dead—Said to Have Denied Statement by Prosecutor.

A closer watch is being kept over Mrs. Ida Sniffen Walters-Rogers, now a prisoner in Lebanon Hospital charged with attempting suicide, in accordance with orders issued last night by District Attorney Francis J. Martin of the Bronx. The District Attorney has been informed that the hospital physicians believe the patient will recover. Inasmuch as the present charge against her will be changed to homicide on account of the death of her son, John, two years old, and her daughter, Lorida, eight months old, to whom she gave bichloride of mercury before taking the poison herself, District Attorney Martin is determined that the prisoner shall not be interviewed by her relatives or friends except in the presence of a policeman.

Mrs. Ida Sniffen-Rogers is said to have issued a statement describing as a "tissue of lies" much of the information which District Attorney Martin obtained from her and from other sources as to her relations with Lorlys Elton Rogers. This statement was given out by a man who said he was Robert de Fasselle, a close friend of Rogers and the woman with whom he lived as his wife at 224 West 167th Street, the Bronx. Here is the statement:

The statements alleged to have been made to the morning newspapers by District Attorney Martin are a tissue of lies from beginning to end. Apart from this statement there has been but one other statement made by me, and that I made to the Coroner and swore to. There was never any intimation of nor ever a thought of abandonment. There has been no quarrel whatsoever, recent or otherwise.

From a friend of Rogers it was learned that he might make a statement later to put himself and the woman he called his wife in a more favorable position, but it was said he would not speak until Mrs. Ida Sniffen Rogers had been discharged from the hospital.

Dr. W. Grant Hague, private physician to Mrs. Ida Sniffen Rogers, said that the traces of bichloride had disappeared yesterday, and that every indication pointed to the recovery of his patient. However, he said he was apprehensive for her because she was yet to be informed of the death of her babies. A mother so intensely fond of her little ones as Mrs. Rogers was, he explained, could hardly stand the mental shock of discovering that she had killed her children. For that reason he said he doubted if she would be tried for homicide.

Mrs. Rogers received a bouquet from one of her friends yesterday, and she directed Rogers to select six white and six red flowers for her babies. In order to satisfy her, Rogers selected the flowers and took them out of her room. When he returned she wanted him to repeat what her little boy had said when the flowers were put, as she supposed, before him. Rogers framed a speech that pleased the mother.

Emory R. Buckner, who has been retained as counsel for the Giddings family, declined to say whether his services were obtained preparatory to beginning a divorce acton against Rogers. As advisory counsel he will relieve Prof. Giddings of the burden of representing Mrs. Caroline Giddings Rogers.

EDITH ST. CLAIR ENDS STORY

Court Asks Actress Her Grounds for Changing Her Testimony.

When the trial of Edith St. Clair for perjury before Justice Davis in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court was called yesterday morning five jurors were absent. It was after 11 o'clock before word was received that they had been detained by the Subway tie-up, and they did not get to court until an hour later.

The trial was resumed at 12:15 o'clock and Miss St. Clair's cross-examination was continued. She was questioned about parts of her testimony in a civil suit before Abraham L. Erlanger for alleged breach of contract, affidavits which she later made in the office of William Travers Jerome repudiating her testimony, and testimony which she gave before ex-Judge Holt in the disbarment proceedings against Max D. Steuer.

After Miss St. Clair's testimony was finished yesterday afternoon, Justice Davis asked her several questions.

"When you went before the Bar Association Grievance Committee, did you believe that your judgment of $22,500 would be paid by Mr. Erlanger?" was his first question.

"No," the witness replied.

"When you testified before Judge Holt, did you have any hope of having the judgment paid?"

"I wasn't thinking about the judgment then. I was trying to do what was right," Miss St. Clair said.

"When you signed the affidavits in Mr. Jerome's office, had you then any reason to believe that the judgment would be paid?"

"The inducements were made before I signed."

The trial will be continued this morning.

HER DOG MATCHED MUFF.

Claridge Guests Thought It Was a Stole Until the Canine Moved.

A young woman sat at a desk in the lounge at the Claridge yesterday. On the desk was a gray muff. Near it lay what the casual observer would have taken for a fur stole of the same color.

A man came to the door, looked in, and was about to turn away when the young woman called, "Billy!" and started up. Then to the surprise of those near by, she turned to the object near her muff and said, "Excuse me a moment," before hurrying out.

In a brief time she and the young man came back, and the two sat down. Those who were interested were startled when what they had thought was a piece of fur reared itself on four feet and began to rub its nose against the young man's sleeve. Then they speculated whether she had bought the dog to watch her muff, or vice versa.

CELESTINS VICHY

(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)

Natural Alkaline Water

For 50 years the standard Mineral Water for the relief of Sour Stomach, Indigestion and Uric Acid.

ASK YOUR PHYSICIAN

Bottled at the Springs

Sold in "QUARTS, PINTS and SPLITS"

$250,000 MORE FOR STEVENS

Carnegie Foundation's Conditional Gift—Whirlwind Campaign On.

Another $250,000 conditional gift was added to the $1,300,000 Stevens Institute of Technology campaign fund yesterday. It came from the Carnegie Foundation, with a condition similar to that attached to the Rockefeller Educational Fund's contribution of $250,000. Both offers hinge on the ability of Stevens Institute to raise a total of $1,300,000 in the ten business days ending with Jan. 22.

A whirlwind campaign to achieve that result will be started in this city, New Jersey and other places as far west as Detroit, next Tuesday. The campaign will be preceded on Monday evening by a business men's dinner in the Hotel Astor. It is believed that the $500,000 offered conditionally from the Carnegie and Rockefeller Funds will be earned by the college, as two hundred business and professional men have been organized in teams of ten each to work for the cause.

The headquarters is in the Hudson Terminal Building, where Thomas C. Stephens, executive secretary, is in charge. All the teams will meet at luncheon every day in the Machinery Club, 50 Church Street, Manhattan, where they will make their reports. Walter Kidde, consulting engineer, of 140 Cedar Street, Manhattan, who is chairman of the campaign committee, will preside at the luncheons.

The offer of $250,000 from the Carnegie Foundation follows gifts aggregating $350,000 from Andrew Carnegie. The Carnegie Laboratory of Engineering was given by him.

SEE THIEVES LOOT WAGON.

Detectives Arrest Three Who Had Stolen Express Package.

Three members of a gang of express wagon robbers, whom the police hold responsible for a large part of the robberies in the Fifth Avenue shipping district during the holidays, were arrested last evening in a room at 111 East Twenty-sixth Street, after they had attacked Detectives Toner, Finn, and Tascikowsky. Two of them, Jacob Josepha, alias William Baynes, alias Walter Brodenburgh, and Morris Yokelson, alias Morris Baines, have prison records, the police say. The third man described himself as Jack Simpson, 22, a clerk, of 80 Attorney Street.

Finn saw Josephs at a certain hour on several days standing at Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street, and he traced him to the room of the gang. Yesterday the detectives saw Josephs and the others leave the house. In front of the store of N. Goldston & Co. at 20 East Thirty-first Street, the detectives saw Simpson take a bundle from an Adams Express Company's wagon without attracting the attention of either the driver or helper. The bundle, containing ten gowns, valued at more than $250, marked R. H. White & Co., was taken to the rooms of the gang where the men were arrested.

Second National Bank

Fifth Avenue and 28th Street

Established 1863

CAPITAL and SURPLUS
$4,000,000

Situated in the heart of the new wholesale district, has unsurpassed facilities for handling *commercial* as well as individual accounts, and invites the attention of those seeking a strong and *conservative depositary.*

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Wanted

Knit Underwear Salesman

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Celebrated Knit Underwear

Pacific Coast Territory

Applicant must be a reliable, able salesman and accustomed to calling on the best buyers over this territory. Negotiations respected confidentially.

THE WILLIAM CARTER CO.
Needham Heights, Mass.

Theodore Roosevelt

Speaks to the Friends of the Unemployed.

You are invited to attend a meeting for the benefit of the unemployed in New York City at the Metropolitan Opera House, Jan. 26,

HEAR ABOUT THE RIVER OF DOUBT:

A lecture illustrated by moving pictures and lantern slides will be given by

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Under the direction of the Interchurch Unemployment Committee of the New York Federation of Churches, with the hearty endorsement of the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment.

Tickets $3.00, $2.50, $1.50, $1.00 and 75c; Boxes $100 and $35, on sale at the Metropolitan Opera House Box Office.

In the unemployment crisis before this country today every person with an income or a position is being called upon to help a needy neighbor, friend or family. You may assist in this work directly by purchasing tickets for Col. Roosevelt's lecture. Every dollar will go to the needy poor.

RICH BANKER ASKS DIVORCE FOR SON

Henry Goldman, as Guardian, Accuses Chorus Girl Bride of 19-Year-Old Boy.

RAN AWAY TO NEW JERSEY

No Hint of Wedding Till Suit Is Filed—Bride Asks $100,000 for Alienation.

Early in May last, Robert J. Goldman, 19 years old, son of Henry Goldman, of Goldman, Sachs & Co., bankers, came here form Williams College and, meeting Edith Ostend, a chorus girl, journeyed to New Jersey with her and was married.

Nothing was said about it until two months ago, when the bridegroom was sent to his father's ranch in Montana, and the bride gave much effort to trying to find out where her husband was.

Yesterday the story came out through two actions begun in the Supreme Court. One is by the father of the bridegroom, who sued for divorce as the guardian of his son, and the other by the bride against her father-in-law for $100,000 for alueged alienation of her husband's affection.

Justice Goff gave Mrs. Goldman $10 a week alimony pending trial of the divorce suit, and $100 for her counsel. Morris Hirsch, counsel for Mr. Goldman, said yesteday:

"It is the old story of a boy of well-to-do parents falling in love with a chorus girl. The young men's parents have never seen or heard from the young woman."

The suit for divorce is based on alleged misconduct of young Mrs. Goldman with a lawyer who is said to live in New Jersey.

CAB HORSE OUTRUNS A TAXI.

Three Times 'Round Measured Tenderloin Course He Leads the Way.

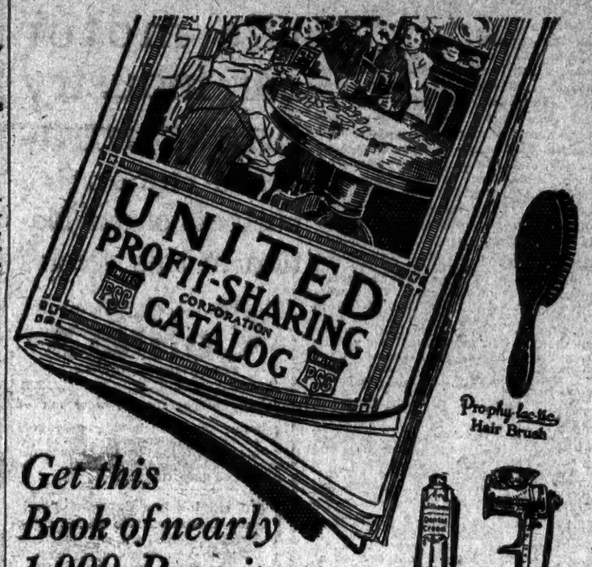
John Milligan, a hack driver of 229 West Sixty-ninth Street, has often wanted to race his horse against a taxicab, and early yesterday morning he had his chance—and the horse won. But Milligan was not driving the animal; he was pursuing it. It all happened this way:

Milligan's cab was in Sixth Avenue near Thirtieth Street and Milligan was hiding from the mist in a doorway, when three men in search of adventure sallied forth from an all-night saloon in the neighborhood. They spied Milligan's cab, but not the driver, and before he knew what was happening, all three of the festive fellows had mounted to the box and started away. Milligan hailed a taxicab and went in pursuit up Sixth Avenue. The three men saw his coming and whipped up the horse—and the race was on.

Three times around the course the chase went, the course being Sixth Avenue, Forty-second Street, Broadway, and Thirtieth Street. The horse kept well ahead all the time, too, until opposite the starting point, one of the men on the box pitched forward to the animal's neck. Then the horse stopped, and the taxicab came up.

Milligan was angry and insisted that Policeman Lennon take the three to the West Thirtieth Street Station, but at the station one of them gave him money to pay for the hack ride, the taxi chase, and a liberal tip, so everything was all right.

Now Milligan is bragging that his horse beat a taxicab.



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Each one the very kind you see advertised in the newspapers and magazines every day.

They are all *for you,* given for being a steady customer, and you can get them quickly by saving the United Profit-Sharing Coupons that are packed with so many well-known brands of goods, and that are issued to men by the United Cigar Stores.

You can get these standard quality "United" Premiums quickly without waiting to collect a lot of coupons, as we redeem as low as Five (5) United Profit-Sharing Coupons and upward.

Call or write for Premium Catalog

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28 West 34th Street 44 West 18th Street

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Get more for your dollar—Save

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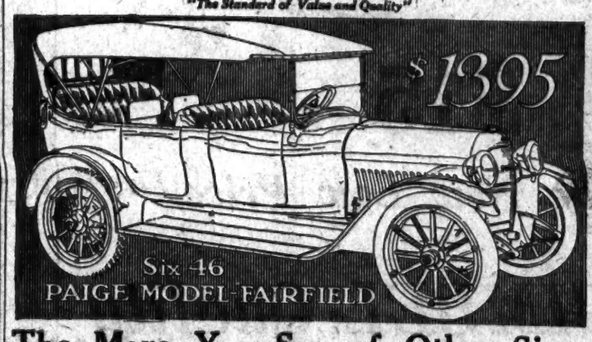
"The Standard of Value and Quality"



The More You See of Other Sixes The More You Think of The Paige "Six"

HERE'S what the Paige "Six-46" has: The most distinctive and artistic body design in America; wheel-base, 124 inches.

The Paige-Continental motor—3.. x5.. —more power, more flexibility, more speed, more "gimp."

The Cantilever Spring Suspension—luxurious riding ar excellence.

Gray & Davis lighting and starting system and Bosch magneto.

Ample comfort for each of the seven passengers.

Multiple-disc cork-insert clutch and Rayfield carburetor.

T ose a e the vitals of "Value and Quality." Check them off with any other "Six"—$100, or $200, or $400 more cos ly t an the Paige "Six."

How muc *more* then should you pay for the Paige?

And the Paige "Six-46" is $1395

The Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company, Detroit
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Don't fail to see the world-famous Glenwood Model-Four '36"—at $1075

The World's Finest Motor Cars

We beg to announce that in addition to the

Lancia

we have been appointed sole agents in the United States for the "World's Finest Six Cylinder Automobile" the

SHEFFIELD SIMPLEX

At Auto Salon
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Our Section at the Automobile Show is C-28, 3d Floor.

Here you will find the new 1915 Gray & Davis Starting-Lighting Systems.

If you own a Ford Car, your particular attention is called to our starting-lighting system for Ford Cars, priced at $75 F. O. B. Boston. Attachable to any new or used Model "T."

Also see the Gray & Davis electric lamps, which light the roads ahead for hundreds of thousands *of motorists.*

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GRAY & DAVIS, INC., Boston.

Also on display at our
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Standard of the World

EIGHT

The Eight-Cylinder Cadillac negotiates bad roads and hills with greater ease and with *greater comfort to driver and* passengers than you probably have thought possible in any car.

To locate the Cadillac at the show, just look for the largest crowd.

CARRANZA REPORTS ANOTHER VICTORY

His General Claims Disastrous Defeat of Villa Forces Near Torreon.

PUEBLA LOSSES ENORMOUS

Several Thousand Killed and Wounded and 5,000 Taken Prisoners—Villa at the Border Today.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—A dispatch to the Carranza agency late today said that Gen. Villareal had reported a decisive defeat over Villa troops at Marte, near Torreon, and the capture of two trains of arms and ammunition. The message, which was from Vera Cruz, said:

"Gen. Villareal, Carranza commander and Governor of the State of Nuevo Leon, wired from Hippolito, Coahuila, that Villa forces have been disastrously defeated at Marte. Several trains, ammunition, and a great number of prisoners were captured.

"Heavy reinforcements sent from Mexico City last night by Villa toward Puebla were checked by Constitutionalists twenty miles northwest of Puebla. Obregon's Yaqui Indian cavalry are pursuing the enemy, who were defeated at Puebla yesterday, and are fleeing into the mountains to the southeast in great disorder. Commanding Gen. Higinio Aguilar and Benjamin Argumedo, formerly of Huerta's army, saved themselves only by flight toward Mexico, but not another prominent officer escaped."

LAREDO, Texas, Jan. 6.—Saltillo, Mexico, has virtually been abandoned, according to several hundred refugees who arrived today at Nuevo Laredo, the Mexican town across the border from here. The Carranza garrison at Saltillo has left for Hipolito, where Carranza troops are said to be concentrating against an expected attack from Villa forces.

The refugees arriving at Nuevo Laredo were of the wealthier class, among them being the family of Gen. Luis Gutierrez, Saltillo garrison commander. They said the poorer classes left on foot and in vehicles.

EL PASO, Jan. 6.—A "neutral" party has made its appearance in Southern Mexico, according to reports received by representatives of the Conventionalist Party. The reports stated that Gov. Avila of Yucatan has denounced the Carranza party without acknowledging the Convention Party, and declared himself "neutral."

Carranza agents here think the victory, reported to have been gained by Gen. Villareal near Torreon, of even more importance than the successes near Puebla of Gen. Obregon. They say Villareal's move presages the cutting of Villa's communications and the capture of Torreon.

SAY THOUSANDS FELL.

Carranza Men Also Claim 5,000 Prisoners at Puebla.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The State Department today announced that it had received fro mConsul General Canada at Vera Cruz confirmation of the report that the Carranzista forces, commanded by Gen. Obregon, had captured Puebla with heavy slaughter of the forces of the Convention Government.

Enrique C. Llorente, confidential agent of the Convention Government, said he was without any confirmation of the recapture of Puebla, saying that as late as 11 o'clock last night he had advices denying that Puebla had been recaptured.

The information from Consul General Canada was very definite, and stated that Gen. Obregon was in command of the Carranza forces. These official reports of the city's recapture were all based on information furnished by the Carranza government at Vera Cruz.

The defense of Puebla was left to Eufenio Zapata, brother of the southern chief. He was in command of about 30,000 troops, and these were opposed by about 20,000 Carrancistas under Obregon. Though the rival forces were about equally matched, Zapata had the advantage of having provided Puebla with strong defenses. Consequently a defeat for Zapata's forces at Puebla as severe as is represented in the advices from Vera Cruz, would be interpreted here as meaning that Zapata had been out-generalled by Obregon.

Neither Villa nor Angeles, the ablest Generals in the Provisional Government's forces, were at Puebla. Villa is nearing El Paso for a conference with Gen. Scott, while Gen. Felipe Angeles, Villa's chief of artillery, has been at Torreon since Dec. 29.

The State Department made only a partial disclosure of its dispatches from Consul General Canada. hTe announcement said:

"The Department is informed in a dispatch, dated Jan. 5, from Vera Cruz that there is much fighting throughout the State. Very few details, however, are being given out by the authorities. On Jan. 4 fourteen cars of wounded, dead, and dying were brought into Vera Cruz, and two cars were brought in on the 6th. The City of Puebla is reported to have been retaken by the Constitutionalists on Jan. 5.

The Carranza agency gave out this account of the taking of Puebla sent from Vera Cruz:

"Gen. Alvaro Obregon, at the head of 20,000 loyal troops, entered the City of Puebla this afternoon (Tuesday) at 1 o'clock, and tonight it is in complete control of the city and its environs. For several days Carranza's chief of all arms has been investing of Puebla and its adjacent suburbs of Loreto and Guadalupe. At 5 o'clock this morning he ordered a general advance on the intrenchments covering the advancing infantry and cavalry with a heavy cannonading. Forty-two field pieces were used in the shelling, and the withering fire soon had the defenders abandoning their strongest fortified positions as the rout became more effective.

"The cavalry charged the defenders, corraling them in the centre of the city, with the infantry as a secondary force. The entire garrison was hemmed in and made prisoners. Six well-directed shells from one of Obregon's eighty-millimeter guns practically destroyed the cathedral of Gaudalupe. The reactionaries were quartered in the edifice under a Red Cross flag which was respected until it was learned that soldiers were pouring a heavy machine gun fire from the roof and upper towers. Many other buildings of prominence were razed by the expert artillery under Obregon.

"Dead and wounded filled the streets when the Loyalists entered the city and the number was greatly augmented by sharp street fighting, in many instances the clashing fighters coming to bayonet points. No statistics have been compiled, but it is confidentially believed the rebels lost several thousand in killed and wounded. Five or more thousand were taken prisoners by the Loyalists, together with all ammunition and arms and provisions. It is believed that Eufemio Zapata was in command of the defenders and that he was assisted by others. Here it is believed that Mexico City is the next objective. Gen. Obregon today wired he would be attacking the capital before the expiration of thirty days. The loss of Puebla hopelessly cripples the rebels in their operations, all artillery being gone and their communications being cut."

A message to the State Department from Vera Cruz today stated that a severe epidemic of black smallpox had broken out there, that the cases have not been isolated, tha the epidemic was spreading rapidly and that the disease was introduced into the port by Constitutionalist soldiers. The sanitary conditions were reported "very satisfactory."

WORRIED OVER VILLA'S PLANS.

Dispatch of Strong Forces to the Border Interests Gen. Scott.

Special to The New York Times.

JUAREZ, Jan. 6.—This old town is ablaze with lights, and bands are playing on every corner in anticipation of the late arrival of Gen. Villa on the "Presidential special," in which he is traveling from Mexico City. He is en route to the border for a peace conference with Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff and official peacemaker for the American Army.

Gen. Scott, who went to El Paso from Naco to meet Gen. Villa, expressed himself as uneasy over conditions as they were developing, but said he hoped to have a satisfactory interview with Gen. Villa. The dispatch of a large body of Mexican troops for distribution along the border is believed to be the cause of Gen. Scott's uneasiness, and he is known to have made a special request upon some of his friends on this side to obtain details as to the artillery which Gen. Villa is sending to the border.

The fact that the United States has a brigade of infantry opposite Naco, Sonora, and a regiment of artillery, is believed here to have moved Gen. Villa to send an equal number of troops under command of Gen. Juan Cabral, a former Sonora campaigner. The troops were sent for the supposed purpose of aiding Maytorena to dispose of Gen. Hill's forces. But no force of such strength is believed to be needed, as Maytorena would have been able to overpower the Carrancista troops in Sonora had it not been for the danger of causing international complications.

The fact that Gen. Scott is remaining so long on the border and that he is so anxious to meet Gen. Villa is regarded on this side as highly significant of the situation which has developed in the north.

HUERTA OFFICERS FOR VILLA.

1,500 of Them Are Welcomed Into the Convention Forces.

Special to The New York Times.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 4, (via El Paso, Jan. 6.)—About 1,500 ex-Federal officers met Gen. Villa this afternoon, and Gen. José Delgado, who was faithful to Madero, told the ex-Federals in Gen. Villa's presence that the latter had commissioned him to reorganize the former army in order to aid pacification or to resist a foreign invasion if attempted.

Gen. Villa also spoke, saying he was glad to hold the friendship of the ex-Federals, whom he regarded as brothers. He said some Federals were not faithful to Madero, but he believed the majority did their duty.

A delicate question has arisen in the convention. The Southern leaders have sent more than sixty delegates, while the Northerners are only willing to grant them thirty. It is believed the matter will be arranged.

SENATE DISCUSSES MEXICO.

Lodge Scores the President's Policy, bpt Repudiates Intervention.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Senate, which has kept silence on Mexican affairs for many months, today devoted several hours to their discussion. Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts, the ranking Republican of the Committee on Foreign Relations, reviewed the whole Mexican situation, severely condemning the Administration for what he called its lack of policy, for its "alliance" with Villa and Carranza, who are now fighting each other, and for its acquiescence in the killing of many American citizens on American soil as a result of the battle around Naco.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Lodge referred to the alleged outrages perpetarated on priests and nuns in Mexico, citing an article by Col. Roosevelt recently printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES. This phase of his remarks was the text of a reply by Mr. Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, who declared that he was shocked beyond measure that a Senator of Mr. Lodge's recognized conservatism should have sought to arouse religious prejudices for partisan advantage. He sharply criticised Mr. Dodge also for his supposed advocacy of military intervention.

"The Senator can say what he pleases about me," interrupted Mr. Lodge, with a smile, "but he must not misquote me. I distinctly repudiated the suggestion of intervention. What I said was that there were only two courses to follow—one not to interfere in Mexican internal affairs, and the other, if we were to interfere to interfere effectively and restore order."

Senator Lodge spoke of the loss of life at Vera Cruz and the meeting of the Niagara conference.

"We did not stay out and we did not go in effectively," he said. "I should be sorry to shed the blood of a single American soldier or sailor for the sake of restoring order in Mexico, but nothing, it seems to me, can justify shedding the blood of a single American soldier or sailor for the sake of putting one blood-stained Mexican in the place occupied by another. We have our reward for what we have done in the condition of Mexico today.

Americans have been killed at Naco within a short time. I understand that fifty-two people have been killed and wounded by Mexican bullets across the line at Naco.

"There is that dismal record of American lives lost and now, with irresponsible bands roaming over the country, with no Government look at the City of Mexico. One of the President's has set up a guillotine there and has been executing the suporters of Huerta, reminding one of the scenes of the French Revolution, but unfortunately without that which was behind the French Revolution, a strong populace with traditions and institutions which were certain to reassert their power, as they did. Those securities for the future have perished in Mexico and bloodshed goes on unchecked in the capital of the country. It has gone further than that. These bandits have been turned loose and have thrown themselves upon the most helpless class-upon the women, upon the priests, and upon the nuns. It is a revolting story, unfortunately only too well authenticated."

BRITISH PROTESTS FREQUENT.

Damage to Property in Mexico Called to Washington's Attention.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The British Government during the last month has called Washington's attention to the destruction of British property on several occasions in Mexico. It cannot be learned whether these representations were in the nature of a protest, or a demand that the United States do something.

In the present circumstances England relies upon America to protect British interests and as events take place the only thing this Government can do is to call America's attention to them and ask Washington to use its good offices for the protest of British lives and property.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Recent advices received by the Foreign Office indicate that conditions in Mexico are less menacing to the British railway interests in that country. Within the last month the Foreign Office on several occasions has called to the attention of the State Department at Washington the dangers which threatened the Tehuantepec and other railways.

FINGER PRINTS BETRAY HIM.

Detective Solves the Mystery of the Broken Eyeglasses.

Capt. Dennison, chief of the detective force at the McAlpin, is a firm believer in the Bertillon system, though his interest in finger prints goes back to the days when he read Mark Twain's "Pudd'nhead Wilson." Therefore, when a mystery which baffled the lost and found department of the hotel and vexed all his own assistants seemed unsolvable yesterday, the Captain stroked his beard thoughtfully and said "Hm!" resolutely, and took impressions until he found the man he was looking for.

A wealthy Bostonian sought the lost and found department yesterday morning in what seemed a temper. In his hand was a pair of broken eyeglasses. He pointed out that the lenses had been expensive, the prescription was at home in Boston, and he added that he did not believe he could duplicate them in New York. He was positive he had not broken them himself. He had left them, he said, on the dressing table in his room.

"I never take hold of them except by this little side piece," he said, "and look, here are finger prints on the lenses themselves, showing that somebody had them in his hand."

Forthwith the Captain sent out word for the hallmen to appear and have their finger prints taken. Finally he came to one whose impression tallied with those on the glass. The hallman solemnly affirmed he had not broken the glasses. Finally he admitted that he had gone into the room and opened the window. The glasses, which had been resting on a paper on the dressing table, were blown off on the floor by a draught of wind which swept in, and he had picked them up and tried to put the pieces together as best he could.

Delayed Salute to the Mexicans.

VERA CRUZ, Jan. 6.—The American battleship Delaware, which relieved the battleship Rhode Island when that vessel sailed with Rear Admiral Walter McLean for New Orleans, did not deliver the customary salute to the port today. It was explained that the firing of salutes was suspended until instructions were received from Washington that they should be given. A naval regulation prohibits the firing of salutes to ports whose Governments have not been recognized.

Promise Fair Trial for J. Carranza.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Gutierrez Government has given assurances, in response to representations that Gen. Jesus Carranza, brother of Gen. Venustiano Carranza, under arrest on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, will have a fair trial.

"The Elegy in a Country Churchyard" is so perfect that one might as easily push a brick from a wall with his finger as to omit one word without marring it. No more could you omit the

PIERCE-ARROW

from the Auto Show at the Grand Central Palace without destroying its completeness.

New York Sales:
Maxwell Motor Car Co.
233 West 54th Street

New Jersey Sales:
Ellis Motor Car Co.
416 Central Ave., Newark

SAXON

See the Leaders in

Low Weight
Low Price
Low Up-keep
High Value

New Six, 5-pass. $785
Roadster, 2-pass. $395

At the Show
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Largest MAGNETO Contract Ever Placed

OVERLAND

ignition for 1916 will be exclusively

DIXIE

The Willys-Overland Company places the largest magneto order ever given

For their entire 1916 output

Not battery ignition—not 19th century magneto, but the 20th century DIXIE

The Willys-Overland Company has the well-earned reputation of putting the best possible value in every detail of their product, and, in closing the contract for DIXIE High Tension Magneto Ignition for 1916 equipment, they are not only securing the best, but are spending double the amount of money some other forms of ignition would have cost.

A DIXIE Magneto will give *your* car 20th century ignition.

Splitdorf Electrical Company

Newark :: :: New Jersey

NO SMUGGLED GEMS IN SAMPLE OF HAY

Secret Service Men Seize Bundle of Alfalfa Sent to Prominent Canadian.

ARREST GIVES EXPLANATION

Man Who Was to Get Package Seized at Rouse Point with Rich Diamonds.

The arrest on Tuesday of J. Thompson Meade, also known as Capt. Turner E. Meade, an English diamond broker, at Rouse Point, charged with trying to smuggle from Canada two diamonds worth several thousand dollars, explains an incident that had mystified the management of the Hotel Imperial. Meade was sent to Utica yesterday to face a United States Grand Jury. He says he was a Captain in the Boer war, and that the diamonds were for his own adornment.

Now for the incident that set the Imperial agog.

Two special agents of the Treasury Department sent their cards to Copeland Townsend, manager of the hotel, on Monday, and were ushered into his private office, which immediately became filled with an atmosphere of mystery. The door was carefully closed, and the agents seated themselves. One drew a paper from his pocket.

"We have a telegram from the Collector of Customs at Burlington, Vt., telling us to seize a package which has reached this hotel, addressed to a Dr. Lionais, and which was to have been delivered by your assistant manager, Mr. Wiggins, to J. Thompson Mead," he said.

The manager immediately summoned Frank Wiggins. Mr. Wiggins recalled that a package had arrived at the hotel, addressed to Dr. Lionais, a prominent Canadian, who often stops at the Imperial, but he knew nothing about J. Thompson Mead, or any request to deliver the package to him.

The package was sent for. The detectives went through the formality of seizing it. Then they opened it. It contained alfalfa. Accompanying the consignment was a letter from a downtown hay dealer, which read thus:

Dr. Lyonais, Imperial Hotel, Broadway and Thirty-first Street, New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir: At the suggestion of Mr. L. P. Fortin, of Montreal, P. Q., we are sending a sample of Alfalfa Hay to the above hotel. If you have time to telephone or see us tomorrow, will be pleased to go into the matter very fully.

We are sure a personal interview will eventually work to our mutual advantage.

Wishing you the compliments of the season, &c.

The Treasury agents carried the consignment of alfalfa to the Custom House, and yesterday brought it back to the Imperial with thanks and apologies. Mr. Townsend said later he had been told that a man who gave the name of J. Thompson Mead, had been arrested at Burlington, or on the frontier near there, charged with smuggling, and that a package containing valuable jewelry had been seized, and he believed the package of alfalfa had been sent to the Imperial as a "stall."

The package containing the jewels was supposed to have been shipped from a border town to New York, but had never started. The customs officials were told that a package supposed to contain the jewels and addressed to Dr. Lionais had been forwarded to the Imperial, and that this was to be delivered to J. Thompson Mead, and those in the plot had counted that this would throw the customs sleuths off the scent and give them an opportunity to get the jewels away from the border and to their desired destination.

MRS. HERRICK DENIES.

Says She Expressed No Opinion on Atrocity Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 8.—Mrs. Myron T. Herrick tonight denied that she made a statement attributed to her in Boston that she did not believe the stories of German atrocities. She asserted that she told a newspaper reporter there that she had seen no atrocities and knew nothing of them except through the French press and by hearsay.

"I was not in Belgium and therefore had no personal knowledge of these things," Mrs. Herrick said. "I am indeed sorry that the French press, and especially that Clemenceau, are criticising me for something I did not say."

Awards by National Arts Club.

The jury of awards of the Annual Members' Exhibit of the National Arts Club announced yesterday these awards: Gold medal to Douglas Volk, for his painting, "Among the Lilies"; silver medal to Emil Carlsen, "The Coast of Maine," and a bronze medal to Hobart Nichols, "The January Thaw."

These comprise the jury: John W. Alexander, President of the National Academy of Design; E. H. Blashfield, President National Society of Mural Painters; William T. Evans, chairman of the Art Committee of the National Arts Club; Francis C. Jones, Gardner Symons, William Ritchel and Fred S. Lamb.

DENIES CHILD LABOR TALES.

Southern Editor Tells Reformers to Mind Their Own Business.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Denial that children are oppressed and overworked in the mills of North Carolina was made by David Clark, editor of The Southern Textile Bulletin, at the session of the National Child Labor Committee today. Mr. Clark appeared and demanded to be heard, and then read a paper contradicting the statements that have been made about conditions in his State.

The session was very warm by reason of the editor's attack on the child labor workers. He was listened to attentively by the delegates. After he concluded Owen R. Lovejoy of New York, National Secretary, said that the committee was incorporated and could be held responsible for any statement about the child labor conditions in North Carolina. He added that no action had been started against the committee by any of the mill owners concerned.

"The pictures which your committee has published as representative of conditions in the Southern textile mills show thin, emaciated children that look too weak to stand," said Mr. Clark.

"But I am willing to wager that the children in the mill district, boy for boy, can lick any other class of boys in America.

"They seem to have the recognized boyish proclivity for getting into trouble and doing things they ought not to do. I will agree to get any member of this committee a position in a North Carolina textile mill where they will have charge of these boys, and if at the end of two weeks you still retain your sanity you must agree that these boys are anything but vitiated.

"I have never seen a statement issued by the Child Labor Committee that did not exaggerate conditions and tell half truths. They take isolated cases and create the impression that they are representative. Furthermore, the fact that a boy of 13 years works in North Carolina can in no way injure citizens of New York and Massachusetts, and, plainly speaking, it is none of their business."

Senator Owen said that the only way to protect children against harsh treatment was through the interstate commerce powers of the Federal Government. He said that in many States the Legislatures were frequently controlled by bi-partisan machines, and therefore an adequate child labor law could not be obtained by State enactment. He declared that both the States and the nation had a duty to perform, and that the national welfare required action by the Federal Government. For that reason Mr. Owen said that he favored the Palmer-Owen bill prohibiting the shipment of any articles in interstate commerce made by child labor.

ASKS FOR RESERVE INQUIRY.

Resolution in House Calls for Investigation of Lewis's Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Members of the Federal Reserve Board and officials of the Treasury Department have been interested in an attack which has been made in Chicago on George M. Reynolds, President of the Continental and Commercial Bank, and James B. Forgan, President of the First National Bank, by anonymous bankers said to be connected with institutions which are members of the Chicago Reserve Bank. Dispatches from Chicago quoted Senator James Hamilton Lewis as saying that charges against Forgan and Reynolds had been filed in Washington.

The Chicago bankers alleged that Messrs. Forgan and Reynolds are using the reserve bank to further personal ends, and that they have created places for relatives by transferring bankers from responsible positions to official places in the reserve bank. A detailed denial has been made by Mr. Reynolds, with the approval of Mr. Forgan.

Neither the Secretary of the Treasury nor any member of the Federal Reserve Board has seen any protest against the conduct of affairs at Chicago. It was suggested by an important Treasury official that the attempt to discredit Forgan and Reynolds was a political move, by way of reprisal, for the refusal of those men to appoint men recommended by Senator Lewis.

Representative Lindbergh of Minnesota, the ranking member of the minority of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, introduced a resolution today authorizing and directing the Federal Reserve Board to investigate the situation at Chicago and report on all the circumstances of the organization of the Federal Reserve Bank there. The resolution also provides for a similar investigation of the other eleven reserve banks, and the board is directed to report to Congress as to the conditions in each reserve district.

PANAMA REJECTS AWARD.

Asks State Department to Re-open Controversy with Costa Rica.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—From a trustworthy source it was learned tonight that the Republic of Panama has repudiated the award of the Chief Justice of the United States in the boundary controversy between Panama and Costa Rica and has appealed to the State Department to reopen the question for further adjustment. This award was made under the Porras-Anderson convention of March 10, 1910, and was unfavorable to Panama.

When the people of the country learned of their loss they raised a storm of protest against any agreement by their Foreign Office to the finding of the American jurist. Yielding to this sentiment, on Oct. 17, 1914, the Minister of Foreign Relations of Panama addressed a note to the Costa Rican Government notifying it that the Republic of Panama held the White award to be null and void and that it did not consider itself obliged to abide by it.

W. H. Van Dyke, an attorney, who has been interested in Costa Rica's case, said today:

"It is preposterous to suppose that our Secretary of State would entertain such an appeal in face of the clear and positive language of the treaty of submission, which, indeed, his department in 1910, had a predominant part in negotiating."

Scarlet Fever in Home of St. Giles.

Special to The New York Times.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., Jan. 6.—There is an outbreak of scarlet fever at the Cripples Home of St. Giles in the Fields. Six children are quarantined, but the cases are mild and the attending physician, Dr. H. M. Warner, and the House Mother, Miss M. Morgan, seem to have no apprehension of more serious developments. There are nearly sixty children at present at the home of St. Giles in the Fields.

ANTIQUE CHINESE RUGS SOLD

175 of T. B. Clarke Collection Bring $11,360—$460 for a K'ang-hai.

Crowds filled the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon at the opening of the Thomas B. Clarke sale of antique Chinese rugs. The first 175 of the 585 in the sale brought $11,360. The smaller and least important were found in the opening lot, and John Keresy paid the highest price of the day, $460, for the last rug sold, a beautiful K'anghai carpet, 12 feet 6 by 12 feet. This showed a trellis of octagonal figures, in two colors blue, inclosing a ground of pale green. Yellow swastikas were in the design, and the medallion and corners showed the dragon. The rug had been somewhat damaged by sea-water. For a blue rug with swastika and bat designs Mr. Keresy paid $325 and $180 for a smaller rug, sapphire lace designs on a smoke ground.

Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden paid $220 for a rug 6 feet 7 by 4 feet 7, in golden ounces, with the nine Fu dogs in shades of blue. J. P. Blair gave $150 for a square rug with flower sprays and eight medallions of conventional peonies in blues, white, and greenish yellow; also $250 for a blue and white deep pile rug, a gray white field with flowers, fruits, and other designs in soft gray and yellow combined with the blue. J. E. Chichester paid $230 for a warm rose-colored rug, flowers and butterflies in gold, golden brown, and shades of blue and white, with the same colors repeated in the border. A rug with sapphire blue ground and decorations in light yellow, pink, and blue and a swastika fret border in pink and orange brown went to the same buyer for $240.

A rug with a swastika lattice of orange brown on yellow with medallions in blue and white went to Dr. George Woodward for $210, and Russell Tyson paid $320 for a brilliant rug, golden yellow and peach pink, with a rich silky pile. C. D. Jackson gave $240 for an eighteenth century rug with a leaf brown field, the decorations in blues and white, a pinkish brown and yellow. Mrs. Charles H. Luddington paid $270 for a rug with lattice designs in blue and brown on a fawn-colored field with a swastika border in blue on yellow. A blue and white rug of the Ch'ien-lung period went to Mrs. T. Kramer for $270.

Mrs. A. A. Anderson, Mrs. George T. Bliss, James W. Ellsworth, Mrs. R. H. Williams, Col. Woodward of the Brooklyn Art Museum and Victor Morawetz were among those attending the sale.

TRY SUIT FOR 2-CENT CLAIM.

Ossining Justice of the Peace Hears Action Against N. Y. Central.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Jan. 6.—"Must a person intending to take passage on a railroad train go to the station thirty minutes before train time if he wishes to purchase a ticket," was the question raised in the suit brought by Edgar L. Ryder against the New York Central Road for the recovery of 2 cents he alleged he was overcharged for fare on a train from Ossining to Tarrytown. The company put in a counter-claim for 8 cents, which they claimed under the law allowing them to charge 10 cents extra on cash fares paid on a train. Justice of the Peace Theodore C. Sherwood reserved his decision.

Edgar L. Ryder, who tried his own case, testified that he was at the station four minutes before train time, but was unable to purchase a ticket as the ticket clerk was in the rear of the office until the train came in. He boarded the train for Tarrytown and tendered the conductor 15 cents, the fare being 13 cents. Conductor Charles Dougherty refused to give him 2 cents change and demanded the excess on penalty of putting him off the train.

Frederick Wheeler, attorney for the railroad, held that as the ticket office was open for thirty minutes prior to the train's departure Ryder had ample time to purchase a ticket and that the railroad was justified in charging the excess fare.

More to Follow.

A quiet wedding was pulled off last Tuesday close to Garber. The parties to the life contract were James R. Smith and Miss Ellen Donaldson, C. W. Barnhart, Justice of Peace of Reeds Spring, tying the nuptial knot. We expect to note several other weds that are about ready to pull.—Branson (Mo.) White River Leader.

FORD OWNERS

Here's an electric starting and lighting system for FORDS at $75. Furthermore, you can secure **immediate delivery.** See it at Booth Number C-70, Third Floor, Grand Central Palace. It's the

DISCO-FORD

12 VOLT, SINGLE UNIT **$75** SYSTEM,

JAMES C. NICHOLS, Inc., Distributor,
1671 Broadway, New York City. Phone Col. 6161.

The Year's Two Big Ideas in Automobile Design

THE One-Compartment Touring Car and the Detachable Sedan Top. Both these ideas originated in the Kissel Factories and were first introduced on the KisselKar. Forced by popular demand these ideas are now being copied.

KISSELKAR

One Compartment Touring Car

The One-Compartment KisselKar has individual forward seats with an ample aisle between and is entered through two spacious doors, one at the rear on either side. This beautifies the lines of the car, promotes unity, sociability and convenience.

Detachable Sedan Top

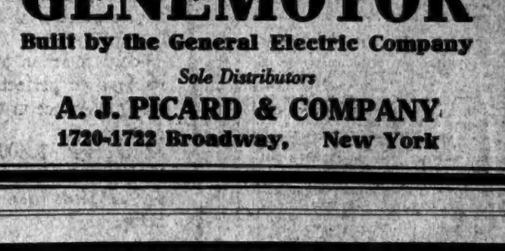
The Detachable Sedan Top converts the One-Compartment Touring KisselKar into a smart Sedan in 30 minutes with little labor and expense and affords comfortable all-year driving.

Two Superb Models

The KisselKar 36-Four at $1450 and the KisselKar 42-Six at $1650 are the two best values at the show. The Detachable Sedan Top costs but $350 extra. Do not fail to see these new models.

SEE THIS DEMONSTRATION AT THE SHOW

The removal and replacement of the KisselKar Detachable Sedan Top in less than 30 minutes shown daily in space A-23, main floor, Grand Central Palace.



36-FOUR $1450
42-SIX $1650

BENZ AUTOMOBILE SALES CORPORATION
Distributors, 1696 Broadway, New York City.

MERCER

"A Mechanical Masterpiece"

This is how one critical observer expressed his appreciation of the new "22-70" Mercer series exhibited at the Automobile Show this week.

And his observation was not a surface one either. In addition to the remarkable thoroughness of motor and chassis design, he was impressed with the infinite pains taken with every detail of construction—even to the smallest and most obscure part.

He immediately recognized the real merit of the Mercer's simple, silent, four-cylinder block motor, rated at only 22 horse-power, but developing over 70—and this exceptional power with a correctly balanced, medium-weight, smooth-running car that holds the road with perfect safety at 70 miles an hour.

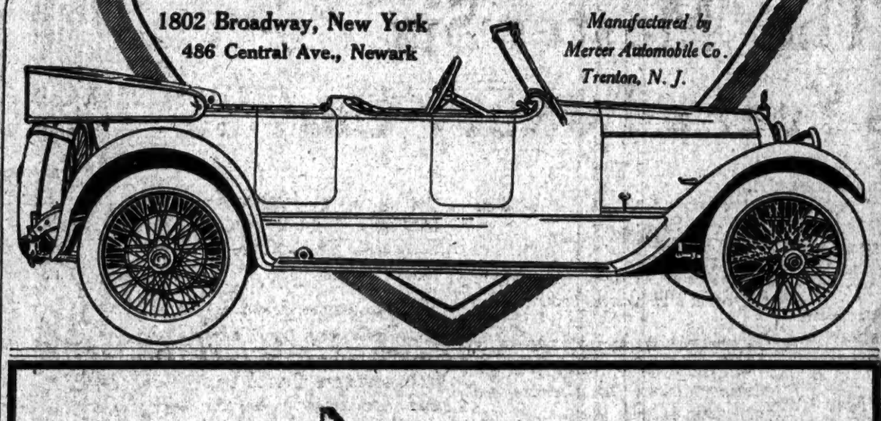
In the body designs was found a streamline gracefulness, strikingly original, all exterior parts being blended together in one pleasing unit.

Mercer Exhibit—Second Floor, Grand Central Palace.

Models—"22-70" Sporting—Four-Passenger; "22-70" Touring—Six-Passenger; "22-70" Runabout; "22-70" Raceabout

WHITING MOTOR COMPANY
1802 Broadway, New York
486 Central Ave., Newark

Manufactured by Mercer Automobile Co. Trenton, N. J.



A Friend to 600,000 Ford Owners

600,000 owners of Model T Fords have a new friend in The Genemotor for starting and lighting Ford cars, built by the GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY. It can be installed by any mechanic very quickly. It spins a Ford engine over 150 revolutions per minute and before its penetrating rays the night sheds the darkness. It is highly efficient in the coldest or warmest of weather. The price complete without lamps is

$80

You can see The Genemotor in operation at the Automobile Show, space D 61, the Palace.

THE
GENEMOTOR

Built by the General Electric Company

Sole Distributors

A. J. PICARD & COMPANY
1720-1722 Broadway, New York

$1200 Touring and Roadster — $1365 With Sedan Top

Hupmobile

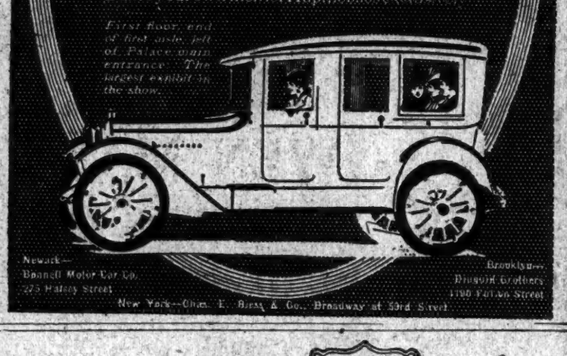
Car of the American Home

Come and See Hup Winter Tops that Make Two Cars of One

Our Sedan and Coupe Tops—tailor made in Hup shops—are the only ones of their kind in the show—and well worth seeing.

First of all, they are smart and stylish. They are light and save tires—easily applied take little storage space in summer, well-built weather tight and luxurious as a Limousine.

Built by our own men for Hupmobiles exclusively.



First floor, end of first aisle, left of Palace main entrance. The largest exhibit in the show.

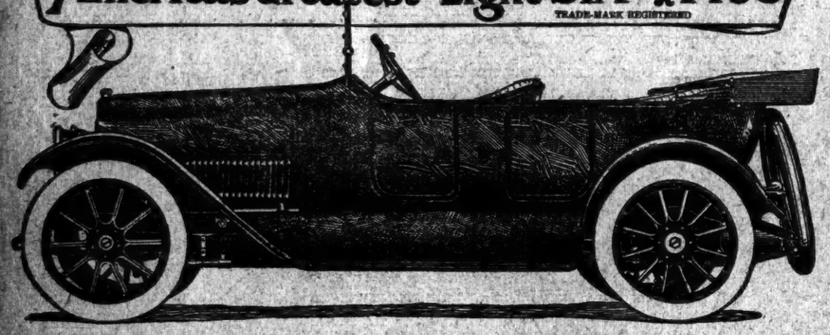
Newark—Brandt Motor Car Co., 275 Halsey Street
Brooklyn—Brandt Brothers, 1190 Fulton Street
New York—Chas. E. Bissy & Co., Broadway at 53rd Street

The result of 22 years' successful experience in building motor cars

HAYNES

America's Greatest "Light Six" $1485

TRADE-MARK REGISTERED



America's Greatest "Light Six" Motor is More Than a Feature

Free from radical departure and unsound engineering principles, it has been designed throughout to incorporate features of proven merit only.

The car as a whole is in keeping with the motor; all parts and units having been carefully designed and built to work in perfect harmony with related parts. Without doubt it is

See America's Greatest "Light Six"

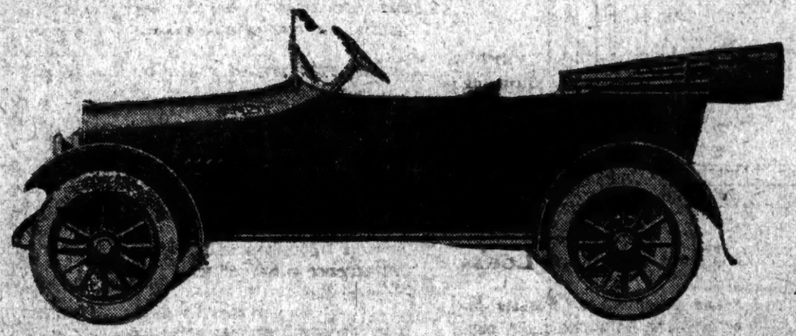
At the Automobile Show—Space B-22

Two Models—Three Body Styles

Model 30—America's Greatest "Light Six"—5-passenger touring car, 121" wheelbase, weight 2950 lbs.	$1485
Model 30—The Prettiest Roadster in America	1485
Model 30—The Haynes "All-Weather" Cabriolet	1750
Model 33—The Kokomo "Six"—a "light" 7-passenger touring car, 127" wheelbase, weight 3050 lbs.	1550

THE HAYNES AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
1715 Broadway

THE HAYNES AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, KOKOMO, INDIANA



Five Passenger Touring **$680** — Two Passenger Roadster **$495**

DORT CAR

YOU WILL LIKE IT

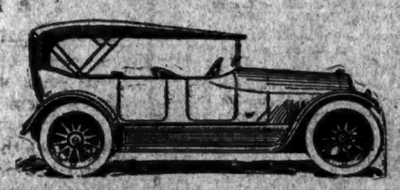
THE ACME OF
SIMPLICITY ACCESSIBILITY DURABILITY

Every ounce of power developed by the motor is transmitted to the rear wheels through gears and shafts of nickel steel.

The bodies of the "Dort" car carry out the streamline effect to perfection. Plenty of leg room in the driving compartment is provided for in both models.

Space C-13, Third Floor Grand Central Palace

DORT MOTOR CAR COMPANY
FLINT, MICHIGAN



New Standard COLE Six, $1685
See this at the Show—Main Floor

The utmost value is found in the standardized car.

When you consider the lower maintenance cost on *standard* units and the extremely low *first cost* of Cole, you can realize why the Cole has the reputation of being the utmost in value.

Be sure to see the New Standard Cole Four (seven passenger).....$1485

New Standard Cole Light Six (seven passenger).....$1685

COLE

The Standardized Car

COLT-STRATTON COMPANY
Broadway, at 57th St.

Brooklyn: BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, 18 Hanover St.
Newark: WALLACE MOTOR CAR CO., Clinton & Avon Aves.

WHITMAN URGES RADICAL REFORMS

Abolish Efficiency-Economy Department and Fire Marshal's Office, He Says in Message.

FOR A NEW HIGHWAY DEAL

Wants Three Commissioners There and One for Conservation Work—Favors New Taxation Machinery.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—A non-partisan administration, with economy and constructive reforms as its watchwords, was foreshadowed by Gov. Whitman in his annual message, which was read in both houses of the Legislature at the opening session today.

The message was notable for the absence of any recommendations with new-fangled reforms in view. In framing his initial message to the lawmakers the Governor applied himself severely to the needs for reconstruction in the administrative departments of the State and the abolition of sinecures.

The Governor urges the abolition of two departments of recent creation—the Department of Efficiency and Economy and the Fire Marshal's office—and the reorganization of others in the interest of economy and efficiency. He also advocates doing away with a large number of special commissions created in recent years which, while a drain upon the State Treasury, do not at present perform any useful function. Here are some of the recommendations:

The substitution of one State Superintendent of Elections for the three whose names now are on the payroll.

The abolition of local election boards in all counties except those constituting the City of New York and the Counties of Erie, Monroe, and Onondaga with their three populous cities, Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse.

The redemption of the Highway Department from partisan rule by making it a triple-headed, instead of a single-headed, commission, with representation for the two leading parties.

The substitution of one Commissioner for the three now at the head of the Conservation Department and a scientific reorganization of that department by the employment of experts as heads of its bureaus.

The abolition of the Board of Claims and the substitution of a Claims Division of the Supreme Court.

A scientific readjustment of the system of taxation and reorganization of the Tax Department.

The adoption of a more liberal policy in making appropriations for national guard purposes.

Deliberate Patronage Plan.

"The increase, on an unprecedented scale, in the number of State officials and employes, and the reckless increase in salaries in nearly all departments during the last four years," says the Governor in his message, "are explainable only by the existence of a deliberate plan to fasten the control of a party upon the State by the use of a vast amount of official patronage. The present condition of the State's finances demands an immediate and drastic revision of the State's payrolls, and requires that unnecessary offices, departments and commissions shall be abolished.

"Careful inspection of the State's payrolls, and examination of the qualifications possessed by great numbers of the State's employes almost inevitably force a fair-minded man to the conclusion that for years the result of the administration by those charged by law with the duty of enforcing the Constitution, as embodied in the Civil Service laws of the State, has been to defeat rather than to accomplish the purpose of the law.

"To maintain, for instance, that under the new Workmen's Compensation Commission there should be sixty-two positions, carrying salaries ranging from $1,200 to $10,000, none of which can be properly filled as a result of a competitive examination, is to hold that the framers of the Constitution were entirely in error as to proper governmental methods.

"The Labor Department affords an equally conspicuous example of the gross violation of the fundamental law of the State, presumably acquiesced in by the Civil Service Commission at the request of the Labor Commissioner, in which an absurd number of places, carrying substantial salaries, are all exempted for the sole purpose, as I believe, of advancing individual political ambitions or of strengthening the control of a party by means of patronage.

"Our pay rolls could never have been padded, our funds could never have been grossly wasted by paying exorbitant salaries to totally unfit officials, nor could numerous positions have been filled by those utterly incompetent to discharge the duties, provided by law, had any determined effort been made to enforce the mandatory provision of the Constitution of the State.

"It is not my purpose to recommend legislation popularly known as 'ripper' legislation, to the end that offices or places now held by members of one political organization may be filled by members of another political organization, but I do believe that it will be my duty from time to time to ask for such legislation as will compel obedience to the very simple mandate of the Constitution that 'appointments and promotion may be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained, so far as practicable, by examinations.'"

Road Department Reform.

Concerning the Department of Highways the Governor says in part:

The fact that the State has been and is spending tremendous sums of money in the construction, repair, and maintenance of its highways and that the accomplishment of this work requires the employment of a vast number of men, has perhaps naturally caused this department to be regarded as a greater political asset for the party in power than are all the other departments combined. That the vast machinery of the department has been used very largely for partisan purposes there can be no question.

Road building is the largest and most difficult enterprise ever undertaken by the State. Hardly a great business enterprise in the country could have survived the ruinous extravagance, incompetency, and waste which have characterized the administration of this department for four years last past. I believe that men can be found who will conduct its affairs in a thoroughly businesslike manner.

I think that the commission should be so constituted that every incoming administration would have the opportunity to place upon the commission a representative of the administration, without revolutionizing the entire personnel of the department.

I, therefore, recommend the creation of a commission of three, to be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, the full terms of the Commissioners to be six years each, and the terms of the three Commissioners first appointed to be respectively two, four, and six years, one of the three members to be an engineer, and not more than two to be members of any one political party.

The present Board of Claims, created in 1911," says Gov. Whitman, "has utterly failed to accomplish the purposes of its organization. It has been inefficient, and the tremendous calendar which has accumulated (the board now being several years behind its calendar) suggests a change of system. The old Court of Claims, composed of competent Judges, was legislated out of office four years ago for partisan purposes only. Such legislation should be adopted as would confer the jurisdiction upon a claims division of the Supreme Court which was formerly exercised by the Court of Claims; some proper authority to make the assignments of Judges; and to provide the necessary rules.

For New Taxation System.

Taking up the subject of taxation, the Governor says in part:

To a large extent our tax law is the result of patch-work and makeshift growth, and a thorough revision of its administrative features along scientific and accepted lines is imperative. The tax law, as it stands at present, is fundamentally wrong on its administrative side, because the important principle of the separation of the functions of assessment and collection has been overlooked, and in that respect we are far behind the best tax systems of other States. The present provisions for the supervision of equalization are very inadequate, and here, too, we are far behind some other States.

It is not now my purpose to elaborate upon the changes necessary to bring about administrative reform in the law governing this highly technical subject. Suffice it to say for the present that in the class of taxes requiring judgment and discretion in fixing the taxpayers' liability the administrative side of the tax law should provide for a complete separation of the function of assessment from that of enforcement and collection of the taxes, and further that there should be established a State Department of Taxes and Assessments headed by a body of persons qualified for this particular work, possessed of adequate power to exercise the duties imposed by law, to the end that we may develop a system of taxation making for greater justice toward the people of the whole State.

I recommend also that the measure proposed to accomplish this result shall contain a provision that there shall be appointed to subordinate positions in this department those only whose merit and fitness have been ascertained by competitive examination, as required by the Constitution.

I am convinced that these recommendations can be carried out and the number of State officers, nominally charged with duties connected with the levying and collection of taxes largely diminished.

The Governor points out that the increase in the State debt between Sept. 30, 1913, and Sept. 30, 1914, was nearly $25,000,000.

Recommendation was made that the resolution to provide an equal suffrage amendment to the Constitution, passed in 1913, be passed again this year in order that it may be submitted to the voters at the next election.

The message was well received by the legislators, though some of the Democratic leaders were inclined to brand it as a partisan document.

"I have talked with Speaker Sweet and Senator Brown, the legislative leaders, and I feel assured that my recommendations will receive favorable consideration in the Legislature," said Gov. Whitman tonight.

SENATE UNANIMOUS IN REJECTING BLAND

Reed Leads Fight Against the President's Kansas City Appointment.

SECONDED BY O'GORMAN

Williams, Supporting the President, Laments the Dissensions in the Party.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Following the policy it has adopted of rejecting appointments made by President Wilson without the approval of the local Democratic Senator, the Senate today unanimously rejected the nomination of Ewing C. Bland of Kansas City to be Federal Marshal for the Eastern District of Missouri. Mr. Bland was opposed by Senator Reed, also from Kansas City. In addition there was the Constitutional objection that, while the vacancy to which Mr. Bland was appointed occurred last Winter, while the Senate was in session, the President waited until Congress had adjourned and gave him a recess appointment.

The debate was mostly in the nature of a Democratic family council. Mr. Reed argued at length against the constitutionality of the President's appointments, and was supported by Mr. O'Gorman of New York, who recently procured the rejection of the nomination of Mr. Lynn of Rochester as Federal District Attorney for the Western District of New York.

The other side of the discussion was taken by Mr. Williams of Mississippi, Mr. Stone of Missouri, and Mr. Thomas of Colorado. Mr. Williams referred to the "old Democratic Party" which he said was at its old tricks in being split by internal dissensions. Mr. Stone and Mr. Thomas pleaded for party harmony, though they did not vote against the chorus of "Ayes" that greeted the question on the adoption of the adverse report from the committee. When the Chair called for the "Nos" there was silence.

The next contested case to come before the Senate will probably be that of George Hampton, named Collector of Internal Revenue for the Camden District of New Jersey. He is opposed by Senator Martine. Senator Hughes, Martine's colleague, is nominally neutral, but has been working of late for the President to prevent a rejection.

REPORT POWER SITE BILL.

Committee Gives Commerce Board Supervision of Security Issues.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Revision of the Administration water power site leasing bill, which has passed the House, was completed today by the Senate Lands Committee. It will be reported favorably to the Senate this week and the committee will take up tomorrow the companion bill for opening, under lease, public lands containing coal and other non-precious minerals.

As now amended the Water Power bill retains the leasing feature, but supervision of stock and bond issues of corporations operating under such leases, where the power generated will be used in more than one State, is conferred upon th Interstate Commerce Commission instead of the Secretary of the Interior.

The section relating to the Government's power to take over the property at expiration of a lease was amended to provide that a "severable and complete unit" of any power system may be taken over by mutual agreement if it is not desired to acquire the whole property.

The committee struck out the prohibition against the sale of more than 50 per cent. of power generated under any one lease to any one concern. The bill now provides that 50 per cent. of revenues from leases shall be paid directly to the State in which projects are located, the remainder to go to the Federal reclamation fund.

Forum to Hear Both Sides of War.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Jan. 6.—In order that the New Rochelle Forum shall follow out the suggestion of neutrality, Justice Martin J. eKogh, founder of the Forum, has arranged for an address on the "Allies' Case," to follow the meeting on Sunday, Jan. 10, when Dr. Bernard H. Dernburg will speak in the New Rochelle Theatre on "The Cause of Germany Stated." On Sunday, Jan. 24, Justice Keogh has arranged to have Frederick Whitridge of Manhattan speak on the Allies' side of the European war question. Bourke Cockran will preside at both meetings.

OHIO COAL MINES ON 'OPEN SHOP' PLAN

Operators Decide to Reopen Their Properties, Long Closed by Strike.

ULTIMATUM TO WORKERS

Dispossession from Company Houses to Follow Rejection of Final Terms—May Import Non-Union Men.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 6.—Eastern Ohio coal operators at a meeting here today decided to open their mines under the "open shop" plan. Striking miners who have been idle since April 1 last will have the first opportunity for employment under the scale offered by the operators. Orders were sent by many of the operators to mine bosses and superintendents to begin cleaning the mines.

All of the operators in District No. 8, as the Eastern Ohio coal field is called, are in agreement on the general policy of reopening. If the miners, who are affiliated with the United Mine Workers of America, refuse the offer of the operators it was said that their places in the mines probably would be filled by non-union men, imported for that purpose. The operators do not expect to resume operations for ten days at least.

According to the plan agreed upon notices that the mines in Belmont, Jefferson, and Harrison Counties will resume, on a date to be selected later, will be posted at all of the mines in the Ohio field. If the strikers refuse the terms of the operators, 44.61 cents a ton—the offer rejected by the miners' union—notices will be served on them to vacate the coal companies' houses. If they refuse to vacate, eviction proceedings will be instituted.

If the miners' union follows its announced intention of fighting every action through the courts, it was said that the operators would ask the courts to compel the miners to give a bond covering the amount of rental due while the litigation is pending. Based on the amount of overdue rentals, operators say this sum would amount approximately to $1,000,000. More than 15,000 miners are on strike.

That the Lorain Coal and Dock Company had decided to abandon operation of three of its mines in Belmont County became known here this afternoon. These mines are known as the Wheeling Creek, Lansing, and Blaine mines. Between 1,500 and 1,600 men were employed at these mines when the strike was called. The machinery and all equipment of the Blaine mine will be moved to the West Virginia field, where the company has purchased 14,000 acres of coal land.

The Wheeling Creek and Lansing mines, it was stated, have been leased to the Youghiogheny and Ohio Coal Company.

Clinton-Commerce Dual Meet.

Representatives of the De Witt Clinton and Commerce High Schools will meet today for the purpose of aking arrangements for a dual indoor meet between the two schools. If the matter is satisfactorily arranged it is the intention to make the meet an annual event between the two schools. There is much rivalry between the athletes of these institutions, and the student bodies are heartily in favor of the project.

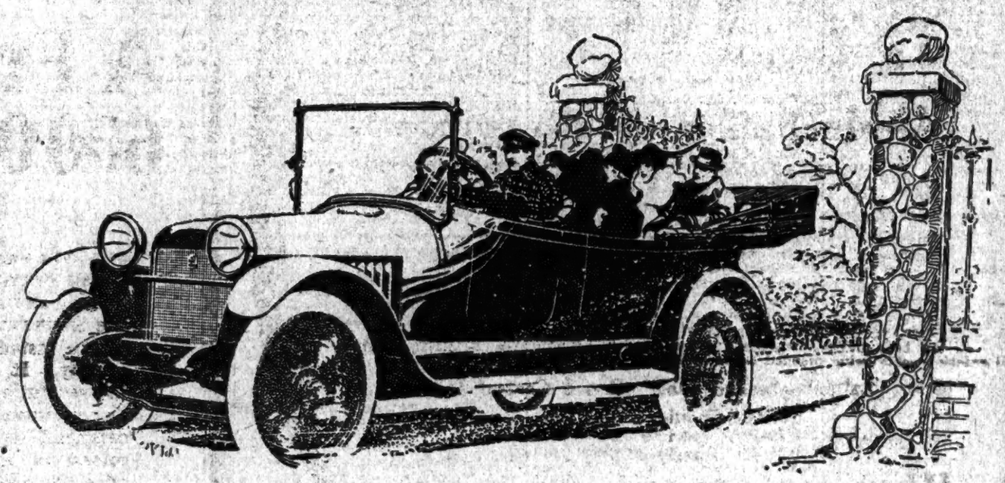
Still Closing Deal for Yankees.

President Ban Johnson spent another day yesterday with the attorneys for the new owners of the Yankees, Col. Ruppert and Capt. Huston, and Mr. Farrell's attorneys, but the details of the transfer will not be completed until today, when it is expected that the papers will be signed.

President Johnson stated yesterday that he was quite certain that Ray Caldwell would come back to the American League, and he expected that the runaway pitcher would sign a new contract with the Yanks within the next few days.

Chalmers Show Bulletin

THURSDAY 7 JANUARY



The "Master Six" this Year's Luxury Car

The verdict is in. The owners—always the final authorities—proclaim this Chalmers "Master Six" the greatest of them all.

Though lower in price than many its finished perfection has won it this high place in their esteem.

At its price—$2400—the "Master Six" is more "car" than any maker has ever offered before.

The Luxury of Limitless Power

—is yours in this the "Master Six of Them All."

Just touch the lever and the great motor is whirling you swiftly and smoothly over the road.

You can throttle down to almost imperceptible motion "on high"—or speed at 70 miles per hour.

You can climb the steepest hills with ease. The heaviest roads cannot slacken its speed.

The Luxury of Smooth Operation

—has been attained in a rare degree in this master motor.

So continuous, so unobtrusive is the flow of power that you are scarcely aware of the motive force that propels you.

Proper balance and adjustment of parts, correct design and the highest quality construction have made this car able to withstand the hardest usage and the roughest roads without developing a flaw in its operation.

The Luxury of Looks

—has placed this "Master Six" on a plane with the most costly foreign cars.

The body is a beautiful example of the finest automobile workmanship.

Its lines are "racy" and smart. From the graceful radiator and sloping bonnet throughout the handsome, bell-back, "boat" type body this "Master Six" is a true "Quality First" car.

The 5-passenger model has a Torpedo body with but a single door on either side—in the center. The front seats are divided by an aisle and are pitched to the most natural and comfortable slope.

On this same chassis is also built a 7-passenger Touring Car with the same lines as the Torpedo.

The Luxury of Size

—together with striking style, unusual roominess and complete convenience is offered you in this "Master Six."

It is designed expressly for you who will have only the maximum in power, size, comfort and luxury.

Make a note on your memo pad to see this really wonderful "Luxury Car" at the Motor Show.

Main Aisle—halfway down.

In Courtesy to Visitors at the Show

An attendant at Chalmers Booth will direct you to any exhibit at the Show. Leave your name and where you will be. We will tell inquirers how to find you. After you see the Show visit the Chalmers Branch, Broadway and 50th Street, where, because of greater space than is possible at the Show, we have a more complete exhibit including in addition the Sedan, Limousine and Coupelet models, and a stripped chassis of the Chalmers "New Six"—$1400.

Chalmers Booth—Main Aisle—Half Way Down

Model 32 "New Six," $1400; Model 36 "Light Six," $1650; "Master Six," $2400

Chalmers Motor Co. of New York, Inc.

Broadway and 50th Street (Entrance Bedford Ave. and Fulton St. Phone 3900 Bedford)

Phone 8180 Columbus

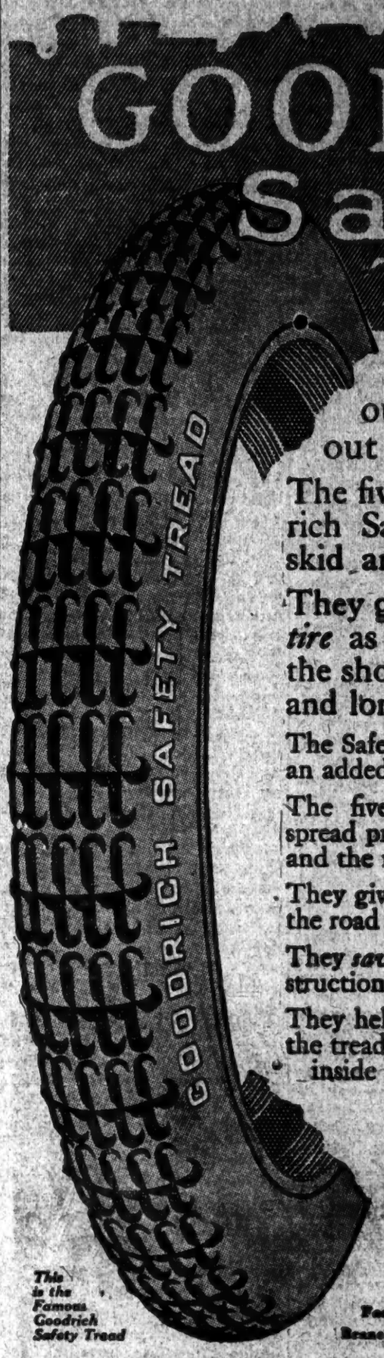
Jersey City—2527 Boulevard Phone 1563 Bergen

$2400

Quality First

Paddock-Zust Motor Car Co., Newark, N. J.

GOODRICH Safety Tread Tires



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OWEN MAGNETIC

The Car of a Thousand Speeds

Gasoline Power

The chief sensation of the Show this year is a gasoline car of the finest type with the new Entz Electric Transmission.

It is known as the Owen Magnetic.

It marks the end of all gear shifting. It does away with the clutch. It offers the range of a thousand speeds through a little lever control on the wheel.

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The device has been tested under every condition for years. A single big car equipped with it has been run for 150,000 miles. Hundreds of experts have completely approved it. Prominent motorists have already adopted it. There is no possible question about it.

What we have done is to complete the electrification of the gasoline motor car.

Without adding any parts to the present electric lighting and starting apparatus, our system includes an electric transmission of a thousand speeds and electric brake, replacing the old lighting and starting system and eliminating the fly wheel, clutch and clutch pedal, transmission gears and shifting lever.

There is no connection between the engine and the driving shaft save magnetism acting through air space. No shocks or jerks can be conveyed between the driving wheels and the motor.

There is no clutch to slip or stick or operate. There are no gears to shift. There are less parts and less complications than in the cars you know. The principles employed are as old as electric motors. The transmission is simplicity itself.

Electric Transmission

The effect is this: A Gasoline-Electric combining every advantage of both types. We have the gasoline car's power, speed and unlimited mileage. We have the gas car's lightness—no heavy batteries. Yet we have the silence of the electric, its flexibility; its thousand speeds. We have its freedom from gear shifting, its freedom from the clutch. We have its simplicity, its ease of operation.

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No Clutch Pedal
No Gears to Shift
No Fly Wheel
No Separate Starter
No Separate Generator

When you once know the joys of electric drive and control, you will never want to go back to the clutch and the gear shift.

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The Owen Magnetic is this year for men who want new things first. We shall build but a limited number. Next year this transmission will be licensed for use in other cars.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 7, 1915.

DRIVING OUT THE DRONES.

In his message to the Legislature Gov. WHITMAN takes his stand squarely upon one of the foundation principles of good administration as laid down by SAMUEL J. TILDEN. It was the belief of that great Democratic statesman that taxation should be limited to the needs of the Government economically administered. The Government of the State of New York has not been economically administered, it has been extravagant and wasteful. Here is Gov. WHITMAN'S indictment of the Democratic Administrations preceding his own:

> The increase on an unprecedented scale in the number of State officials and employes, and the reckless increase in salaries in nearly all departments during the last four years, are explainable only by the existence of a deliberate plan to fasten the control of a party upon the State by the use of a vast amount of official patronage.

If the motive were in fact political and partisan the example ought to stand as a warning against that sort of thing, for the "deliberate plan" *has failed dismally.* The November election day told the story. It is the height of stupidity in these days for a party to seek to confirm and perpetuate its control by the abuse of patronage and the squandering of the public funds.

Gov. WHITMAN proposes a sweeping reduction in the number of the drones. He does not intend to remove Democratic drones in order that Republican drones may be appointed. It is in a very high degree encouraging, for the welfare of the State and for the success of his Administration, that repeatedly in his message he insists, and with the emphasis of sincerity, upon the faithful observance of the constitutional mandate that appointments and promotions in the civil service of the State and of its divisions "shall be made according "to merit and fitness, to be ascer"tained so far as practicable by "examinations, which, so far as prac"ticable, shall be competitive." The evasion and disregard of that requirement have been flagrant. Mr. WHITMAN insists that service shall be rendered to the State "on the basis of "efficient and economical private "employment." Adherence to that principle and to the Constitution will keep the drones out of the service, it will effectually defeat the efforts of the politicians and the spoilsmongers to get their henchmen into paying places. The practice is worse than waste, it is in effect a misappropriation of public funds. Mr. WHITMAN strengthens himself in the confidence of the people by his determination to ask for such legislation as will compel obedience to the simple mandate of the Constitution.

There are too many special commissions, some of which Mr. WHITMAN would abolish, others he would consolidate. He would do away with the three Superintendents of Elections and create one State Superintendent. The Department of Highways, which has been the subject of so much change and meddling that its work has been severely criticised, he would put in charge of three Commissioners to be appointed by the Governor for full terms of six years, by a method which would leave a vacancy at the end of each two years, giving every incoming Administration an opportunity to secure representation on the board. The Efficiency and Economy Department he would abolish altogether, also the office of Fire Marshal.

Very wise and timely are Mr. WHITMAN'S recommendations in respect to the tax laws and their administration. The system of taxation in this country is probably as bad as any in the world. It is antiquated, quite the reverse of scientific, and it works injustice. The present Board of Tax Commissioners has fallen under the condemnation of the courts. It had to admit that it has no formulated or intelligent method of determining valuations in special franchise assessments. The Court of Appeals declared that it was unable to review the proceedings of the commissioners because of the "concededly in"[illegible]. Forty years ago a report upon methods of taxation was made in this State which embodied the wise conclusions of much study and experience. Nothing came of it. Mr. WHITMAN recommends that there be established a State Department of Taxes and Assessments made up of persons qualified for their work, "to the end that "we may develop a system of taxation making for greater justice "toward the people of the whole "State." The whole system of taxation calls for thorough revision.

When a Governor of the State of New York *sends to the Legislature a* message of this kind it is customary to commend it as businesslike. Mr. WHITMAN'S message is not merely businesslike, it is all business. Not a line is wasted in complacent generalities or in empty exhortations to virtue. The Governor gets down to the facts from the beginning and sticks to them throughout. Every recommendation he makes to the Legislature is worthy of the most serious attention, and almost without exception they commend themselves to instant acceptance as sound and wholesome. If the Legislature will go about its tasks in the spirit of the Governor's message we shall see good work done at Albany this Winter.

THE SUBWAY ACCIDENT.

There is only one thing about the Subway accident which is not about as bad as possible. The loss of life is happily small. In every other respect the incidents are so painful that it is a duty not to exaggerate them. Neither should they be minimized or extenuated. Only a few hundreds, perhaps a thousand or two at most, were directly concerned, but literally millions are indirectly affected in their daily lives. What happened was not due to what the critics have called a source of danger. There was no danger of death by fire. The stalled trains whose inmates were all but suffocated were not within several train lengths of fire. If all the cars had been wooden not a splinter in any of them would have been burned. The demand was not for extinguishers, but for pulmotors, which nobody has suggested should be part of the equipment.

The wooden cars in the Subway ought to be removed with all haste. But there is something more urgent to remove, the causes of either fire or suffocation. There is as much need of noninflammable insulation as there is of incombustible cars. And there is need equally of whatever will prevent *short-circuiting, or overloading, or* whatever else caused the burning insulation to spread its strangling fumes. It is to be remarked that the accident occurred in the rush hour, that is when the demand for power is greatest. The fire was where the power cables are brought together in the manholes. The ventilation of the manholes and the fireproofing of the cable conduits at these points are not such great or difficult matters that they might not be expected of the company in its own interests, whatever else is impossible or impracticable.

The Subway is carrying a million passengers daily and the death risk is almost inappreciable, although it might be calculated. Calculations based upon past experience must now be revised. The accident yesterday disclosed a new source of danger, one that in circumstances easily conceivable might cost the lives of a large number of passengers. Only the heroic labors of the police and firemen avert, ed such consequences yesterday. A peril disclosed is a peril to be guarded against. That volumes of dense smoke in a subway are a source of deadly peril was proved in the Paris disaster. We have now had our warning that they are a peril here. Conductors carrying a powerful current of electricity must be insulated. They are liable to short-circuit accidents, and that mischance produces a fire if any inflammable material is reached. The insulating material now in use is inflammable. Here are the terms of the problem to be solved. If a noninflammable insulation can be provided, the Interborough Company must for the public safety make the change with the least possible delay. The lesson of such an accident is not to be ignored.

MEN, WOMEN, AND DIVORCE.

Mrs. WILLIAM FORBES SCOTT, in seeking to make a point, was misled by statistics in her speech reported in THE TIMES yesterday. She held, according to the report, that women were not more moral than men, and proved it by figures showing that from 1887 to 1900 the divorces granted in which women were defendants numbered 90,000, while those in which men were defendants were only 62,000.

It is not a question to be solved by figures, but by what we know of human nature. The reason for this disproportion lies in one of the commonest facts in the relations of women and men, and it is not to women's discredit, but is one of their saddest glories. The wife who knows of her husband's wrongdoing will often hide it and present to the world a brave face. Sometimes she does it for his sake, sometimes for her own, more often for the sake of the children. These uncomplaining heroines are more numerous than we can ever know, for in most cases their efforts to hide the shame that has come upon the family are successful.

But the man who knows of his wife's wrongdoing and is merciful is *so rare that he would not figure heavily* in a census of family troubles. The man who discovers the misdeed feels that the last injury has been done him, and that there is no balm for it except the pistol or the divorce court. Those 90,000 divorces probably represent somewhere near the exact number of men who found their wives deceiving them; the 62,000 probably do not begin to represent the number of women who made the same discovery about their husbands; there were a much larger number who suffered in silence, at least silence before the world.

Statistics have their uses. But it is not safe to use them too confidently when we are dealing with the deepest feelings of humanity.

THE SCANDINAVIAN UNION.

At first glance it might seem that the desire to create a hegemony of Scandinavia similar to that which Prussia exercises in Germany, led King GUSTAVUS V. of Sweden to invite the Kings of Norway and Denmark to Malmo for the formation of a defensive alliance now completed. GUSTAVUS, moreover, is a friend of Emperor WILLIAM, and he married Princess VICTORIA of Baden, the Emperor's cousin. He vigorously opposed the granting of Norwegian independence in 1905, counselling his father, OSCAR II., to force Norway to remain under the Swedish crown. But now from Norway itself comes the proposal that King GUSTAVUS receive this year the Nobel peace prize. There may be no sympathy with Germany in this new union.

The fate of Belgium has had its effect in the Scandinavian countries. Norway's masses have always been friendly to England as opposed to the new Germany. Russia has with great tact raised its embargo on the export of foodstuffs for the benefit of Sweden, whose crops were ruined last Summer by drought. The ancient fear of Russian aggression consequent upon the Russification of Finland was still felt in Sweden when the war broke out, but the sight of Belgium has given rise to a still greater fear of Germany in Sweden, and, of course, in the buffer State of Denmark. The Trade Journal of Sweden in one of its recent issues remarks that Germany has been the chief competitor of Swedish merchants in the large Russian market, to which they have now complete access. Germany's declaration of lumber as contraband of war, thus cutting off a large item of Swedish and Norwegian export trade, has not mended German relations with the northern countries. The educated and aristocratic classes of Scandinavia may have German sympathies, but these may not be permitted to clash with its commercial interests and with the dread of its peoples of Prussian domination. It is not to be presumed that the new alliance is dictated by any other reason than the keeping and defending of a strict neutrality.

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY IN UNIONS.

That unions are responsible for wrongful acts as conspiracies in restraint of trade was settled long ago—and the prosecutor was promptly reprimanded by his superior for excess of zeal. That was not the sort of decision that was wanted. Neither is the decision wanted that unionists individually are responsible, as now given in the hatters' case. That is, it is not wanted by those mulcted by it. It is grievously wanted and welcomed, however, by everybody except those who want to break the law. The law has always said, and always has meant, the same thing from the beginning. The troubles under the law have been unnecessary. The courts read into the law what was not in it, and then reversing themselves were accused of judicial legislation. The administrators of the law were guilty of the same error. They sought to apply the law solely to capital, as though the same law could be applied differently to different classes of the community.

It is private prosecution that has done to the universal citizenship the inestimable service of establishing that there is but one law for all, for combinations of men and combinations of money alike. Both are to be judged by their conduct alone. There is not one law for the unionist and another for the non-unionist. Unionists have no right to conspire to take jobs away from the non-unionists. That has been decided in this celebrated case first by a jury on the facts, and secondly by a court interpreting the law. Within the ranks of wage-earners there are ten times as many benefited by this decision as there are aggrieved by it. But that is a narrow view. All citizens are benefited by the equality of the laws, this law as any other law.

The situation is not altered by the fact that the decision is under the Sherman law, and that since then the Clayton law has been enacted. The Clayton law authorizes the "lawful" acts of labor, and re-enacted the Sherman law specifically. There are scattered sentences which can be twisted into the uses of those who would justify the cruelest of boycotts, the conspiracy to prevent a man's doing an honest day's work for the man who wants to hire him. But the two laws will not be interpreted in that way. Both laws will be read together, the later specifically referring to the first, and to the body of decisions under it. It did not require eighteen years to decide that unions might be conspiracies in restraint of trade if their conduct was of that sort. It was *settled in Cleveland's Administra*tion before it was applied to capital in the political administration of the

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Senator Lectures on Eddyism.

It is to "Senatorial courtesy," of course, that the country owes the deep humiliation just inflicted on the sane fraction of its inhabitants by Senator WORKS of California. For deeply humiliated certainly were all included in that fraction by the revelation to a world half astonished and half amused of the fact that the members of what is theoretically our highest and most dignified legislative body sat patient *and helpless while for hours and hours* one of their number preached to them the maniacal doctrines of Christian Science.

As a matter of fact, only a few of the members did anything of the kind. "Senatorial courtesy" not going the length of requiring these grave personages to lend their ears to each other longer than they choose, or at all if they do not choose. Still, this exponent of Eddyism is a Senator, his speech was delivered to, as well as in, the Senate, and, so far as the records will ever show, it was heard by our most distinguished and responsible statesmen with respect and satisfaction.

The consequent comments will wound American pride severely, for not only will we have to explain to home and foreign critics why a Senator representing one of our great States should have made public profession of his faith in a religio-philosophical delusion that violates every law of reason, every lesson of experience. We must also explain why a man so highly placed should elicit not a single answer from his colleagues when he attacked medical science with hot revilings and clamored against the establishment of a much-needed Governmental agency for putting the benefits of that science at the service of the public. And recent discoveries, the value of which to humanity has been as well demonstrated as the accuracy of the multiplication table, be dismissed with contemptuous words like "filthy," and the real doctors of the country be glibly charged with the ambition to build up a tyrannous monopoly!

There is no need to question the sincerity of the Senator's belief or the excellence of his intentions. The episode remains none the less absurd—none the less of a reflection on American intelligence.

A Warning Added to Praises.

To the impulse that has moved certain women of wealth and social standing to render direct and personal services to the victims of the European war there must be accorded, of course, the tribute of sympathy and admiration. Commendable is it in them, too, that they have realized the necessity for preparing themselves by a course of study and practical training for the work they purpose to undertake in the foreign hospitals for convalescent soldiers.

They have sensibly taken into account the fact that the distinctions previously attained by or accorded to them are quite irrelevant to the performance of a nurse's duty in war time. Wiser than the women of their class who went from England to Africa at the time of the Boer war, these have determined not to be nuisances and burdens to the military authorities, but to justify their presence by making themselves really useful. This some of them will do, presumably, but there is excuse for feeling that not a few of these estimable women could do more for the wounded soldiers than they will by carrying out their present plan.

That plan, one observes, does not include the long course of instruction and the varied experience which alone make the thoroughly equipped nurse. They will at most meet only minor and less pressing needs, while by the utilization of their resources of money and influence, the one spent and the other exercised here at home, they could probably send into the field a large group of professional nurses, each of whom would be more efficient than the best-intentioned of amateurs. Whoever has a "call" for this great adventure has a right to respond, but the voice should be loud and clear, and not a sentimental desire to do something picturesque and exciting.

Incidentally it may be stated that the training of a real nurse is not necessarily the task of years, which the desire of too many hospital boards to get free-*avant drudgery performed for little or* nothing has made it. And there is good authority for saying that it is not essential, or even desirable, that a nurse should be far advanced in knowledge of medicine and surgery.

Dangerous to Friend as to Foe.

From present happenings the deduction seems fairly safe that Turkey will suffer as much, if not in quite the same way, from alliance with Germany as Belgium has suffered as a result of putting herself on the other side by resisting the violation of her neutrality.

We have, indeed, heard too often since this war began of decisive victories that later proved to have decided nothing to assume with any confidence that Turkey's defeat by Russia settled the conflict in that particular "theatre," but *the Russian reports on military operations,* though they have often concealed reverses, have never exaggerated successes, and it can be taken as a fact that a considerable part of the Turkish Army in the Caucasus has been destroyed and the remainder very severely handled.

As this was accomplished without materially weakening the Russian forces to the northward, the Turks cannot view the situation that confronts them with less than the gravest of apprehensions, and not many of them can now be thinking that the outlook is promising. Retirement into Asia Minor, their long prophesied fate, is still open to them, but they can have no assurance that the glacial advance of Russia will stop at Constantinople.

Haverstraw Will Not Be Content.

Displaying more wisdom than was to be expected of him, the man CLEARY, up in Haverstraw, has recognized that in spite of his escape from conviction for murder he is no longer acceptable to his neighbors as an official. So, abandoning his announced intention, he has resigned the place of Town Clerk.

It has seemed good, however, to him and the local politicians that the office should remain "in the family," and it has therefore been transferred to CLEARY'S brother. This, the Rockland County statesmen will find later, was a mistake.

Haverstraw has tired at last of the rule to which it has so long and for such mysterious reasons submitted, and it is now eager for "reform." Incidentally, it is pushing steadily its demand for an investigation of the trial and acquittal of CLEARY, and before that is over, according to all indications, there is going to be trouble for those who secured and cheered that astonishing vindication of drunkenness as an excuse for killing.

AMERICA'S RUBBER FAMINE.

How British Embargo Adversely Affects Our Industries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The normal requirements of crude rubber by the United States for 1915 will be 65,000 tons, including the low grade and bastard gums. So long as the British Government maintains the present embargo there is only available for the United States about 45,000 tons from Brazil and, say, 5,000 tons from other sources. However, Europe will take at least 7,500 tons of the Brazilian crop regardless of price, so that the United States is confronted with a demand of 60,000 tons and an available supply of about 32,500.

It is conceded that there is plenty of rubber in the world for the world's needs. Under the present conditions, therefore, the United States will be about 20,000 tons short and the other countries over-supplied to the same extent. Since the Brazilian and African production will be absorbed mainly in the United States, the over-supply will be in the plantation products controlled by Great Britain.

Americans will soon be compelled to decide whether to buy Brazilian rubber or close their factories. It is obviously dangerous to buy Brazilian rubber now at inflated prices, because the embargo may be removed at any time, whereupon the price of this rubber will fall 50 per cent., and those who bought will be at a great disadvantage to those who have waited. On the other hand, those who buy now will have a great advantage over those who wait, if the embargo lasts for a long time.

Relief must be provided in some way, and there appear to be only three ways in which to do it:

First—Removal of the embargo under proper guarantees.

Second—Agreement by the British Government that it will not renew the embargo for at least six months.

Third—Immediate action by the United States Congress prohibiting absolutely the importation of British rubbers or products thereof or any kind of manufactured rubber goods into the United States.

Of these measures, the first is of course preferable. It would restore the manufacturing industry of the United States and the crude rubber industry of Great Britain to a normal and healthy basis immediately and without the creation of hostility.

The second plan would at least give stability to the situation. American manufacturers could buy Brazilian rubber knowing that our market would not shortly be flooded with cheap British rubber, which would prevent an advance in the price of manufactured goods. Although under this plan the industry would be short of rubber, still it could operate in a limited way and not be threatened with disaster.

The third plan has been urged by those who believe that the motives underlying the embargo are unfriendly and who are agitating for prompt retaliatory action. This plan has not been officially presented at Washington, but has been unofficially discussed, and there is every reason to believe that, if the industry cannot otherwise be protected from British attacks, Congress will be quick to take action and provide the needed relief.

R. L. WATKINS.
New York, Dec. 30, 1914.

An Invalid Workman's Family.

Mr. M., a machinist, is slowly gaining strength from a combination of illnesses which seemed likely, a year ago, to make him permanently an invalid. Recently he has been much encouraged by finding himself able to take short walks near his home, and though he will probably never be able to go back to his trade, he hopes in time to undertake some lighter work. It is certain he cannot do this before Summer, however, and in the meantime he must have special care and nourishing diet. Fortunately, Mrs. M. is an intelligent and capable woman who not only looks after her husband and the three little children, but who, in addition, earns from $6 to $8 a week by sewing and embroidery. Occasional help is available also from relatives, but additional regular assistance from outside is necessary.

The Charity Organization Society asks for a fund of $100 with which it is expected that thrifty Mrs. M. can manage until her husband improves sufficiently to begin earning. Gifts may be sent to the office of the society at 105 East Twenty-second Street and will be used solely for material needs of the family, all expenses of service being *met from other funds.*

The society acknowledges with thanks a gift of $5 from Mr. Alexander McLean, sent in response to a previous appeal in THE TIMES for another family.

BELGIUM'S "DARK PLOT."

Dr. Dernburg's Evidence Said to Prove Her Innocence.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What has come over the spirit of Germany's accredited apologists in America? Here were the friends of Belgium trembling in their boots at the thought of those awful documents discovered in the Brussels archives, and involving the little kingdom in a dark plot to attack Germany. Very wisely did the Berlin authorities refrain from publishing those incriminating papers in extenso, knowing that veiled allusions and cautiously chosen excerpts would better produce the desired effect. And behold, now comes Dr. Dernburg, who, in his eagerness to steal a march on reporters and correspondents, lets *the cat out of the bag and makes public* what turns out to be the very best proof that Belgium's attitude has been absolutely correct. THE NEW YORK TIMES certainly deserves the greatest credit for securing from the famous publicist such a valuable contribution to the war literature.

Then comes Count Bernstorff, "the most eminent representative of German Kultur this side of the water," caught red-handed in the grossest kind of plagiarism. Of course, Mr. Bernstorff never thought that one of those chronically misinformed Americans would ever find out that his learned disquisition on his own country was copied textually from an English work. Germany must indeed be hard pushed if she cannot send to this country any better defenders of her sorry cause.

J. L. BORGERHOFF,
Western Reserve University.
Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 3, 1915.

"DIE WACHT AM RHEIN."

The Interesting History of the German National Hymn.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Die Wacht am Rhein," which is the German national hymn and is being sung now by all Teutons, whether at home or on the battlefield, was written by a certain Max Schneckenburger, who was born in the little town of Thalheim in Wurttemberg. Schneckenburger was a druggist's assistant in Bern when he composed the poem in 1840.

At that time, says The Neue Freie Presse, France was vociferously demanding a march on the Rhine—that is to say, war with Germany—and German patriotic songs began to be heard from one end of the stream to the other. The subject of the songs was almost exclusively the Rhine itself, which each nation proposed to cross in order to get to grips with the other. Schneckenburger's poem, produced under these circumstances, was included in a collection of verses written by him, and published under the name "German Songs." The poem in question had no great success, and would have retired into oblivion if it had not had the fortune some years later to fall into the hands of an obscure liedertafel leader named Carl Wilhelm, who set it to music and managed to have it performed at the silver wedding of the Crown Prince of Prussia, who, after his victorious campaign against France, became the German Emperor.

Truth to tell, even this did not suffice to bring the song into popularity, and it was only in 1860, when the "Wacht am Rhein" was sung in Dresden by the League of German Singers, that it was received with enthusiasm, becoming, after the declaration of war in 1870, the national hymn. The German Government wanted to present the composer, Wilhelm, with a yearly pension of 3,000 marks, after peace was signed, but he died in 1873. Poor Schneckenburger, too, had died in 1849, without the faintest idea of the posthumous fame his name was to enjoy as having written the national hymn of his country.

The manuscript of "Die Wacht am Rhein" passed into the hands of an heir of the drug clerk's best friend, and later was left by him to the Museum in Bern, where it now hangs.

C. N. F.
New York, Jan. 6, 1915.

WAR TAX STAMPS.

Difficulty in Obtaining Them Causes Inconvenience.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Until notified by the driver of an express company that it was necessary to put a stamp upon a receipt I was ignorant of such a law. I went to an office of the company in East Twenty-second Street to buy the stamps. The clerk told me they did not have them, and that I must go to the revenue office at Third Avenue and Sixteenth Street or to the Custom House. I went to the former, and was told I must make out on a blank my place of residence and occupation. When I asked if I could not get them somewhere else, there being a long line waiting, I was told "No;" that as I lived in that district I must get them there. It does seem that some consideration might be shown to those compelled to pay taxes, and that they be able to get the stamps without being put to so much personal inconvenience. STUYVESANT F. MORRIS.
New York, Jan. 5, 1915.

The Net Spread for Belgium.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am in receipt from the German Information Service of a copy of the document entitled "The Case of Belgium," and desire to make the following comment: If Mr. A. immediately after holding an hour's conference with Mr. B. goes away and tells Mr. C that he has not seen Mr. B for a month and has no idea of his whereabouts, the action, although untruthful, may be sensible, because Mr. A may succeed in producing some desired effect upon the mind of Mr. C.

But if, while Messrs. A, B, and C are all together and engaged in open conversation, Mr. A tells Mr. C that Mr. B is not present and that he does not know his whereabouts the action is foolish, as well as untruthful, because in no circumstances will Mr. C believe Mr. A's statement.

Such, it seems to me, is the German position in presenting the "case" against Belgium. What it conclusively shows is that both Belgium and England were sensible enough to regard Germany as devoid of honor and her agreement as worthless, and that they felt themselves compelled to provide against her perfidy.

"Surely in vain the net is spread in the sight of any bird."—Proverbs i., 17.

New York, Jan. 4, 1915. H. H. RUSBY.

The Park Avenue Lamp Posts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much has been done during the last few years for the beautification of Park Avenue, but while usually satisfying from an aesthetic viewpoint, the changes have not always been of a utilitarian nature. Last Spring Park Avenue above Forty-second Street was adorned with new and artistic lamp posts. So far so good, but the designer of the lamp posts evidently forgot that those at the street corners should also serve as sign posts. No street numbers appear on the latter. In order to identify a side street, one is continually compelled to inquire of passers-by with local expressions—if such happen to appear.

Beauty is an estimable quality, but is it inconsistent with utility?

FRANCIS A. WOOD.
New York, Jan. 6, 1915.

Employers and the Militia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note in THE TIMES that the Merchants' Association has written to Mayor Mitchel advocating the entrance of the city employes into the National Guard. Why does not the said association show that it is sincere in its stand for the National Guard, and write such advocating letters to each of its members? I have lost eight positions in five years. My employers did not allow me to go to camp in the Summer, and at other times they made me work overtime on nights when we had drills in the regiment, and, strange to say, all of my employers who discharged me for the only reason that I was a member *of the National Guard were members of the* Merchants' Association.

NATIONAL GUARD.
Brooklyn, Jan. 4, 1915.

SUBWAY ACCIDENTS

Would Be Lessened if Insulation That Will Not Burn Is Used.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The serious accident which took place in the Subway this morning marks the culminating point of a series of accidents caused by faulty and antiquated insulation in our electrified lines. It is quite time that passenger transportation companies should abandon the old policy of negligence and procrastination and adopt suitable measures to protect the lives of the public.

Every kind of material used in the Subway lines and in the elevated railroad *ought to be fireproof. Public* opinion is justly clamoring against the use of wooden cars; not only in this respect but in all others combustible materials ought to be eliminated and replaced by fireproof materials. India rubber, tar, and resinoid compounds now in use must be abandoned and asbestos, mica, and similar non-combustible insulating materials, of which there is a great variety suitable for that purpose, should be used instead.

Among the fireproof insulating materials which can replace advantageously rubber, tar, and resin products now used in the Subway I will call attention to the several products made from asbestos as a base and silicate of soda as a binder. A number of such materials are in the market, entirely fireproof and possessed of the required degree of flexibility, and adaptable for the insulating of cable and cable conduits. The products derived from mica, an anhydrous silicate of aluminium and potassium or sodium, are possessed of high insulating properties and their ability to withstand high temperatures has made them a material of great importance in cable insulation. Mica forms the base of several materials such as micanite, megohmit, and so on. This material is prepared by splitting the mineral mica into laminae, and these are reassembled by an insulating cement, and by the application of high pressure and temperature. This material can be made moisture-proof. Usually the cementing material consists of shellac or similar resinous binders, but it could be combined with asbestos and silicates so as to render it fireproof. These insulating materials fuse only at a very high temperature, and do not emit asphyxiating fumes, as is the case with India rubber, tar, resins, and resinoid products—and, in general, with all organic insulating compounds, which ought to be suppressed in the electrification of cables. In many instances, when flexibility is not essential, porcelain insulation ought to be resorted to.

It is only by the adoption of such devices that safety in traveling will be assured, and the Subway will thus cease to be a death-trap through the liability to fires and the suffocating smoke produced by the burning of rubber and similar organic products. Provision ought to be made against overcrowding, which is a public scandal. If more trains have to be run during the hours of great congestion of traffic, the schedule must be so worked as to *supply sufficient rolling stock—the* more so when, as in the case of accident, the difficulty of extricating the victims is increased by overcrowding.

BAXERES DE ALZUGARAY.
New York, Jan. 6, 1915.

Germany's Service to England.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why doesn't England adopt German methods? It takes Germany to show England how to do things, and the other day when she bombarded those shore towns she stirred the tight little island up more in half an hour than the combined efforts of the entire Government have been able to do since last August. If Germany had been permitted by the English fleet to do this work three months ago Lord Kitchener would have had more soldiers now than he would know what to do with, not counting the women reserves. Not being versed in the intricacies of military policies, I don't understand why Germany should have come to the assistance of the British authorities in this manner, but the fact remains that she did, and behold how all Britain is now patriotically hustling to get after the Germans. Such is gratitude for help in time of need.

New York, Jan. 4, 1915. W. J. L.

Lost and Found Articles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I write to advocate the desirability of establishing in the City Hall of every town a bureau of information for lost and found articles. The need of such a bureau is forced upon me by a recent experience. Christmas evening I lost on a train or at the Erie Station, Jersey City, a handbag, containing a railroad ticket, watch, spectacles, and other small articles. If it were generally known and acted upon that all communications in regard to lost and found articles were to be made to the City Hall of any city, just as inquiries for mail are made at the Post Office, the finder and loser would both communicate with the City Hall, and the article would probably be recovered.

T. L. F.
Englewood, N. J., Jan. 2, 1915.

I AM FOR PEACE!

I am of New England! A daughter of mountains,
Wide-stretching fields, broad rivers that smile
With the sun on their breasts. I am of the hills—
The great, bald hills where the cattle roam.
The peace of the valleys still clings and thrills,
And the joy of the tinkling fountains,
Where the deep-creviced boulders pile.
I am of it, New England, my home!

The tenure of conflicts, the feeble thriving,
Are lore of the past. Now the giant peaks
May sleep and sleep. Their watch is ended.
The beacon towers may crumble and fall.
So well have my people defended—
So well have they prospered through striving—
Today her triumph New England speaks
In the mantling calm that envelops all.

They have come to New England, the woeful invaders.
The hills attracted, the valleys lured;
They have sowed their seeds of disturbance and fear.
They wrought for destruction, but all in vain.
They were told that order was master here.
The hills turned censors, the streams, upbraiders.
No war of men should be fought, endured!
They need wage no battle for peace again!

Like my native hills, my strife is ended,
Like my sleeping hills, I have earned life's calm.
The sun that smiles on New England's streams
Bids human conflicts forever cease.
Let those who must, writhe in their dreams
At thought of days with horror blended.
For me, the meadow's gentle balm—
I am of New England—where all is peace!

LURANA SHELDON.

PRESIDENT REFUSES AID TO SUFFRAGISTS

For Sixth Time He Declines to Support Constitutional Amendment Plan.

THINKS METHOD IS WRONG

But Says "Avowal Represents No Attitude of Antagonism"—Reception Pleases Democratic Women.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Women affiliated with the suffrage cause and devoted to the principles of the Democratic Party called on President Wilson at the White House today to ask him to indorse the proposed equal suffrage amendment to the Constitution, which will come before the House of Representatives for action on Tuesday next.

It was the sixth time since he entered the White House that delegations of women had asked him formally to support the suffrage plan, and for the sixth time the President firmly declined to do so. The President was affable and the 100 women in the delegation went away greatly pleased with their reception.

The President's position in the matter, as he made known in a short speech, was that each State should pass on the question of granting votes to women. He was not in favor of extending the franchise throughout the Union by the adoption of a Constitutional amendment. The President had indicated on previous occasions that this was his attitude, and the women of the delegation took his expressions in good part. His remarks were as follows:

"I am most unaffectedly complimented by this visit that you have paid me. I have been called on several times to say what my position is in the very important matter that you are so deeply interested in. I want to say that nobody can look on at the fight you are making without great admiration, and I certainly am one of those who admire the tenacity and the skill and the address with which you try to promote the matter that you are interested in.

"But I, ladies, am tied to a conviction which I have had all my life that changes of this sort ought to be brought about State by State. If it were not a matter of female suffrage, if it were a matter of any other thing connected with suffrage, I would hold the same opinion. It is a long-standing and deeply matured conviction on my part, and therefore I would be without excuse to my own constitutional principles, if I lent my support to this very important movement for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

"Frankly, I do not think that that is the wise or the permanent way to build. I know that you perhaps unanimously disagree with me, but you will not think the less of me for being perfectly frank in the avowal of my own conviction on that subject; and certainly that avowal represents no attitude of antagonism but merely an attitude of principle.

"I want to say again how much complimented I am by your call and also by the confidence that you have so generously expressed in me, Mrs. Ames. I hope that in some respects I may live to justify that confidence."

At the head of the delegation was Mrs. George B. Ames, President of the District of Columbia branch of the Wilson and Marshall League. It was in reply to her that the President outlined his views. At the close of the President's speech Miss Alberta Hill, of New York, told him that he had made several "perfectly splendid" suffrage speeches after his nomination for the Presidency. She read extracts from an address by the President at Spring Lake, N. J., in which he thanked the organizers of the Woman's Wilson and Marshall League for their efforts in his behalf.

Dr. Frances McGaskin of Philadelphia closed the hearing with a statement that there was little difference between the methods of gaining the vote by a Federal constitutional amendement and through amendments to the State Constitutions. Ultimately, she said, the State Legislatures had to pass on amendments.

TO PUSH OPIUM CASES.

Government Files Brief in First Important Test Case.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Assistant Attorney General Warren filed in the Supreme Court today a brief for the Government in an important test case on the constitutionality of the opium exclusion act. The case comes up on appeal from convicitons obtained in the Northern District of California.

Many other prosecutions for receipt, sale, and concealment of smuggled opium are awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court in this case, the decision may also affect the constitutionality of many other Federal laws prohibiting the introduction of or dealing in illegally imported articles of various kinds in conflict with public morals and health, such as obscene books, white phosphorus matches, fraudulently trademarked goods, convict labor products, diseased nursery stock, cigrettes, adulterated grain, and other matters.

Where Is Harry Rocklin?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I appeal to your kindness to help me find my son, Harry Rocklin, aged 23. If living I believe him to be in New York. I last heard from him April 2. Before this communication he wrote often. I beg him to write us so we may know and thank God as he is alive. Any person knowing his address will greatly oblige me by writing to his address or calling his attention to this notice. KESLER ROCKLIN.
New Bedford, Mass., Jan. 1, 1915.

White English Sparrows.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding the albino English sparrows mentioned in Sunday's TIMES, I beg to state that one "lives" near the corner of Macon Street and Ormond Place, Brooklyn; at least, it is seen in that neighborhood every day.

FRANK B. MARTIN.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1915.

Antipodean View of Our War News.

C. A. Bavaria in The Triad of Wellington, New Zealand.

The American newspapers have a far finer cable service of war news than any English paper can boast of. The reference is to American papers of the best type, and not to the perverted yellow screamers of the Hearst sort. The reason of America's superiority is plain. The Americans get much of their news from their own highly-paid special correspondents, and much from the French War Department. In addition to that—pour encourager les autres—they have various wireless messages from Berlin.

The strict censorship prevailing in England can scarcely be said to touch America. News of Australian operations in German New Guinea and away up there appeared in the New York papers before it appeared in any Australian papers; and the American papers also published information of what the Australian forces were going to do a full week before they did it.

The New York TIMES published every scrap of the diplomatic correspondence leading up to the war; a somewhat studendous undertaking even when the papers and information had been acquired. One way and another, the Americans are vastly better informed just now than we are.

HOPE HAMILTON NOW MRS. H. L. KAUFMAN

Cousin of Mrs. George J. Gould Married in Church of Heavenly Rest—Boy Choir Sings.

THE WEDDING ATTENDANTS

Bride, Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Hamilton, Wears a Chain of Diamonds.

The wedding of Miss Hope Hamilton, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hamilton of 177 East Sixty-fourth Street, and Harry Livingston Kaufman of Cleveland, Ohio, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. After the church ceremony a reception was held at the town residence of Mrs. George J. Gould, 857 Fifth Avenue, a cousin of the bride's mother.

The chancel of the church was decorated with bay trees and large palms, broken by the cluster of calla lillies, and vases filled with bride roses stood on the altar. While the guests were arriving there was a brief musical programme given by Charles B. Marsh, violinist, and J. Christopher Marks, the organist of the church. The ushers included Sidney Dillon Ripley, Arthur Gould Hamilton, brother of the bride; Mason Osgood Tilden of Chicago, a cousin of the bridegroom; Benjamin Moseley of Boston, Prescott Ely of Cleveland, and Frederick Wooley.

The boy choir sang "The Voice that Breathed O'er Eden" as the processional, and met the bridal party at the rear of the nave and preceded them up the aisle, outlined with white satin ribbon and clusters of ascension lilies. After the ushers walked the two little flower girls, Gloria Gould, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, and Joan Kaufman, a niece of the bridegroom. Then came Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., the matron of honor, and the bride, who walked with her father. Lohengrin's wedding march was sung by the choir.

The Bride's Costume.

The bride wore a gown of silver embroidered tulle over white satin, the overdress of tulle being draped and held in place with orange blossoms. Over the full Court train of white satin was draped the long tulle veil, edged with duchess and rose point lace, and caught in cap effect over the coiffure with a chaplet of orange blossoms. Her only ornament was a superb chain of diamonds with a large pendant of pearls and diamonds, the gift of Mrs. Gould. She carried a bouquet of white orchids and lillies of the valley.

Mrs. Drexel was gowned in a trailing costume of orchid-colored satin, with a motif of orchids and tulle depending on one side from the corsage, and long tight fitting sleeves of tulle. She wore a large hat of tulle, with a crown of orchid-colored satin, topped with a single orchid, and a long string of pearls. She carried a cluster of orchids, which matched her gown.

The flower girls were dressed alike in frocks of white satin and lace, edged with ermine, and caps of ermine. Their bootops of white satin, worn with half hose, were also edged with ermine, and they carried dainty muffs of white satin, massed with lilies of the valley.

Barnaby's "O Perfect Love" was sung by the choir during the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Herbert Shipman, rector of the church, and the Rev. E. Lee Matthews, formerly rector of All Saints' Memorial Church at Lakewood, N. J., where the bride and her parents were attendants for some years. Mr. Hamilton gave his daughter in marriage, and Louis G. Kaufman acted as best man for his brother.

Receive Under Floral Bower.

At the Gould residence the bridal couple received the congratulations of their relatives and friends under a bower of flowers and foliage in the ballroom on the second floor. An orchestra played, screened by foliage, at the foot of the marble staircase. Mrs. Hamilton, the bride's mother, who received with Mrs. Gould, wore a dove gray charmeuse gown, with velour broche corsage, the skirt made full and edged with gray and white fur, and a small gray tulle hat with silver leaves and berries. Mrs. Gould wore a satin costume of champagne color, trimmed with sable, and a small hat of deep brown topped with feathers to match.

A buffet collation was served in the dining room on the first floor, the bride and bridegroom, with their immediate relatives, sitting at a small table. The bridal cake, measuring about three feet in height, stood on the buffet table, and represented Cupid's Temple.

Later Mr. and Mrs. Kaufman left for the South on their bridal journey. The bride's going-away costume was of saxe blue cloth trimmed with chinchilla, with a turban of saxe blue. They will reside on Euclid Heights in Cleveland.

In the Church.

With Mrs. Hamilton at the church were Mrs. Arthur G. Hamilton and Mrs. Brunell, and with Mr. and Mrs. Gould were Miss Edith Gould and George J. Gould, Jr. Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., was with Mr. and Mrs. Jay Gould; also Kingdon Gould. Near by was Mrs. Finley J. Shepard. Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. Dwight M. Harris, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. William Post, Mr. and Mrs. Willard Brown, Mrs. Cortes, Mr. and Mrs. A. Masters MacDonell, Frederick C. MacDonell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Prentiss Noyes, Julius W. Noyes, Mrs. Preston P. Satterwhite, Mr. and Mrs. Griswold A. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Irving T. Bush, and the Misses Rose and Hope Bush.

With Mrs. E. N. Breitung, a sister of the bridegroom, was her daughter, Miss Juliet Breitung, the former in pale gray. Others present included Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Kaufman and children, Mrs. Louis G. Kaufman and children, and Mr. and Mrs. George Leary.

Miss Clare Mullally Engaged.

The engagement of Miss Clare Mullally, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Francis P. Mullally and Mrs. Mullally of Pelham, N. Y., to Benjamin V. Norton, son of Mrs. Edward Norton of New Canaan, Conn., has been announced. Mr. Norton is a graduate of Yale University, class of '99, and is a brother of Mrs. William B. Rankine. The wedding is to take place the latter part of this month.

Picture Ball in Aid of Stony Wold.

A Picture Ball is to be given by Auxiliary No. 17 of Stony Wold Sanatorium at the Hotel Astor on Jan. 19. Original tableaux vivants, composed by and under the direction of Albert Sterner, are to be posed by society women and children. A studio cabaret, in which amateur and professional talent will contribute, will be given before the tableaux. Nahan Franko is in charge of the music for the entertainment. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, Mrs. I. N. Seligman, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. Oscar S. Straus, Mrs. F. M. Warburg, Mrs. Morris Fatman, and Mrs. E. J. King. Mrs. Henry Hoch is chairman of the entertainment committee, and tickets may be obtained from Mrs. Benjamin Stern, 542 Fifth Avenue.

Give Rhinelander Trophy Tomorrow

The formal presentation of the Rhinelander trophy to the battleship New York will be made tomorrow at the New York Navy Yard, after which a luncheon is to be given on board the craft. Among those who will attend the ceremony and luncheon will be T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Philip Rhinelander, Col. Daniel Appleton Robert E. Livingston, and Capt. Albert Cleaves, former commandant of the navy yard.

H. O. WITTPENN WEDS.

Naval Officer of Port Quietly Married to Mrs. C. B. Alexander.

H. Otto Wittpenn, Naval Officer of the Port of New York and three times Mayor of Jersey City, and Mrs. Caroline B. Alexander, the eldest daughter of the late Col. Edwin A. Stevens, for many years the head of the well-known Stevens family, whose home for several generations has been Castle Point, Hoboken, N. J., were married quietly at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Holy Innocents Episcopal Church, Willow Street, Hoboken, which was founded by the Stevens family. The Rev. Father George F. Magill performed the ceremony.

There was no music, and the ceremony was made in every way as simple as possible, with the members of the family present, and also many of the men and women with whom Mrs. Alexander had done her philanthropic work. Being Probation Officer of Hudson County, the Probation Officers under her were also asked to the wedding.

Mrs. Alexander wore a dark blue velvet gown with a coat to match, a blue velvet hat with ostrich feathers of the same shade, and a long string of pearls. She walked from the Lady Chapel at one side of the chancel to the altar with her brother, Richard Stevens, who gave her in marriage. The ushers were Andrew H. Hammond, a nephew of the bride, and Theodosius Stevens, a cousin. A small reception followed at Castle Point, where a buffet was served and later Mr. and Mrs. Wittpenn left for Pinehurst, N. C., on their honeymoon. On their return in two weeks they will for the present live at Castle Point.

The reception was a small one, confined chiefly to the relatives. Among the guests was Bishop Lines of Newark, who was also at the ceremony. Mrs. Robert L. Stevens, Mrs. Thomas Bloodgood Peck, Jr., Mrs. Charles Merrill Chapin, Miss Elsie Stevens, Mrs. Richard Stevens, who owing to illness was not able to be at the church ceremony; and nearly all of the immediate relatives of the bride, and also the relatives of Mr. Whittpenn.

Mrs. Wittpenn arranged to have Castle Point turned over last evening to the use of the servants, chauffeurs, and other employes of the Stevens family, who number about 125, and a buffet supper was served, followed by dancing.

It was learned that Mrs. Wittpenn had given checks for substantial sums to several of the charitable and religious organizations of which she had always been a strong supporter, the Day Nursery, the Salvation Army, and the United Aid Society, all of Hoboken, and Christ's Hospital of Jersey City being the beneficiaries.

Mrs. Wittpenn has also arranged for a dinner to be given at the Playground in Hoboken for the United Aid Home, St. Mary's Hospital, the Widows' Home, and the Mothers' Meeting of Holy Innocents Church. She has also arranged for a big party to be given for the Industrial Society of Working Girls, the dates of the two festivities to be set by the Superintendent of the Playground.

AGAIN THE THREE DANCES.

Patronesses Receive at the Second Dance at the Plaza.

The second of the Three Dances took place at the Plaza last night, with a large attendance of members. Mrs. William W. McAlpin gave a dinner og twenty covers for her daughter, Miss Harriette McAlpin.

The guests included the Misses Paula von Bergen, Edith Adams, Virginia Rees Scully, Helen Eilbeck, Clare Brett, Edith Adams, Alice Guernsey, Mildred G. Rice, Margaret Greenfield, Jane Singer of Pittsburgh; also Jules Glaenzer, Jesse Metcalf, Nicholas Danforth, Malcolm Meacheam, Howard Marshall, Wallace Reilly, Clarence Michalis, and Nicholas Lemasen.

Mrs. William Curtis Demorest also gave a dinner of twenty covers for young people and took her guests to the dance.

Several of the patronesses took turns in receiving, and these included Mrs. W. W. McAlpin, Mrs. William Lowe Rice, and Mrs. William Curtis Demorest.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Marquis and Marquise d'Eskens de Frency of Paris, who have been at the Waldorf-Astoria, will go to Philadelphia on Saturday to visit relatives of the Marquise, who was formerly Miss Mary Roberts of that city. This is their first visit to this country in nineteen years.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin E. Shelon (Miss Louisa Whitehouse) of Delhi, N. Y., are at the Biltmore for the remainder of the Winter.

Mrs. Winslow S. Pierce of Bayville, L. I., will not entertain this Winter for her daughter, Miss Grace D. Pierce, owing to serious illness in her family in Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. W. W. Fuller will give a dinner on next Monday evening at her home, 1,072 Fifth Avenue, taking her guests afterward to the annual ball of the New York Southern Society at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Strong Mulford will open their new country home, Oak Knoll, Montclair, N. J., on Monday evening next with a large dance.

Capt. Joseph R. De Lamar is to give a small dance on Feb. 1 at Sherry's for his debutante daughter, Miss Alice De Lamar.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Robinson, Jr., have invitations out for a supper dance on Saturday evening at the Hotel Gotham.

The marriage of Mrs. Grace Henop Tyrius and John Stuart McLenan of Peterafield, Sydney, N. S., will take place at noon today in the chantry of Grace Church.

The entertainments today will include the anual dance given by the Sowers for the Darrach Home for Crippled Children at the Biltmore; Mrs. Riley Miles Gilbert's luncheon for Miss Margaret Gilbert, and Miss Annie Leary's dinner and dance for Miss Symphorosa Bristed, a débutante, at her home, 1,062 Fifth Avenue.

A classic ballet and tableaux after Raphael's paintings will be a feature at the Moments Musicales on Friday afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria. This morning the third of the series of Chansons en Crinoline will be held at the Plaza, with Mme. Frances Alda appearing in "The Story of a Cotton Gown."

Luncheon for Jean Webster.

Miss Jean Webster, the author of "Daddy Long Legs," was entertained at luncheon yesterday in the Blue Room of the McAlpin by the senior class and the teachers of the Lady Jane Grey School of which she is a graduate as well as of Vassar. There were about fifty in attendance, and Mrs. Howard Chapman presided. A paper maché representation of "Daddy Long Legs" greeted the guests at the doorway of the room. Mrs. Hyde, former Principal of the school, who helped bring Miss Webster's first story into public notice, made the address of welcome, and Miss Webster responded.

Arrivals from London.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday on the Minnehaha from London, were:

C. M. Backus, E. M. Barnett, Mrs. C. C. Davis, Earle Harrison, W. C. Manchester, C. O. Moody, Charles Walter, Miss Ethel Woods.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The members of the company who are to support John Drew in his revival of "Rosemary" at the Empire Theatre next Tuesday night left for Washington yesterday to continue their rehearsals with Mrs. Drew, who is appearing there in "The Prodigal Husband."

The New York Playactors will give a professional matinee this afternoon of "Poor Little Thing" at the Bandbox Theatre.

Ruth Chatterton, Jean Webster, and Mary Vida Clark will address the members of the Women's University Club at the clubhouse next Friday afternoon.

Prof. Curtis Hidden Page, for many years in the department of romantic languages at Columbia University, has prepared the English translation of the comedy, "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife," by Anatole France, which Grattville Barker will produce at Wallack's Theatre.

Rehearsals for Sutro's comedy, "The Clever Ones," were started yesterday at the Punch and Judy Theatre. The cast includes Charles Hopkins, Edward Emery, Herbert Yost, Rose Whytal, Charles Hampden, Charles Dodsworth, John Rogers, Noel Leslie, Mrs. Hopkins, Louise Closser Hale, Annie Hughes, Beatrice Prentiss, and Vera Fole. Tully Marshall will direct the play.

BENNETT GIVES US SOME MORE BRIEUX

English Translation of "Maternite" Is Produced at the Princess Theatre.

LATER VERSION IS USED

An Occasionally Dramatic Three-Act Discussion of the Relations of Motherhood to Society.

MATERNITY, a play in three acts, by Brieux. At the Princess Theatre.

Josephine	Vera de Cordova
Madeleine	Frances Savage
Lucie Brignac	Adrienne Morrison
Catharine Tupin	Mai Estelle
Julian Brignac	Richard Bennett
Dr. Hourtin	W. W. Crimmans
Fechsin	W. L. Romaine
Annette	Jane Cooper
Mme. Bernin	Maud Granger
Judge of the Court of Assises	Charles Riegal
Prosecutor	W. L. Romaine
Counsel for the Defense	Erville Alderson
Mme. Thomas	Isabel Winlocke
Maria Gaubert	Gertrude Workman
Tupin	W. W. Crimmans
Mme. d'Amergeuix	Vera de Cordova
De Forgeat	George Ferguson

"Maternity," a work in three acts, from the French of Eugene Brieux, was presented last evening at the little Princess Theatre, where late the one-act play found a shelter in New York. This new piece is less a play than a discussion in play form that handles a deal of interesting and suggestive material in a manner not at all in accord with the custom of the theatre in this part of the world. An attempt is made to meet such difficulties as this involves by giving all the performances at least the semblance of privacy and by proffering the piece as the production of an organization described on the programme as "The Purpose Play Society." All this is somewhat reminiscent of the manner in which the same author's "Damaged Goods" was laid before New York nearly two years ago. In many ways, in fact, is "Maternity" reminiscent of "Damaged Goods."

"Maternity" is an unresolved discussion of the relations of motherhood to that product of compromises which is known as modern society. It is a two hours' glance over some of the hypocrisies, inequities, and contradictions which complicate the problem of maternity in a man-made world. M. Brieux dwells here on no single aspect of that problem, but by example or reference touches on aspects that range all the way from the question of the child born out of wedlock to the question of the teacher-mother. The material is arranged less to present than to provoke thought on the subject, and in its sympathies, its sincerity, and its method the resulting play is entirely characteristic of the whole of M. Brieux.

Viewed as a play to be presented for the entertainment of the casual theatregoer, "Maternity" is without cumulative interest and, save in spots, entirely without dramatic force. Seeing played at the Princess it inevitably prompts reflection as to whether much of what M. Brieux has to say could not be more effectively said in a genuinely dramatic play, whether his messagfe would not carry further if it lay implicit in a genuinely dramatic story.

There is no question at all that any one of the several threads he gathers together here could be followed as the thread of a single and effective drama. Most of them have been in plays ranging all the way from "The Hypocrites" to "Bought and Paid For."

But M. Brieux's method is different. The material used in "Maternity" is deeply interesting, but as a play the product is distinctly tedious. All theses and no play makes Brieux a dull boy.

MISS FARRAR AS TOSCA.

Amato Hurriedly Substituted for Scotti, Ill, in Role of Scarpia.

Puccini's "Tosca" was repeated at the Metropolitan Opera House last night with Geraldine Farrar in the title rôle, Giovanni Martinelli as Cavaradossi and Pasquale Amato as Baron Scarpia. Mr. Scotti, who was to have sung the latter rôle, had been reduced by the weather to a point where he could scarcely speak above a whisper, and Mr. Amato was somewhat hurriedly substituted, although he has not sung the part in two seasons.

With a rôle whose details of acting require to be so carefully worked out and so firm in the memory, and where complete familiarity with what the prima donna will do in the second act is so necessary, a singer can scarcely be expected to be entirely at ease under the conditions Mr. Amato had to face last night. Yet he succeeded in doing the character full justice. He was heard to special advantage at the close of the first act, where his voice singing against full chorus, was equal to a fine achievement of the effect the composer intended.

The other rôles were in the hands, as usual, of Miss Blaslau and Messrs. Rossi, Leonhardt, Bada, Bégue, and Reschighian. Mr. Toscanini conducted.

SCHOOL BOARD COMMITTEES

President Churchill Announces Assignments of New Members.

President Churchill of the Board of Education announced yesterday changes in the make-up of the committees and local School Boards. New members, recently appointed by the Mayor, were assigned in this way:

Mr. Bennett—Committees on Finance and Buildings and Local School Board, District 35.

Mr. Benson—Committees on Buildings, Elementary Schools, and Local School Board, District 41.

Mr. Fuller—Committees on Buildings, Elementary Schools, Executive Committee of Hunter College, and Local School Board, District 15.

Mr. Goodrich—Committees on Buildings, Lectures and Libraries, Athletics, and Local School Board, District 11.

Mrs. Mullan—Committee on Elementary Schools, Studies and Text-Books, Executive Committee of Hunter College and Local School Board, District 23.

Mr. Pink—Committees on Special Schools, Care of Buildings, and Local School Board, District 28.

Miss Preiler—Committees on Vocational Schools, Athletics, Vocational Survey, and Local School Board, District 27.

Mr. Giddings—Committee on Studies and Textbooks, Lectures and Libraries, and Local School Board, District 19.

Mr. Elliot is designated as Chairman of the Committee on Veterinary Schools.

These appointees take the places of the members whose terms expired on Jan. 1.

Schaefer-Krautwig Wedding.

The marriage of Walter Schaefer and Miss Elsa Ida Krautwig, the daughter of Anthony Krautwig of Elizabeth, N. J., took place last night at the Gotham, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. H. J. Randall of the Mount Morris Baptist Church. The bride was in white satin, trimmed with Irish point, and wore a tulle veil. The maid of honor, Miss Dunbar of Brooklyn, was in pink. Rudolph Schaefer was the best man and the ushers were Edgar Burton, Herman Helgate, Wilmot Close, and Mr. Cammerer. After their honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Schaefer will live at 209 West 122d Street.

John Burroughs Coasts at 77.

Special to The New York Times.

NAPANOCH, N. Y., Jan. 6.—John Burroughs, the veteran naturalist, who is spending the Winter at Frank Seaman's shack near the Yama Farms, has been enjoying the coasting here. He showed some of the young society people at the Yama Farms Inn how to coast down the Yama mile hill in the good old "bob" sled style of long ago. Mr. Burroughs is 77 years old.

CABINET RECEPTIONS BEGIN

Mrs. Garrison, Mrs. Lane, and Mrs. Burleson Among Hostesses.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Mrs. Garrison, Mrs. Gregory, Mrs. Lane, Mrs. Burleson, and Mrs. Houston, were all at home to visitors this afternoon when they inaugurated the Cabinet receptions for the season. Mrs. Bryan, Mrs. McAdoo, and Mrs. Daniels being absent from town, their homes were not open to visitors. The largest company was at the home of the Secretary of War, as in addition to the many matrons from the army circle, who always call promptly on the wife of their chief, Mrs. Garrison has a large circle of personal friends in Washington. Mrs. Fremont Smith and Miss Thiele of New York assisted.

Mrs. Burleson, wife of the Postmaster General, was assisted by her young daughters. Mrs. Lane had receiving with her Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Mrs. Hitchcock of Nebraska, Mrs. Warren of Wyoming, and Mrs. Shields of Tennessee. Mrs. Gregory, who took her place as a Cabinet hostess for the first time, had a large party of assistants, including Mrs. Henry W. Fitch and the Misses Fitch, Mrs. William C. Hill and Mrs. Fritos, and Miss Jane Gregory. Mrs. Houston had with her Mrs. Carl Vrooman, Mrs. Thomas Ewing, and Miss Laura Harlan.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained at dinner this evening at their home on N Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Blaine Elkins, who are passing the season with Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, entertained at a dinner dance this evening for Miss Frances Williams, débutante daughter of Col. and Mrs. John R. Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Perry Lippett gave a reception this afternoon to receive the congratulations of their friends on the christening of their baby son. The religious ceremony took place earlier in the afternoon at the Church of the Epiphany, where the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Lippett was a brilliant social event of less than two years ago. This reception also served as a house warming for the new home on O Street, where the hosts are now established, after an extensive European honeymoon and a season in Porto Rico. Mrs. Lippett was formerly Miss Helen Wilson, daughter of the late James Wilson of this city.

Mrs. George Vanderbilt and her young daughter, who passed the Christmas season with Mrs. Vanderbilt's family in the Berkshires, have arrived at their K Street home to pass the remainder of the Winter.

MERGER PLEASES MANAGERS

See Better Conditions with Shubert-Klaw & Erlanger Combination.

The news of the consolidation of the Shubert and Klaw & Erlanger theatrical interests outside of New York City, as told in THE TIMES yesterday, while coming as a surprise to the theatrical world in general, was not entirely a sudden piece of news to several of the more prominent managers, who declared that they knew that the plans had been under way for some time, and that every manager of importance in the theatrical business had been aiding in every way to bring about the new coalition.

It was stated with authority, however, that one of the to firms involved in the big deal had been practically ignored by the other magnates, who had been dealing for weeks with the financial backers of many of the opposition concern's interests. It was these interests which are said to have finally brought about the consolidation.

At the Klaw & Erlanger offices yesterday it was said that there was absolutely no statement to be made "When Klaw & Erlanger have anything to give out to the public," said a representative, "they will give it out. At this time they have nothing at all to say on the subject. The news did not come from this office in the first place."

In the office of one of the largest firms connected with Klaw & Erlanger it was said that for some time plans had been on foot to extend the working agreement between Klaw & Erlanger and the Shuberts, which covered only Boston and Chicago, to Pittsburgh, Detroit, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Washington, Baltimore, and a few other larger cities, and particularly in towns in the Middle West, where competition has been particularly keen and unprofitable.

Neither Lee nor J. J. Shubert would discuss the matter, simplying saying that when, if ever, there was any news to give out concerning any combination of interests it would be given out in the shape of an official statement.

Great satisfaction was expressed in theatrical business circles over the understanding reached between the two big firms, which have divided up the booking interests of the country. There have been so many theatres for which to find attractions throughout the United States that many shows have been run at a loss in an effort to keep most of the theatres open. The very first effect of the new combination will be to close a large number of playhouses outside of New York or make moving-picture theatres out of them. This will relieve the demand for more shows.

While the consolidated will not effect many, if any, of the New York theatres, it was announced last night that Daly's Theatre, one of the historic playhouses of the city, which was at one time under the direction of the Shuberts, would be turned into a burlesque theatre.

Daly's has been taken over by the Progressive Burlesque Wheel, a circuit of variety of theatres of which J. D. Barton is President, and which operates thirty-seven theatres throughout the country. These houses are run in opposition to the burlesque shows which play at the Columbia and Murray Hill Theatres here. Under the new régime Daly's will open nevt Monday afternoon with an attraction known as Nimer's "Sunshine Girls," and there will be two performances daily at popular prices and smoking will be permitted. There will also be Sunday night performances in the old playhouse.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN E. KELLOGG, publisher of The Fitchburg (Mass.) Sentinel, died at Pinehurst, N. C., Tuesday night. He was 69 years old, and had edited The Sentinel since he founded the paper in 1873.

GEORGE F. WHITE, aged 52 years, of North Plainfield, N. J., who was employed in the real estate department of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York for many years, dropped dead from apoplexy at the North Avenue station of the New Jersey Central Railroad in Plainfield yesterday, while waiting for a train for New York. Mr. White was a member of the First Baptist Church. He is survived by his widow, two sons, and a daughter.

WILLIAM MARTIN PARKER, a retired business man, died yesterday at his home, 192 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, in his seventy-second year. He was a member of the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church for more than thirty years, and is survived by his widow, two daughters, and a son.

ARTHUR WINDRAM, for twenty-eight years a compositor on The Brooklyn Eagle, died on Tuesday at his home in Brooklyn. He was a member of Typographical Union No. 6.

EDWARD KENDALL, one of the founders of the Charles River Iron Works at Cambridge, Mass., died yesterday at his Summer home in Medford, Mass. He was ninety-three years old, and at one time had been the Prohibitionist candidate for Governor of Massachusetts.

Mrs. SADIE BECK, wife of Charles E. Beck, superintendent of the Beth-El Cemetery, near Glendale, L. I., died on Tuesday at her home on Fresh Pond Road, in her forty-second year. She was a member of the Ridgewood Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star.

JOHN GLASHEEN, 60 years old, for many years an employe of the Park Department in Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at his home, 31 Fourteenth Street. He was a member of the Holy Name Society of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary, Star of the Sea, and is survived by his widow, one son, and four daughters.

WILLIAM H. DAVIS, 78 years old, a retired stair builder and a veteran of the civil war, died on Tuesday at his home, 1,037 Bergen Street, Brooklyn. He was born in England and came to this country when a young man. Mr. Davis was a member of U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, G. A. R.; Stella Lodge, No. 176, Knights of Pythias, and Fort Greene Lodge, No. 354, Odd Fellows.

Mrs. JANE ANN VAN BRUNT DURYEA, 75 years old, a descendant of the oldest settlers of Bay Ridge, died at her home, 818 Fifty-second Street, in that section, on Tuesday. She was born on the farm of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacobus Van Brunt, who were directly descended from Rutgert Joosten Van Brunt, who came to this country from the Netherlands in 1653. He received a tract of land under a patent granted by the Governer General Council of that time and part of the original homestead has been in the possession of the family ever since. Mrs. Duryea is survived by three sons and a daughter.

R. M. SHURTLEFF DEAD.

Prominent American Artist Dies Suddenly While Entering Store.

Roswell Morse Shurtleff, a prominent American artist, and said to have been the first Union officer captured in the civil war, dropped dead last night as he was entering a drug store at Fifty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue. He was 78 years old, and lived at 350 West Fifty-fifth Street.

Mr. Shurtleff was born at Rindge, N. H., and was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1857, and received the honorary degree of B. S. from that institution in 1882. After graduation he took charge of an architect's office in Manchester, N. H., and during 1858-9 was a lithographer in Buffalo. He then went to Boston and specialized in drawing on wood and attended evening classes at the Lowell Institute. In 1860 he came to this city and became an illustrator and attended classes at the School of Design. In April, 1861, he enlisted in the Ninety-ninth New York Volunteers and was promoted to a Lieutenant and Adjutant. In July, 1861, he was shot in action and taken prisoner and spent eight months in Southern hospitals and prisons, and then was released on parole.

Mr. Shurtleff then became an illustrator for magazines and books in this city, and in 1870 began to paint in oils. His first pictures were animal studies, later taking up landscape painting in both oils and water colors. Mr. Shurtleff was an Associate National Academician in 1881, and a National Academician in 1890. He was also a member of the American Water Color Society. He married Miss Clara E. Halliday of Hartford, Conn., in 1867, who with one brother, living in Boston, survives him.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

HUTCHINSON—LAWRENCE.—Lucy G. Lawrence to William J. Hutchinson.

Married.

RICE—FROMBERG.—Mrs. L. Fromberg of Brooklyn to Michael Rice of Boston, Dec. 28, 1914. Will reside in Brooklyn.

Died.

ALLEN.—Dr. Dudley Peter, beloved husband of Elizabeth Severence Allen, after a short illness with pneumonia, on Wednesday afternoon, at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel. Interment at Cleveland, Ohio, on Saturday, Jan. 9. Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

APGAR.—On Jan. 6, Helen M., aged 63. Funeral Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 8th Av., 19th St., time later.

BALDWIN.—On Monday, Jan. 4, at her residence, 7 West 76th St., New York City, in the 77th year of her age, Emma Ann, widow of Joseph C. Baldwin. Funeral services will be held at All Angels' Church, 81st St., and West End Av., on Thursday, Jan. 7, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at the convenience of the family.

BENHAM.—At New York City, in her 95th year, at her late residence, 41 West 10th St., Elizabeth Ann Pierce McNeil, widow of Major Gen. S. P. Benham, U. S. A.; daughter of Gen. John McNeil; grandaughter of Gov. Pierce of New Hampshire. Funeral services at Church of the Messiah on Friday, Jan. 8, at 9:30 A. M. Entrance on Park Av., near 34th St.

BERNARD.—Wednesday morning, Jan. 6, 1915, at her residence, 777 West End Av., New York City, in her 67th year, Jane Eliza Wyckoff, C. C., widow of the late Charles H. Bernard. Funeral service Saturday morning, Jan. 9, 11 o'clock, at Fourth Presbyterian Church, 91st St. and West End Av. Interment private at convenience of family.

BISHOP.—On Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1915, at her residence, 133 West 11th St., Martha Maitland, wife of James L. Bishop. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Epiphany, 55th St. and Lexington Av., at 10:30 A. M. Friday.

BOGERT.—Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1915, Mary A. Bogert. Funeral service at her late home, 616 West 136th, this Thursday evening, 8 o'clock.

BOGGS.—On Jan. 5, 1915, at Altadena, Cal., Walter De Witt Boggs, M. D., husband of Myrtle E. Heinecke and son of Walter D. C. Boggs and Mary E. Ingram of Brooklyn. Services and interment in California.

BRAMAN.—On Jan. 6, 1915, at Eden Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Irene Barlow, widow of Hiram Van Vliet Braman. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BROWN.—On Jan. 5, 1915, Minnie D., wife of the late John M. Brown of Brooklyn, aged 83. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. M. Brissel, 100 North Maple Av., Ridgewood, N. J., at 2 P. M. on Thursday. Long Island and Newport (R. I.) papers please copy.

CLARKSON.—At Oyster Bay, on Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1915, Walter Livingston Clarkson, in the 70th year of his age. Funeral services at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison Av. and 35th St., on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 10 o'clock.

CORBY.—Jan. 5, Harry F., beloved husband of Mary L. Corby, aged 57 years. Services Stephen Merritt's Harlem Chapel, 304 West 126th St., Thursday evening, 8 o'clock.

DANA.—On Jan. 5, 1915, at her residence in London, Anna Bronson, wife of William P. W. Dana, and daughter of the late James B. Murray, of New York.

DEANE.—At Douglaston, L. I., on Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1915, Louise, beloved wife of Dr. W. C. Deane, of 616 Madison Av., New York City, and daughter of James and Augusta Gedney, in the 39th year of her age. Funeral services at the Zion Church, Douglaston, L. I., on Thursday, Jan. 7, at 12 o'clock. Trains leave Pennsylvania Depot for Douglaston, at 10:15 and 11:17 A. M. Interment private.

DELANEY.—On Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1915, Bridget, widow of Edward Delaney. Funeral from her late residence, 71 South 2d St., Brooklyn, on Friday, at 9:30 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, Wythe Av., at 10 o'clock.

DOGGETT.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Jan. 3, 1915, Charles Seymour Doggett of Brookline, Mass., in his 70th year. Funeral service at St. Paul's Cathedral, Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 6. Interment at Middletown, Conn.

FOLKS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1915, at her residence, 1,671 Bridges Av., Mrs. Emily Josephine Folks, (nee Tully,) beloved wife of Clarence Folks. Funeral services at St. James Church, Jerome Av. and 190th St., Thursday, Jan. 7, 3:15 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn Friday.

FRANKENTHAL—Entered into eternal rest on Tuesday evening, Jan. 5, Clara, wife of Adolph Frankenthal and mother of Bella C. Landsman, in the 62d year of her age. Funeral private.

HAIG.—On Wednesday, Jan. 6, James B. Haig, in his 72d year. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,441 53d St., Borough Park, Brooklyn, Friday evening, Jan. 8, at 8 o'clock. Members of Erastus Tefft Post, No. 535, G. A. R., are respectfully invited to be present.

HAINES.—At Cadenabbia, Italy, on Tuesday Jan. 5, 1915, George Augustine Haines of New York City. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HAUSER.—On Tuesday, Jan. 5, in his 77th year, Ernst A. Hauser, beloved husband of Dorothea Hauser, nee Lein, at his residence, 3,108 Decatur Av. Funeral Services at German Reformed Church, 68th St., near 1st Av., Thursday, 12:30 P. M. San Francisco papers please copy.

HAUSER.—Whereas, In the inscrutable wisdom of Divine Providence, it has been ordained that a most highly esteemed official of our union and a comrade of lovable character has been taken from our midst; and

Whereas, As an official of many years he had endeared himself to his fellow-officials as well as to the entire membership, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the loss of our Treasurer, Ernest A. Hauser, who departed this life Jan. 5, 1915, an eminent link in our association has been broken, and we sincerely deplore his untimely demise and sympathize deeply with his immediate family in its great bereavement.

By the Board of Directors,
M. M. P. U.
D. EDWARD PORTER, President.
FRANK EVANS, Secretary.

HOUGHTON.—Deborah Hathaway, in her 86th year. Funeral service 49 East 73d St., Friday, Jan. 8, 11 A. M.

JUMNESHKY.—Rebecca, aged 53, beloved wife of Louis and devoted mother of Meyer H., Simon J., and Morris. Funeral today at 12, from her late residence, 1,339 6th Av.

LOCKWOOD.—At her residence, on Wednesday Jan. 6, 1915, Alma J., Harkness, widow of Jacob W. Lockwood. Funeral services will be held at 30 South Portland Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Friday, Jan. 8, at 2 P. M.

LYON.—At Summit, N. J., Jan. 6, 1915, Louise Marwin Lyon, in her 40th year. Funeral services will be held at the Central Presbyterian Church, Summit, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 8, at 11:30 A. M.

McGINNESS.—Suddenly, on Monday, Jan. 4, Peter, beloved husband of the late Josephine McGinness. Funeral from his late residence, 1,643 Park Av., on Thursday, Jan. 7, 9:30 A. M. thence to Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Av. and 84th St. Interment Calvary.

McGRENEY.—Charles, aged 35. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d St., Thursday, 10 o'clock. Auspices Actors' Fund.

Died.

McNULTY.—James, beloved brother of John and Patrick. Funeral from the residence of his brother, John McNulty, 2,058 Bainbridge Av., Friday, Jan. 8, 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of St. Brendan, 200th St. and Perry Av. Interment, Calvary.

MINZESHEINER.—Clara, widow of the late David Minzesheimer and mother of Mrs. A. Wiener, Mrs. I. Gotthelf, Mrs. M. Blum, Mrs. B. K

A. A. U. LIFTS SUSPENSION ON NEW YORK A. C. SWIMMERS --- BASEBALL

A. A. U. LIFTS BAN ON N. Y. A. C. SWIMMERS

This Occurs After Athletic Committee Votes to Withdraw Club from the Union.

GOVERNORS NOW TO DECIDE

Registration Committee Endeavors to Smooth Over Trouble Caused by Sportsmen's Show Races.

The Athletic Committee of the New York A. C. yesterday recommended to the Board of Governors that the Mercury Foot organization resign from the Amateur Athletic Union, owing to the trouble that arose through the club's refusal to permit its swimmers to compete in the races at the Sportsmen's Show in Madison Square Garden, for which they had individually entered. After this decision had been reached by the Winged Foot committee the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association held a meeting at 21 Warren Street on additional evidence that had been presented to them by Otto Wahle and Charles Ruberl, in charge of the swimming events at the Garden, and rescinded their suspension of John A. Zinnoch, James Reilly, Nicholas T. Nelch, George South, J. C. Wheatley, and Albert E. Downes, and placed them again in the good graces of the Amateur Athletic Union. Jeremiah T. Mahoney was the only member of the New York A. C. Athletic Committee not present at the "secession" meeting.

It developed in the course of the afternoon that Charles Ruberl, manager of the swimming department of the Sportsmen's Show, had notified George Corbett, Acting Captain of the New York A. C., on Dec. 30 that he had rejected all the Winged Foot entries as requested by the club, but that this request had not been placed at the disposal of the Registration Committee until yesterday. It was upon this eleventh-hour information that the suspension of the swimmers was lifted. Amateur observers well versed in amateur athletics in the action of the Registration Committee is considered as a complete backdown, and the crisis would not have been possible had diplomacy been used before the Amateur Athletic Union had gotten itself into its predicament.

The New York A. C. was unofficially advised of the stand taken by the Registration Committee, but as the first move had already been made by the N. Y. A. C. toward the severing of relations with the Amateur Athletic Union it will be at least another day before it is definitely known whether the Mercury Foot authorities have been satisfied with the lifting of the ban. The Board of Governors of the event that nothing intervenes in the meantime, will take up the recommendation of the Athletic Committee at its meeting on next Tuesday night. One of the highest officials of the club intimated last night that it was not too late for Diplomacy to be employed, and it is probable that the present crisis for both the A. A. U. and New York A. C. will be tided over.

In its official decision the Registration Committee said: "The Registration Committee, in submitting the attached correspondence, which was forwarded to us today by Otto Wahle, deplores the action of the Athletic Committee and officials of the New York Athletic Club in connection with their refusal to meet in withholding the correspondence of Dec. 29 and 30, and in not proceeding according to the rules of the A. A. U. The Committee, in lifting the suspension of these swimmers, believe that their decision rendered Monday evening on the evidence presented to them at that time was correct. But the new correspondence of which the committee had no knowledge until today, placed an entirely new aspect on the case."

The resolution of the New York A. C. Athletic Committee follows:

Whereas, The Acting Captain of the New York Athletic Club on December 29, 1914, in writing, officially requested the management of the swimming department of the Sportsmen's Show, held in Madison Square Garden, Jan. 2 to 9, 1915, inclusive, to cancel all entries received from New York Athletic Club members; and

Whereas, The management of the swimming department of the said Sportsmen's Show notified the Acting Captain of the New York Athletic Club by letter dated Dec. 30, 1914, that he had complied with such request, rejected all entries received by him from members of the New York Athletic Club; and,

Whereas, *The Chairman of the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association* thereafter notified the Chairman of the Committee on Athletics of the New York Athletic Club officially, in the presence of Arthur McAleenan, Sr., and representatives of the press, that the members of the New York Athletic Club whose entries had been received were suspended for declining to swim at the Sportsmen's Show held at Madison Square Garden, Jan. 2 to 9, 1915, inclusive, pursuant to the directions of the Acting Captain of the New York Athletic Club; and,

Whereas, The Chairman of the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association thereafter arbitrarily refused to grant a hearing to the Chairman of the Committee on Athletics of the New York Athletic Club before suspending the said members of the New York Athletic Club, and thereafter did suspend said members; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Athletics recommends to the Board of Governors that the New York Athletic Club resign immediately from the Metropolitan Association.

The amended letter from Charles Ruberl sent to Capt. Corbett of the New York A. C. after the latter had asked Ruberl he withdraw the New York A. C. entries for the Sportsmen's Show races cancelled, led the Registration Committee to reinstate the suspended men. The letter, in part, follows:

"Dear Sir: I acknowledge receipt of your letter of Dec. 30, which came in as a surprise to me after having been informed by Otto Wahle that Arthur McAleenan, Chairman of the Swimming Committee of the N. Y. A. C., had declared that there was no objection to entry of any of the swimmers of the club. Please note that entry blanks were furnished to members of the N. Y. A. C. only after I received information mentioned above.

"The number of entries received from the swimming team of the N. Y. A. C. form but a small proportion of the total number of entries, but the fact that they have taken a look at the A. A. U. rules on hand to determine whether I have the right to cancel entries made by individuals at the request of an officer of their club. However, as a matter of fact, the N. Y. A. C. I do not wish to see any athletic member of the club take part in any competition against the wish of the Captain of the club in general. I will therefore not protest the entry blanks which gives the management the right to reject any entry it sees fit to cancel.

"Otto Wahle casts some interesting light on the complicated situation in the following letter of Dec. 30 to Capt. Corbett:

"Dear Mr. Corbett: I acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 29th in reference to swimming races to be held at Madison Square Garden, and in reply to same I wish to answer as follows, viz.: Any one telling you that I have solicited entries from members of the swimming team of the New York A. C. lied either carelessly or deliberately misinformed you.

"As the tenor of your letter leads me to believe that you are not completely acquainted with conditions I beg to state that I management of aquatic sports during the Sportsmen's Show of 1906 at the special request of the late J. B. Sullivan, then Treasurer of the A. A. U., and I took it again last year at his suggestion. However, for personal reasons I resigned the appointment of manager and at my suggestion Charles Ruberl was appointed. Mr. Ruberl placed no blanks at the disposal of the New York A. C. swimmers until I informed him that Arthur McAleenan, Chairman of the Swimming Committee of the New York A. C., stated that there was no objection to participation of individual members of the swimming team.

"It is unfortunate that the Swimming Committee of the New York A. C. was not consulted in this matter. The majority of the members feel that conditions prevailing in swimming are such that the best interests of the swimming team should not be permitted from competing in any contest properly sanctioned by the A. A. U. Personally speaking as a sport in this district has suffered considerably from being ignored by track and field followers in a manner and incomplete manner without regard for the requirements or knowledge of conditions under which the sport leads a hard existence.

"It might interest you that the resolution to which you refer has not been lived up to on occasion of last year's Sportsmen's Show, when shooters who are members of the New York A. C. competed in compliance with your wish I will inform all members of the swimming team of the New York A. C. of your decision, and I will also take up the matter with Charles Ruberl.

Chairman Stumpf of the Registration Committee, upon reading the decision of the New York A. C., took exception to the paragraph in which it is asserted that his committee refused to grant a hearing to Matthew P. Halpin, Chairman of the New York A. C. Athletic Committee, on this matter. He said Mr. Halpin never asked for a hearing.

Otto Wahle and Charles Ruberl, both members of the New York A. C., have been requested to appear before the Athletic Committee this evening to explain certain matters regarding this affair. According to Matt Halpin, only seven entry blanks were returned to the club, when thirteen New York A. C. swimmers were entered in the Garden races. Those not returned were signed by the men who were suspended by the Registration Committee.

SWIMMER BROWN ARRESTED

Charged with Allowing His 4-Year-Old Daughter to Perform at Garden.

Alfred G. Brown, 29 years old, of 9 Eleventh Street, College Point, L. I., a master plumber, a champion long distance swimmer and a member of the American Life Saving Society, was arrested last evening in Madison Square Garden, where the Sportsmen's Show is being conducted, on a warrant issued by Magistrate Marsh of the Yorkville Court.

Brown is charged by a representative of the Children's Society with allowing his daughter, Ethel, 4 years old, to do fancy diving at the Sportsmen's Show on Tuesday night, in violation of the law prohibiting performances by children. Brown was arrested by Patrolman Gudenrath of the court and locked up in the East Twenty-second Street Station. He was released on $500 bail.

WOMEN IN FANCY DIVING.

Miss Agnes Ganzer Wins Handicap Event at the Garden.

Women played the feature parts in the aquatic events at the Sportsmen's Show in Madison Square Garden yesterday. In the evening the third leg series of fancy diving exhibitions for the women's championship was contested and won by Miss Agnes Ganzer, who, with a handicap of four points, registered the big total of 66½ points. Second to the winner was Miss Daisy Greenhall, handicapped at 7 points, who recorded a score of 60. Miss Josephine Bartlett, the scratch contestant, could tally only 56¾ points and finished third. The competition will continue for the remainder of the show and the grand total of points will decide the winner.

In the afternoon a special match race was contested at 100 yards by the *Misses Rita Greenfield and Nellie* Greenhall. After a decidedly close exhibition, the former was returned the victor in the good time of 1:21. Miss Greenfield set the pace for a greater part of the way.

Two of the longest handicap swims of the week will be the feature of the show today. Christy Mathewson, the pitcher of the New York Giants, will be on hand in the evening to judge the event for men, which will be at 220 yards. This race will bring together many of the best swimmers of the city and will be contested under a sanction of the A. A. U.

Miss Annette Kellerman will personally award the pearls in the fancy diving contest for women, which will be another feature of the evening. This contest is for a trophy which this water expert has offered to increase the interest in diving among the women of this section.

One of the special events of the afternoon will be the 140-yard swim for women. This is a handicap affair, and more than a score of the fastest swimmers from Bath Beach, Coney Island, Staten Island, and the Hudson River clubs will compete for the handsome prize.

GIRLS BARRED FROM BOUTS.

Waltham High School Boxing Only for the Boys Hereafter.

Moved to take action by the storm of protest which followed the first boxing and wrestling bouts at the Waltham (Mass.) High School last week, witnessed with much interest by the girls of the school, the School Committee has decided that the girls will not be allowed to again see their boy classmates pummel each other with padded mitts in the school gymnasium, and the committee has also placed the ban on public boxing bouts between schoolboys. Some of the members of the board were in favor of completely abolishing the sport, but after discussion it was voted to allow the bouts to continue with only the boys as spectators until the committee can decide whether it is advisable to abolish boxing.

The school authorities decided several weeks ago to conduct boxing and wrestling among the students and allow the girls to be spectators on the ground that there was no harm if the bouts were properly supervised. After the first weekly matches were held, the residents of Waltham, indignant because the girls were permitted to be present, started the movement which has put the ban on the attempt to have weekly exhibitions for the students.

Fordham Inter-City Relay Race.

Entry blanks have been issued for the annual track and field games of Fordham University, which will be held at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory on Saturday evening, Jan. 30. Several special features have been added in order to give patrons of Fordham games this evening's entertainment that will not only be enjoyable but also exciting. Considerable interest is now being manifested in the mile intercity relay championship between teams of the Boston A. A., New York A. C., and Irish-American A. C. This event always proved to be hard fought and stirring from start to finish. Judging from the personnel of the teams, this year's race will surely be a battle not only of brawn but brains, and the knowledge of running will be a strong factor in deciding the victor. Between two-mile relay teams, stars as Lake, Goodwin, Van den Dries, and Lightfipe, is an event which always keenly interests spectators.

C. C. N. Y. to Swim at Columbia.

Columbia's swimmers meet City College tomorrow night at the Columbia pool on Morningside Heights in the annual clash between those institutions. The meet opens the season for the Blue and White, and the team is confident of a victory. Columbia is especially strengthened this year by the acquisition of Herbert Vollmer, last year's scholastic champion in the century swim and a star likewise in the 220-yard swim. Vollmer will compete in the century, 220-yard, and the 600-foot relay. The others of the team are in fine shape including Capt. Coope and Osgood, who was ineligible last year. Bridges has been plunging 68 and 64 feet, and Coach Kennedy expects him to get a first place.

Coach Courtney Recovers Health.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 6.—That Charles E. Courtney, veteran coach of the Cornell navy, escaped a serious illness by a narrow margin was learned today when he resumed coaching the Cornell crew practice. He has been kept indoors with a supposedly hard cold, but it has since developed that one lung had become congested. Although the "old man" is 69 years of age, he is as active as ever, and says he feels fine.

Polo at Riverside, Cal.

An announcement of the tournament of the Riverside Polo Club of Riverside, Cal., was issued yesterday from the office of H. L. Herbert, Chairman of the Polo Association. The feature of the event will be the competition for the Pacific Coast Circuit Cup, a trophy offered by the association to be played for annually on the grounds of the Western clubs. Besides the regular club cups, an additional trophy has been presented by Walter H. Dupee for teams of four, under the existing handicap. Entries will close on Jan. 22, with H. G. Patten, Secretary, Riverside, Cal.

DALTON JUMPS TO FEDERAL LEAGUE

Brooklyn Offered Him $500 Increase, but He Wanted More —To Play in Buffalo.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 6.—Jack Dalton, the Brooklyn National League outfielder, who resides in this city, today announced that he had jumped to the Federal League. Dalton stated that he had signed a two years' contract without the objectional ten days' clause. He refused to say at what figure he agreed to play, but said that it was considerably more than he was offered by the Dodgers. He deposited the bonus money he received for signing the contract in a local trust company this morning.

Dalton is to play with Buffalo of the Federals, where his old friend, Larry Schlafly is the manager. It is Schlafly that persuaded Dalton to jump organized baseball. Dalton gave Charles H. Ebbets until Jan. 15 to come to terms, but when Schlafly came here recently to renew dickering with Dalton the latter met Ebbets in a series of conferences.

It is understood that the Brooklyn management offered Dalton an increase of $500 over his salary of last season, but this did not satisfy the player, who felt he was entitled to more money because he led the National League in batting for some time last year. His batting average last season was .337.

Dalton has been connected with the Brooklyn or Newark team of the International League for several years. He is a Southerner but was discovered in Des Moines by Scout Larry Sutton for the Brooklyn Club in 1910. In 1911 he was sent to Newark and was later recalled by Brooklyn. Later they sent him to Toronto where he helped to win the pennant in the International League in 1912.

In 1913 Brooklyn again found use for Dalton, but before the season ended he was shifted back to Newark and he was a factor in the capturing of the 1912 championship by the Newark team. Last Spring Dalton went South with the Newarks, but was turned over to Brooklyn at the start of the season.

Charles H. Ebbets, Jr., Secretary of the Brooklyn Club, said he thought the Brooklyns could stand the shock of Dalton's desertion and would open the season just the same on scheduled time. Mr. Ebbets stated that he was *not aware that the outfielder was doing* business with the Feds. He also said *that the Brooklyn Club did not pro*pose to run around the country after ball players.

"Dalton knows where our office is at Ebbets Field," said Secretary Ebbets, "*and if he wanted to do business* with us he should have come there. Dalton's contract expired last season, *but he is held under the reserve clause.* The Brooklyn Club will evidently make no effort to get back the truant."

MINORS' DEMANDS TOO HIGH

International League Unlikely to Invade Virginia and New York Leagues.

The International League will hold a meeting here next Monday to wrestle with the problem of making two changes in the circuit for next season. From present indications it looks as if there was little chance of transferring the Jersey City Club to Syracuse or the Baltimore team to Richmond.

Both the Virginia and New York State leagues have suddenly boosted their claims for invasion of their territory by the Class AA league. The Virginia League wants $10,000 for giving up Richmond, and the New York State League asks $25,000 for its territory. This sum of $35,000 is far too high for the International to consider, so it is very likely that the plan of making the changes will be abandoned.

At next week's meeting each of the eight clubs will be required to put up $10,000 to establish a war fund to fight the Federal League. It is likely that the playing managers for next season will be announced. The latest candidate for "Wild Bill" Donovan's job in Providence is Jimmy Bannon, who led the Boston Nationals with the bat nineteen years ago.

TO FIX BASEBALL STATUS.

George S. Ward Says Suit Against "O. B." Is for "Good of Game."

George S. Ward, Vice President of the Brooklyn club of the Federal League, returned yesterday from Chicago, where he had been in conference with the other Federal Leaguers over the anti-trust suit which the outlaws have brought against organized ball.

Mr. Ward stated that this move on the part of the new league was deemed advisable because the Federal League wants to have a clear legal status of baseball established before another playing season comes around. By bringing this action the Federal League hopes to settle for all time the numerous legal skirmishes which have been hampering the game for the past two years.

"The suit was brought for the good of baseball," said Mr. Ward, "and we believe that it will firmly establish the fact that all the contentions we have made since we entered the baseball field are correct."

One of the things brought out in the suit which purports to show the unfairness of the attitudes of organized ball is the refusal of the New York Giants to answer the Brooklyn club's letter in regard to Rube Marquard. Mr. Ward stated that he had a long talk with Marquard in Chicago and the tall southpaw told him that he would play with Brooklyn next season or not at all.

Cyclists to Install Officers.

The installation and reception to be tendered to the new Board of Governors of the Century Road Club Association and the New York division of the association will be held at the clubhouse, 307 West Fifty-fourth Street, Friday evening. After the introduction of the new officers and the reading of annual reports of the various committees the floor will be turned over to the Reception Committee for dancing. Presentation of medals and trophies won by the members will also take place during the evening. The officers of the New York division for 1915 follow: George Biersgel, Centurian; Ralph W. Barry, secretary; Sylvain Segal, Treasurer; George Steppello, Captain; I. Taub, Racing Team Captain; Berthold Baker, Benjamin H. Boyes, A. R. Jacobson, I. Taub, and W. Zarr, Board of Governors.

Leach Cross Posts Forfeit of $250.

Sam Walloch, brother and manager of Leach Cross, posted $250 yesterday with Jimmy Johnston, manager of the Show Association, as a forfeit for the weight and appearance of Cross in his match with Joe Shugrue, which takes place at the Garden next Wednesday. Pete Fitzgerald, manager of Shugrue, posted $250 with Johnston last Monday, when he signed articles for the match. The men have agreed to weigh in at 135 pounds at 3 o'clock the day of the contest, and have also agreed not to engage in any contest before the date stipulated in the articles.

William Ziegler's Prize Poultry.

Heavy harness horse and sporting dogs, both of which he exhibited during last Summer and Fall, do not seem to have appeased the appetite for ribbons of William Ziegler, Jr., the young New Yorker, who rusticates on an estate at Noroton, Conn. He has now gone in for fancy poultry with ducks of the Pekins, Muscovy, Indian Runner, and domesticated Mallard varieties as a specialty, and white and silver Wyandotte and black Langshans as side lines of chickens. Mr. Ziegler made his bow as an exhibitor at a poultry show at New Haven, Conn., last week and won a lot of prizes with his exhibits—enough of them blue ribbons to console him in part for the hard luck he had at the recent horse show, where he just escaped getting as many of those as he wished or tried for. Mr. Ziegler won enough in his latest venture to make the poultry houses look very gay when their prize-winning occupants returned to their quarters.

MAGEE SEEKING PLAYERS.

Brookfeds Managers Hopes to Make Trade with Chicago Club.

Manager Lee Magee of the Brooklyn Federal League, with his mind full of trades whereby he hopes to strengthen the Brookfeds, left here yesterday for Cincinnati where he will appear Saturday in the legal action brought by the St. Louis Club to restrain him from playing with the new league. Magee wants to get Pitcher Claude Hendricks of the Chicago Club, and has offered three players for him. He has also offered Danny Murphy to Joe Tinker in return for an infielder.

Before going away from here, Magee said that he did not want to make any boasts, but he thought that the Brooklyn "Outlaw" club would be well up in front next season. Magee said that he intended to play in the infield himself, probably at second base. He played second in Seattle before he joined the St. Louis Cardinals.

Magee had a long talk yesterday with Robert B. Ward of the Brooklyn Club, and plans for the Spring training trip were discussed. The Brookfeds may train at Hammond, La., that town having made a fine offer for the club to go there. They are also contemplating training at Columbia, S. C. Magee expects to take 40 or 50 players to the training camp with him.

WINGO TO PLAY FOR REDS.

Federal League Will Try to Prevent Him Returning to National League.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 6.—"Ivy Wingo, the St. Louis National League catcher will play with the Cincinnati team next season." This positive statement was made by Manager Charles Herzog of the local team who returned here today from the South where he signed Wingo to a St. Louis National League contract. Wingo was reported to have signed with the Federal League some months ago.

The players Cincinnati will give for *Wingo has not been definitely decided,* but Manager Herzog said today that only a few details remained to be completed and both he and Manager Hedgings of the St. Louis National insist that these were not of consequence enough to stand in the way of the deal.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Legal steps to prevent Ivy Wingo's playing with Cincinnati or with any other club in organized ball, will be taken by the Federal League, according to President Gilmore. The Federals claim Wingo's contract with them will hold in court.

NEW YORK ELKS WIN.

Freeport Lodge Loses Four Games in Billiard Tornament.

New York won four games in the Inter-Elks billiard tournament last night and made a big jump in the championship race. Freeport, L. I., opposed New York, but was unable to make any headway against the local cue wielders. William Gerahel, former Class B amateur champion, won the first billiard game from Clyde C. Wallace of Freeport by the score of 150 to 56. The visiting player secured an early lead of 96 to 56, after Gerahel found his stroke he scored rapidly and ended the contest with an average of 4 18-33. In the second billiard game E. Robinson of New York scored an easy victory over L. Fishel of Freeport, 150 to 82. Robinson played safety throughout and averaged 3 6-48 against 1 35-47 for his opponent.

The pocket billiard contests were onesided. T. F. Donnelly of New York won from Charles Shepard of Freeport, 100 to 78, and Charles Armbruster made a runaway game with Forest D. E. Mott of Freeport, winning by th score of 100 to 70. The billiard score follows:

William Gerahell, New York—0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 5 1 2 3 6 4 2 3 1 2 0 0 1 13 20 6 7 16. Total—150. Average—4 18-33. High runs—20, 17, 16.

Clyde C. Wallace, Freeport—0 2 0 14 0 0 10 1 11 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 1 2 1 0 0 1. Total—56. Average—1 24-33. High runs—14, 10 8.

E. Robinson, New York—0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 5 6 6 4 6 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 0 5 12 4 0 8 5 0 0 0 2 8 0 2 13 0 16. Total—150. Average—3 6-48. High runs—19, 13, 12.

L. Fishel, Freeport—1 1 0 0 0 8 2 7 8 0 4 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 2 5 0 2 0 8 1 3 0 2 0 2 0 0 4 4 0 1 1 0. Total—82. Average—1 35-47. High runs—8, 8, 7.

POLOISTS INVADE WEST.

Eastern Players Preparing for Tournaments in California.

Polo players have started to ship their ponies to the Pacific Coast. The first assignment left last week. They belong to prominent players who were identified with the tournaments on Long Island, Narragansett Pier, and the country clubs at Boston and Philadelphia. These players will take part individually and as teams in the fixtures which will be played at San Mateo, Coronado, Riverside, and other points on the coast.

These contests are all preparatory to the important tournaments which will be a feature of the Panama-Pacific Exposition to be held in February, where there will be the greatest gathering of polo players ever seen in this country.

Starting on Feb. 23, the first tournament will be held at the Midwick Country Club, where teams have entered from South America, Canada, the Hawaiian Islands, Chile, etc. This will be followed by three and four-day engagements at Santa Barbara and the Pasadena polo clubs.

Players who have found it not convenient to ship their ponies to the coast will be supplied with mounts.

Cheever Cowdin, the Vice Chairman of the Pacific Coast Advisory Committee, who has arranged to have shipped to California, some time before the opening of the exhibition sufficient ponies to mount all the visiting polo ists, who do not ship their own mounts. These ponies are among some of the best that have been gathered up in the Southwest.

United States army officers are likely to take an important part in the tournaments. The light cavalry mounts which are about the size and weight of regulation pole ponies, will be used. While the Government has been backward in sanctioning the use of army horses for such purposes, it is understood that will be granted. Besides the benefit to the officers and assist in placing them on an even footing with the various British Army teams, much of whose remarkable skill in the saddle has been acquired in great part by their participation in polo tournaments.

The work performed by Capts. Cheape, Barrett, and Lockett, of the English team, during the international games last year on Long Island, clearly indicated their efficiency as cavalrymen and the fact that a similar proficiency can be instilled into the officers of the United States Army was commented upon by army men and the various officials at the end of the international matches. Within the past two years a marked interest in polo has developed at points west of Kansas City and St. Louis, and the players and their mounts are fast rounding into form. A number of new players, among whom there is material of international calibre, have already loomed up and they will play in the coast tournaments.

In the shipment of ponies from the East last week there were twenty of the string belonging to the members of the Cooperstown team, which is composed of F. S. von Stade, C. Perry Beadleston, C. C. Rumsey, and Malcolm Stevenson, who in the past had such a brilliant career, winning in 1913, not only the Open but Senior Championship of the United States.

Thomas Webb, who for some seasons has been one of the star players on the Great Neck team, will shortly leave for the Golden Gate, taking with him the pick of his stable. Mr. Webb is probably the most brilliant left-hand player in the country and will play in the universal tournaments on a team with Carleton Burke, F. McLaughlin, and Hugh Drury.

PEKINGESE JUDGED BEST DOG IN SHOW

Sheepdog from War Zone Also Wins in L. I. K. C. Challenge Matches.

The dimunitive Pekingese Nanking Mei of Llenrud, which was imported into this country about six weeks ago by Mrs. A. McClure Halley, last night was judged the best dog in the second of the series of grand challenge matches, held by the Long Island Kenel Club at Bryant Hall. The dog won the place over John G. Bates's Irish terrior, Kilvara Huntsman, which was the last to be waved from the ring before the blue was awarded to the Pekingese. In England the Pekingese as purchased for $2,000, and brought to this country particularly for the specialty show of that breed, but it failed to win the premier honor then, an American-bred dog being placed ahead of it, and this created considerable wonderment among the dog fanciers. Last night was taken as a vindication of this animal.

One of the features of the events was the judging of the German shepherd dogs. This class had a well-filled entry and Mme. Mariska Aldrich, the contralto of the Metropolitan Opera company, won first place in the class for dogs with her Felz von Gesundbunnin Rude. This animal has had an interesting history, having taken part in the war in Europe. Mme. Aldrich was living outside Berlin when hostilities were started and was near the railroad where all of the troop trains were passing. There were many spies about, some being in the next house to hers, and she gave the dog to the German officer in charge of patrolling the railroad as a help in that work. When she decided to come to this country it was returned to her, and she brought it here.

She purchased the *animal two years* ago in Berlin for $4,000 and immediately won with it the blue at the principal shows, the first prize being awarded to her by one of the Hohenlohe princes. Last night she said that she would not take any sum of money for the dog and that she would almost rather sacrifice her success in the operatic stage than lose the sheepdog. The summary:

Russian Wolfhounds.—Winners, Dogs.—Won by R. M. Schoemaker's Ramaden Rex. Winners, Bitches.—Won by B. Mulhall's Borzoi Nell; reserve, H. M. Schoemaker's Novia.

Cocker Spaniels.—Winners, Bitches, (black.) —Won by T. Still's Myrtle.

Winners, Bitches, (any color but black.)—Won by Walter B. Johnson's Peggy; reserve, L. A. Rose's Snow Flakes.

English Toy Spaniels, (black and tan.)—Won by Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Peck's *Peck's King* Diamond; reserve, Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Peck's King Laurence.

Winners, Dogs, (orange and white.)—Won by Mrs. Meyer Cohen's Tipo White Rose.

Winners, Bitches, (orange and white.)—Won by Mrs. Meyer Cohen's Tipo White Rose.

Winners, Bitches, (Ruby.)—Won by Mrs. Meyer Cohen's Rosemary; Tipo Rosette.

Brussels Griffons. Winners, Dogs.—Won by Mrs. R. M. Gillespie's Nanikie.

Airedales, Winners, Dogs.—Won by W. A. Parker's The Squire. Reserve—Con Cob Kennels' Con Cob Colonel.

Winners, Bitches.—Won by W. M. Jones's Crew So Prefered.

German Sheepdogs, Winners, Dogs.—Won by Mme. Mariska Aldrich's Felz von Gesundbunnin Rude. Reserve—Vernon Castle's Morro Castle.

Winners, Bitches.—Won by Gustav Sabo's Anni von der Heinrichsburg. Reserve—Otto H. Heumann's Nella von Jena Paradies.

Irish Terriers, Winners, Dogs.—Won by J. G. Bates's Kilvara Huntsman.

Dogs to Get Tryout at Philadelphia.

Immediately after his return from England, where he is to act as a judge at the National Dog Show, Theodore Offerman of Brooklyn will go to Philadelphia, where he is to act as judge of all the terriers except the Bedlons and bulls, Charles G. Hopton of this city acting with him as judge of most of the larger classes of dogs, except sporting dogs, Mrs. Harry Taylor of the Woodmere Kennel Club as judge of the French bulldogs, and Vernon Castle of the German shepherd dogs. The show at which they will officiate is that of the Philadelphia Kennel Club, from Feb. 11 to 13, inclusive. This show will be in a measure a try-out for the Westminster Kennel Club Show, which comes a week later. As several of the New York owners who will enter their dogs at the latter will also exhibit them at the Philadelphia show to see how they match up with the dogs they will have to meet later at Madison Square Garden.

It is said that Mr. Offerman's visit to England may result in the importation of a few dogs of dog shows English and Irish kennels; that *British owners are willing to dispose of* some of the best of their dogs at what are said to be bargain prices. Mr. Offerman's dog judgment is of the best, as was shown by his recent purchase of York Ryburn Swell, who has achieved his American championship in three months, and he is said to have commissions to pick up what he may deem especially good dogs for American owners of various breeds, providing he can get them at fair prices, after he has completed his services as judge at the show. Pekingese, Pomeranians, and the various terrier groups are the animals wanted here, and Mr. Offerman may oblige his hosts of friends among owners of these types by purchases on their account. For his own kennels he will have an eye open for any good Airedale that is for sale.

Manchester Terrier Coming Back.

It is probable that the next fancy of the dog man will be the Manchester terrier, a dog which a quarter of a century or more ago had a decided vogue among fanciers under the less pretentious name of "black and tans." The recent showings of these attractive appearing and "gentlemanly dogs," as the fanciers term them, have revived interest in the breed, as they are generally good-natured animals, with attractive coats, good manners and companionable as house dogs, fine "ratters" and useful as watch-dogs. Manchesters have been bred true to type in the north of England, even during their decadence as a fad among fanciers, and a number of recent importations show this. Herbert H. Harriman is the latest of the fanciers to go in for this type of dog, and his recent purchase of Champion Leeds Imperial and a couple of finely bred bitches indicate that he has sensed the trend of things and means to be a little ahead of the procession, in case this smooth-coated type of terrier assumes its old place of importance among dogmen. It is understood that he is willing to import several of the breed if he can find just the dogs he fancies, in order to build up a high-class kennel of these animals. Dealers in dogs have recently had more inquiries for the "black and tans" than they have had in years, say that at least two of the "millionaire colony" close to and just over the Connecticut line are looking about for suitable animals of this type for starting kennels, and that one or them, at least, has commissions out for dogs of both sexes which have won championships at the English shows.

TO TRY ADAMS NEXT WEEK.

A. A. U. Will Take Up Charges of Professionalism on Wednesday.

Platt Adams's opportunity to disprove the charges of professionalism made against him last week will come on next Wednesday night, when the Registration Committee will take up his case at a meeting to be held in St. Bartholomew's Club, on East Forty-second Street. The athlete, his witnesses, and the men who preferred the charges against him will be asked to appear before the board. In the meantime in any meet that Adams takes part in he will compete under protest.

The case against Adams rests on the affidavits of three men not identified with amateur athletics, who assert he pawned and sold his prizes, and for this reason should be adjudged a professional. Adams contends that the charges against him are "malicious and unfounded and brought for business reasons." He declares he can produce every prize he had won, if the Registration Committee desires, with the possible exception of two or three he gave to friends who are not now within easy reaching distance of New York. At the present time sixty-two medals won by the great jumper in his long career are in a safety deposit vault in the New York Athletic Club. The accused athlete will be represented by counsel.

SEVENTH REGIMENT TENNIS.

Final Matches for Singles and Doubles Titles Set for Saturday.

An effort will be made to bring the annual lawn tennis championship tournament of the Seventh Regiment to a close on Saturday in order to allow the regimental drills to be resumed. In the doubles championship the survivors in the final round are King Smith and Arthur S. Ragin and R. K. Tomlin, Jr., and G. G. Moore, Jr. The former pair defeated A. J. McKenna and E. C. Poillon in straight sets, while Tomlin and Moore won from G. G. Grenz and Julian S. Myrick in the close of a set.

Arthur S. Lovibond is favored to win the singles title again, while the competition in Classes B and C promises to furnish lively contests. The summary:

Championship Singles—Semi-final Round—Arthur S. Lovibond defeated Arthur S. Cragin 6—4, 6—2.

Class B—Second Round—J. S. Anderson defeated A. N. Milne 6—3, 6—1; J. S. Myrick defeated A. J. McKenna 6—3, 6—3; A. McKenna defeated F. Bosworth 7—5, 6—0.

Semi-final Round—A. J. McKenna defeated J. S. Myrick 6—3, 6—4.

Class C—Second Round—A. O. Rockwell defeated G. L. Richmond by default; H. S. Follett defeated F. J. Keaney 6—2, 2—6, 12—10.

Semi-final Round—F. E. Acker defeated A. O. Rockwell 6—2, 6—3.

Championship Doubles—First Round—G. G. Grenz and J. S. Myrick defeated A. G. Fowler and C. Ammerman 6—3, 6—2.

Semi-final Round—King Smith and Arthur S. Ragin defeated A. J. McKenna and E. C. Poillon 6—1, 6—2; R. K. Tomlin, Jr., and G. G. Moore, Jr., defeated G. G. Grenz and Julian S. Myrick 6—4, 6—2.

ENGLISH POLO PONIES HERE.

Minnehaha Brings Over Consignment for Fair Hill Farm.

The Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha, which arrived yesterday from London, brought over eight broodmares, in foal, sired by some of the finest polo ponies in England, which were consigned to Emlen Wood at Fair Hill Farm, near Philadelphia. There was also a stallion, Rugby, 6 years old, 14.2 high, worth $2,000, also for the farm, with the mares, which, according to Tom Johnson, a horse foreman, were valued at $1,000 each.

Penmore, a racing mare belonging to August Belmont, which has won several races in England, was brought over from the Minnehaha to race here.

Johnson said that the horses had stood the ocean remarkably well, as it had been a very rough one and taken twelve days instead of nine.

Besides the horses there were 16,000 English pheasants on the Minnehaha.

Goshen Out of Grand Circuit Racing.

Goshen, N. Y., will not ask for admission to the Grand Circuit for harness horse races at the meeting to be held at Detroit on Tuesday of next week. Under certain conditions as to allotment of dates that may arise, the lessee of the Empire City track, just across the city line in Yonkers, may exercise their option as members and ask for dates in the Grand Circuit, to somewhere about the date that Hartford, Conn., and Syracuse, N. Y., have their meetings as members of the circuit. It is quite possible that dates will be allotted to Poughkeepsie for a meeting which Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., of this city, H. N. Bain of Poughkeepsie and Newburg, and the trotting horse driver, Thomas W. Murphy are ready to finance if suitable dates can be had.

Representatives of the Eastern associations holding membership in the Grand Circuit will be represented at a meeting to discuss their applications for consideration, chief of which will be even more liberal stakes and purses than some of the Western associations are willing to offer the horsemen.

Sailors' Basket Ball and Swimming.

Yesterday was a gala day for Uncle Sam's athletic sailors who are stationed at Brooklyn at the naval branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, Sands Street, Brooklyn, where three basket ball games were held for the championship of the first division fleet and the inter-ship swimming meet was decided. In the afternoon the sailors of the Utah and Wyoming played football, which was won by Wyoming by the score of 42 to 24. The winners in the other games were the Arkansas team, which defeated the Florida five by the score of 36 to 20, and the New York quintet, which handed the Florida representatives their second defeat of the day, the score being 26 to 20.

Splendid competitions were witnessed in the swimming events in the evening. The Utah swimmers carried off honors, gathering 16 points, while the North Dakota men finished second with a total of 15. Wyoming was third with 12 points; Arkansas fourth with 8, and the Submarine G-1 finished in fifth place with 5 points. Members of the North Dakota team won premier honors by capturing first places in the 50, 100, and 220-yard swims, and it was his swimming that gave the North Dakota team its 15 points. The feature event was the plunge for time, which was won by Stephenson of Submarine G-1, who was "clocked" in 0:11 4-5 for the length of the tank.

Taylor Wins Ice-Skating Race.

W. M. Taylor, Empire City Wheelmen, won the one-mile handicap skating race last night at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink. Taylor started with an allotment of thirty yards and outmarked a large field, among them being D. M. Baker, unattached, who started from the honor mark and finished second. The winner's time was 2:42 2-5. Percibal, unattached, who started with a handicap of 95 yards, crossed the finish line in third position. The half-mile novice event was won by C. Hardie, unattached, from a field of fifteen starters, in the fast time of 1:09 1-5.

DALY LEADS HIGH SCHOOL MARKSMEN

Morris Rifle Shot Misses Bull's-eye Only Once in Seven Tries.

The rifle ranges at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory resounded yesterday afternoon with the crack of rifles when the sixth annual invitation rifle shoot conducted by the Morris High School started. One hundred and ten high school marksmen took part in the first day's sport and the best score was made by Victor R. Daly, chairman of the rifle committee and captain of the cross-country team at Morris,

VERA CRUZ HEROES GET HONOR MEDALS

Daniels Presents Trophies to 13 of the Sailors Who Rushed Mexican Custom House.

CEREMONY AT NAVY YARD

Quarterdeck of the Battleship Florida Scene of the Presentation—Praise for Admiral Fletcher.

With bared head, in a gray mist that enshrouded the superdreadnought Florida, Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, yesterday afternoon stood on the quarter deck of the great ship at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and presented bronze medals of honor to each of thirteen Jack Tars "for extraordinary heroism in the line of his profession during the seizure of Vera Cruz, Mexico, on April 21, 1914." The quoted words are engraved on the back of each star-shaped medal, also the name of the recipient and "U. S. S. Florida."

Fourteen medals were awarded, the Secretary told the honored sailors, but one of the medal men was absent—Edward A. Gisburne, electrician, second class, who lost his left leg in the rush on the custom house at the Mexican seaport. Gisburne will receive his medal in Washington, D. C., where he is in the Government employ as a page by appointment of President Wilson. The men were members of the ship's crew under the direction of Capt. W. R. Rush, in command of the landing party when the rush for the custom house was made at Vera Cruz. They are now, with the exception of Gisburne, assigned to recruiting stations in different parts of the country.

The Secretary before making the presentations delivered an address in which he said the men were receiving from the Government only that which they deserved, and reminded them that they had rushed shoulder to shoulder with the nineteen men who had fallen at Vera Cruz and whose passing was marked by the tribute of the whole nation in words spoken by the President of the United States, and that one million fellow-countrymen had watched them on flag-draped gun carriages on their way through the streets of the metropolis.

Rear Admiral Fletcher and Capt. Rush, in the gold and blue of their full-dress uniforms, stood close by the Secretary during the ceremony. Mrs. Daniels, wife of the Secretary, also stood beside him and was the only woman present.

Salute to the Secretary.

It was 2:15 o'clock when the Secretary and Mrs. Daniels, accompanied by Commander Wurtsbaugh and Harry A. Banks, secretary to Mr. Daniels, drove up to the gangway of the Florida, and the customary nineteen guns were fired in salute to the head of the navy. The party was received at the gangway by Capt. Hilary P. Jones of the Florida, who escorted the Secretary to the platform on the quarter deck. Rear Admiral Fletcher, Rear Admiral Usher, Commandant of the Navy Yard; Capt. Shoemaker, and Lieut. Craft of the yard, together with nearly a hundred other officers, had preceded the Secretary.

The thirteen honor men had lined up in front of the platform. Behind them, three rows deep, stood their comrades who had landed with them at Vera Cruz. From battle masts and turrets other members of the ship's crew looked on. On the great gun turret near by, where two twelve-inch guns poked their grim noses out on the scene, were several moving picture machines.

Secretary Daniels said in part:

"Today we are gathered to do honor to the men who marched shoulder to shoulder with the immortal nineteen, and to give them proof that this grateful Republic knows how to gladden the hearts of its living heroes as well as to bedeck with flowers the graves of those fallen in the fray 'where the bravest love to die.'

"When the President delivered his address at the funeral of the Vera Cruz heroes it was my privilege as Secretary of the Navy to hand to him the Roll of Honor of those who at that time gave new glory to the navy and passed on to immortality. I have come today to read the Roll of Honor of comrades of those who served in the same conflict, but who were spared for further service in life."

The Secretary then read the following list:

Henry N. Nickerson, boatswain's mate, first class; Abraham de Somer, chief turret captain; Joseph G. Harner, boatswain's mate, first class; George Cregan, boatswain's mate, first class; Lawrence C. Sinnett, gunner's mate, third class; Percy A. Decker, chief boatswain's mate; Charles F. Bishop, quartermaster, first class; James A. Walsh, quartermaster, third class; Charles L. Nordsiek, seaman; Fred J. Schnepel, seaman; Berrie H. Jarrett, gunner's mate, third class; William Zuiderveld, hospital steward; Harry C. Beasley, coxswain, and Edward A. Gisburne, electrician, second class.

Symbols of Nation's Gratitude.

"The medals presented today," the Secretary continued, "are tokens of a grateful country's appreciation of work nobly done, of duty well performed, of readiness to face grave danger. They are given to men who, by their conduct under fire, have won renown, not only for themselves, but for their companions in arms, their comrades who while hoping for opportunities for themselves yet rejoice in the good fortune of their shipmates in being where the fight was thickest, the field of service greatest; for that is the ambition of men bearing arms."

The Secretary departed from his set address long enough to compliment Rear Admiral Fletcher on being placed in command of the North Atlantic Fleet, the blue ribbon command of the navy. It was the only suitable award the President could make to an officer, the Secretary said, because there was no provision in the Federal statutes empowering the Secretary of the Navy to make medal awards to commissioned officers. Only enlisted men enjoyed this privilege, the Secretary said, and he added that he would soon ask Congress to pass a bill remedying the law.

At the conclusion of the speech each seaman's name was called, he stepped from the platform, saluted the Secretary, extended his hand, which was firmly gripped, and received the medal.

Secretary Daniels arrived in New York in the morning. He had breakfast at Rear Admiral Usher's quarters, luncheon on board the Florida, and dinner on board the New York. Last night he attended a military reception at the Seventh Regiment Armory and later returned to Washington.

DANIELS REVIEWS SEVENTH.

Dress Parade and Reception in Honor of the Navy.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels attended a review of the Seventh Regiment in honor of the navy at the regiment armory last night. The review, which was followed by a dress parade and reception, was one of many entertainments which have been given by the navy and the regiment for each other to mark their friendship since 1861, when the regiment bivouacked on the Naval Academy grounds at Annapolis.

With Secretary Daniels were Rear Admirals Fletcher and Usher, Commander Freemont, and Capts. Gleaves, Rodgers, Jones, Grant, and Rush. During the review they were escorted by Col. Appleton and Majors Larden, McLean, and Schuyler of the Seventh. Guests from the New York Yacht Club included Commander Pratt, Col. Vanderbilt, Col. Halstead, Col. Rogers, Vincent Astor, Gen. Butt, and August Belmont.

Capt. Rogers of the New York, who was one of the guests last evening, was the host a few months ago to Col. Appleton and his staff on the battleship.

DEPORTING ALIEN INSANE.

War a Hindrance, but Year's Record is Good, Says Dr. Osnaid.

Although the war has greatly hampered the work of deporting the alien insane, conditions are becoming almost normal again, and the record for the year has been better than was expected, according to a report submitted by Dr. Michael Osnato, Deputy Medical Examiner for the Bureau of Deportation, to the State Hospital Commission. During the first month following the outbreak of the war, says Dr. Osnato, the Federal immigration authorities were able to deport only one case, as against a monthly average of about thirty-five for the rest of the year.

The State of New York is yearly becoming more heavily burdened by insane aliens, many of whom, the report says, *should never had been permitted* to land in this county by the immigration authorities. The result of these unfortunates once being placed under the control of the State has been that in many instances their maintenance had to be paid out of the State funds for the Deportation Committee, which, it is said, are unusually small. These conditions have existed even in cases where the insane person has made a fight against deportation. In many instances where the warrants for the return to their native lands had been cancelled these aliens have become the public charges of the State for the rest of their lives.

During the last year 426 alien insane who had resided in this country for a period of over three years, and who were therefore not deportable under the provisions of the immigration law, were returned to their native countries either at the expense of the State or of their friends. The number returned to Europe under the same conditions in the previous year was 486. This decrease, it is said, is attributable to several factors, the most important being the war which is now taking place and which for a period of over two months almost brought to a standstill the work of the bureau which deals with these matters.

Dr. Osnato in his report acknowledges the co-operation of various charitable socities, including the Council of Jewish Women. He also makes mention of the New York Police Department for its aid in investigating many cases which have come before the bureau.

$50,000 LOST IN SHIP FIRE.

Two Fireboats and Many Engines Fight Blaze in Elswick Manor.

Fire which started early yesterday morning in a coal bunker of the British freighter Elswick Manor, at Pier 2 of the American docks at Staten Island, spread to the hold, which was filled with jute and burlap, and caused damage estimated at $50,000 before it was put out.

When the smoke was seen coming from the bunker, Capt. J. Gentles ordered the crew to get out the steam fire hose, but the flames spread so rapidly that a call for the city apparatus was turned in on the pier. Engines from St. George, New Brighton, and Tompkinsville, and the fireboat Seth Low responded. After three hours' work another alarm was turned in which brought two more fire engines and the fireboat New Yorker, which pumped water into the hold all the afternoon with the Seth Low.

The acrid fumes from the burning jute made it difficult for the firemen to get at the blaze and also drove hundreds of rats from the hold to the deck, where they staggered about in a dazed state and were swept overboard by the crew in dozens. By 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the firemen had the blaze under control, but the jute and burlap continued to smolder and send up clouds of thick smoke until late in the evening.

The Elswick Manor sailed from Calcutta on Oct. 30 with a cargo of jute and burlap and left Port Said on Nov. 27. When she was two days out in the Mediterranean a fire was discovered in a forward bunker, which was extinguished by the crew. After discharging part of her cargo in Boston the steamship came to New York, arriving on Tuesday afternoon.

CONFESS TO 52 BURGLARIES.

Laden with Loot, 2 Young Thieves Walk Into Arms of Detectives.

Two young men, laden down with the spoils of an easy daylight apartment robbery, walked into the hands of Detectives Flenan and Riley of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau in Harlem yesterday afternoon. The detectives did not realize what an important catch they had made until one of them said:

"You've got us all right. Now be good to us and we'll clear up fifty-two robberies for you as quick as a wink."

The men were George McMann of 1,987 Madison Avenue and Otto Plangermann, 19 years old, of 2,116 Lexington Avenue. The detectives saw them on Third Avenue and followed them to the apartment house at 610 West 125th Street. When the men came out they carried $500 worth of articles taken from the apartment of Francis Garwahl.

Detective Flenan went to McCann's apartment, where he found a young woman who said she was McMann's wife. She insisted that her husband was a chauffeur and that he was a "good boy," but broke down when the detective spied odd bundles lying about the room and 210 pawn tickets. At Plangermann's apartment on Lexington Avenue a woman who gave her name as Rose Bafft said to Detective Riley, he says:

"Sure, I know he's a burglar."

The arrest of these two men makes a total of ten apartment house burglars rounded up by Flenan and Riley in Harlem within six months.

CHARGE TATUM JURY TODAY.

Justice Clears Mrs. Chalmers of Mrs. Tatum's Charges.

All evidence is in and the attorneys for both sides have summed up in the suit and counter-suit for divorce brought by Mrs. Mary J. Tatum in the Nassau County Supreme Court against her millionaire husband, John C. Tatum, and in his suit against her. Justice Crane will charge the jury today. The Justice cleared Mrs. Nellie A. Chalmers, named by Mrs. Tatum, of any unbecoming conduct in the presence of Mr. Tatum.

During the continuance of her cross-examination by Attorney Terence J. McManus, for Mr. Tatum, Mrs. Tatum testified that she grew tired of hotel life and rented the apartment at 65 Central Park West from Jacob Ottman, named by Mr. Tatum, and she admitted that Ottman called at the apartment, dined there, and had remained until 3 o'clock in the morning. The witness said she still loved her husband and would go back to him if he would treat her kindly.

Ottman, on the stand, admitted that he had taken a trip to Halifax on the same steamship on which Mrs. Tatum sailed, but he denied that he had ever gone to her state room.

CAR FLOAT RAMS TUG.

Rawson's Captain and Crew Jump to Safety and Craft Sinks.

Owing to mistaken signals the wooden tugboat H. B. Rawson of the White Star Towing Line, 70 South Street, was rammed and sunk yesterday afternoon by a Delaware & Lackawanna Railroad car float off Pier 8, East River. Capt. Henry Levinnes, who was in the pilothouse of the tug, and two of his crew jumped on the float, and the four other members of the crew sprang overboard as they saw the collision was going to take place. They were rescued in a few minutes by the crew of the tug Fred B. Dalzell, which was close astern of the railroad float and saw the accident.

The weather was rather thick at 1:50 o'clock, when the H. B. Rawson left Pier 8 to cross over to Brooklyn. About 250 feet from the shore the Captain starboarded to clear the float, which was in tow of a Delaware & Lackawanna Railroad tug, but was struck amidships by the iron corner of the float. The impact was so great that the side of the tug was crushed in and it sank almost immediately. The Rawson was of fifty-four tons, 71 feet long, and built of wood in 1899 at Tottenville, S. I. No one was hurt.

SENATE CONFIRMS GEN. WOTHERSPOON

Steam Roller Flattens Democratic Objections to New Public Works Head.

BOTH HOUSES ORGANIZE

Then Legislature Takes Recess for a Week—Bills Put In to Enact Reforms Urged by Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—A lively partisan tilt over the confirmation of Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, retired, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, as Superintendent of Public Works to succeed Duncan W. Peck, the incumbent, marked the opening session of the Senate today. It ended with the confirmation of Gen. Wotherspoon without any dissent by the Democrats when the vote was taken.

The row occurred almost immediately after the Right Rev. Richard H. Nelson, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Albany Diocese, had offered the opening prayer, with peace as its theme. Senator Robert F. Wagner, leader of the Democratic minority, objected to the immediate confirmation of Gen. Wotherspoon, which had been moved by President pro tem. Elon R. Brown.

Senator Wagner urged that Gen. Wotherspoon was not an engineer, had had no experience in construction work, was not familiar with the State canals, was not a resident of the State of New York, and was burdened with excessive age. The General is 63.

"The General was retired from the United States Army on account of being too old to continue his duties," said Senator Wagner. "Yet we are now placing him in a position which will require more physical energy and mental alertness than did the position from which he was retired."

Senator Wagner cited a precedent from 1877, when a Republican Senate rejected the late Gen. George B. McClellan for the same position on the sole ground that he was not a resident of this State. Senator Wagner said that all he asked for was that the nomination be referred to the Senate Finance Committee in the usual manner to the end that the qualifications of Gen. Wotherspoon might be looked into more carefully.

Senator Brown scouted the suggestion that Gen. Wotherspoon was too old to be State Superintendent of Public Works, and, urging that it was an administrative job and not one that called for expert engineering knowledge, renewed his motion. The Republican steam roller, manned by a two-thirds majority of the Senate, got to work at once, and the General was confirmed.

"Pure Window-Dressing."

"I do not want to be understood as reflecting on the high character of the nominee," said Senator Wagner, after the vote had been taken. "But I know, as we all know, that his appointment was pure window-dressing, and I did not want to be a party to any such performance, as long as I know that the real work will be done behind the curtain. But I can see now what is coming and I fear that from time to time I shall have to appeal to the conscience of the President of this body to stay the assassin's hand."

After this lament everything was lovely again. The Republican steam roller flattened out the Democratic aspirants for positions in the Senate, whereupon the Senate confirmed the nominations made last night at the Republican caucus for these positions and ratified the amendments to the Senate rules then determined upon.

Both Houses met at noon. In the Senate, as well as in the Assembly, the desks of many members were loaded with lavish floral pieces. Lieut. Gov. Schoeneck in the Senate and Speaker Sweet in the Assembly, as well as the leaders in both Houses, smiled their welcome to new members from behind huge sheaves of nodding red roses.

Not in many years has there been such a display of new faces. In the Assembly, according to the old-timers, the average age of the members has hit a new low record.

In both Houses the Republicans have overwhelming majorities. In the Senate there will be 34 members in the Republican caucus to 17 in the Democratic. The membership of the Assembly divides on party lines as follows: Republicans 99, Democrats 49, Progressives 2.

Aside from the introduction of a resolution for an investigation of the Public Service Commissions, no routine business was transacted in the Senate. In the Assembly several bills were introduced based on recommendations contained in the Governor's annual message, which was read in both Houses.

Bills Advocated By Governor

As had been predicted, Majority Leader Hinman dropped in the bill box a measure abolishing the Fire Marshal's office, and a similar bill, by Assemblyman Thorne of Erie, to do away with the Department of Efficiency and Economy followed. The Equal Suffrage resolution, passed in 1913, was reintroduced by Assemblyman Hinman. These measures were all advocated in the Governor's message.

Solomon Sufrin, ex-Progressive Assemblyman from the Eighth New York District, filed a protest with the Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections against the seating of Sidney Scharlin, his Democratic rival in the late election. The returns showed Mr. Scharlin elected by fifty votes. Mr. Sufrin declares that the tally sheets were tampered with, and that a recount would give the seat to him.

Both Houses concurred in a resolution for an adjournment until 8 o'clock next Wednesday night. Speaker Sweet in the Assembly urged upon the members the need of expediting the work of the Legislature, so that a final adjournment could be had early in April, when the Constitutional Convention is scheduled to meet.

E. CLARENCE JONES BETTER.

Banker, Operated on for Paralysis, Is Resting Comfortably.

E. Clarence Jones, the banker, who was operated on for paralysis of the right leg on Dec. 11 and again on Dec. 30, it was said last night was resting comfortably in the Presbyterian Hospital. The surgeons now expect to save Mr. Jones's leg, although at first it was feared that amputation would be necessary.

Mr. Jones suffered the stroke of paralysis on Dec. 10 while walking in Forty-second Street near Broadway. He was taken into the Knickerbocker Hotel and from there to his home at 505 Fifth Avenue. The next day he was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital, where it is thought he will be confined for some time.

MAN OF MANY ALIASES HELD.

Joseph Hess Brought from Indianapolis for $7,900 Jewelry Theft.

Joseph Hess, known to the police in larger cities as "the man with many aliases," was brought to New York from Indianapolis yesterday, and held in $10,000 bail by Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions on a grand larceny charge. Hess is known to the New York police as "Lyman Glick," "Moses Straus," "Jacob Harris," "Thomas Williams," "Joseph Selzer," "William Schwartz," Moses March," and "Julius Cahn."

The prisoner and another well-dressed man, according to the indictment, went to the Kent-Samayon Galleries at 603 Fifth Avenue, on Dec. 1 to look at some antiques, and carried off jewelry valued at $7,900.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Lawyers Mortgage Company

RICHARD M. HURD, President

JANUARY 1, 1915

To the Board of Directors:

Gentlemen:

The gross earnings and net profits of the Lawyers Mortgage Company for 1914 have been the largest of any year in the history of the Company. The gross earnings amount to $1,210,577, the net earnings to $923,287, and the Outstanding Guaranteed Mortgages amount to $140,865,921, an increase of $3,139,008, during the year.

The stability and strength of the Company's business are better shown during a period of depression than in prosperous times. *The prompt payment of interest on mortgage loans during the year, and the instalment payments on account of the principal of mortgages held, amounting during 1914 to $1,250,000, show a fundamentally sound condition.* On account of depressed general conditions, the number of foreclosures is larger than usual, but only averages about 1% of the total amount of mortgages held. Beginning a year ago, the Company established its own Mortgage Loan Department, instead of as hitherto lending money through a Title Company. As anticipated, this added service to borrowers as well as to lenders has both facilitated the conduct of the Company's business and greatly increased its profits.

The comparative figures for recent years are as follows:

	Mortgages Sold	Net Gain in Outstanding Guaranteed Mtgs.	Outstanding Guaranteed Mtgs., Dec. 31st
1903	$9,014,014	$5,663,500	$17,677,743
1904	16,269,278	10,442,649	28,110,397
1905	19,922,009	12,766,384	40,876,781
1906	22,959,085	13,577,369	54,454,150
1907	20,316,677	9,225,575	63,679,725
1908	27,152,558	13,598,209	77,277,934
1909	35,333,294	17,424,546	94,702,480
1910	34,495,430	13,517,944	108,220,424
1911	38,411,204	9,811,079	118,031,503
1912	39,742,271	13,137,110	131,168,613
1913	31,955,577	6,558,300	137,726,913
1914	39,460,083	3,139,008	140,865,921

The Gross Earnings and Net Profits of the Company for recent years are as follows:

	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
EARNINGS					
Premiums for Guarantees	$690,817	$667,137	$614,564	$564,042	$504,559
Interest on Mortgages	358,169	338,186	358,490	267,388	262,427
Fees, etc.	161,591	16,125	21,343	12,470	16,781
Gross Earnings	$1,210,577	$1,021,448	$991,387	$844,400	$783,767
EXPENSES					
Salaries	$188,798	$134,879	$125,120	$110,810	$102,205
Rent	25,000	17,333	16,000	18,000	19,000
Advertising and Stationery	24,155	21,572	19,485	16,631	14,409
Taxes and General Expenses	49,339	37,189	38,171	31,174	25,414
Expenses	$287,290	$210,973	$200,776	$176,665	$161,028
Net Earnings	$923,287	$810,475	$790,611	$667,735	$622,739

The percentages of Expenses to Gross Earnings for the past five years have been as follows: 20½% in 1910, 21% in 1911, 20% in 1912, 20½% in 1913 and 23½% in 1914.

The rates of Earnings and Dividends on the Capital Stock have been as follows:

	Capital	Earnings	Dividends
1902	$1,000,000	6 per cent	5 per cent
1903	2,500,000	7 per cent	6 per cent
1904	2,500,000	8 per cent	6 per cent
1905	2,500,000	11 per cent	7 per cent
1906	2,500,000	13 per cent	8 per cent
1907	2,500,000	16 per cent	10 per cent
1908	2,500,000	18 per cent	10 per cent
1909	*3,250,000	15½ per cent	12 per cent
1910	4,000,000	15½ per cent	12 per cent
1911	4,000,000	16½ per cent	12 per cent
1912	**5,500,000	14½ per cent	12 per cent
1913	6,000,000	13½ per cent	12 per cent
1914	6,000,000	15½ per cent	12 per cent

*Average Capital $3,250,000. July 1, 1909, Capital increased from $2,500,000 to $4,000,000. **Average Capital $5,500,000. April 1, 1912, Capital increased from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000.

UNEARNED PREMIUMS

In addition to the cash earnings are the Unearned Premiums, which consist of the Company's contract profit of one-half per cent. per annum on outstanding mortgages from the date of this statement to the maturity of the mortgages. These future profits—which are not carried as assets—amount to $1,251,087.

The Assets and Liabilities of the Company on December 31st, 1914, were as follows:

ASSETS

New York City Mortgages	$6,514,726.10
Accrued Interest Receivable	392,365.75
Company's Brooklyn Building, cost	175,000.00
Real Estate	699,322.12
Cash	1,433,251.55
	$9,214,665.52

LIABILITIES

Capital	$6,000,000.00
Surplus	2,750,000.00
Undivided Profits	252,234.14
Mortgages sold, not delivered	116,156.66
Reserved for Premiums, etc.	96,234.72
	$9,214,665.52

Since the increase of the Company's capital in March, 1903, Dividends have been paid to Stockholders amounting to $4,600,000, in addition to which $1,569,000 has been carried to Surplus or Undivided Profits, making total net earnings of $6,169,000. In addition to these earnings, the net increase in unearned Premiums from March 1st, 1903, to December 31st, 1914, amounts to $1,147,552.

The Assets and Liabilities of the Company have been verified and the Company's accounts certified as of December 31st, 1914, by THE AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

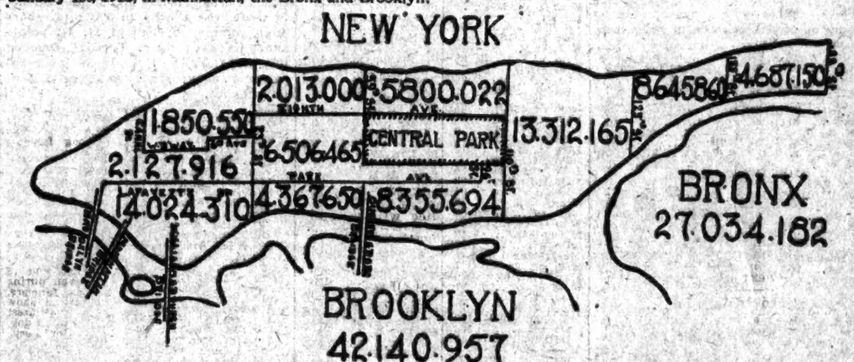
There are 10,934 mortgages outstanding, classified as follows:

Borough	No. of Loans	Amt. Outstanding	Average Loan
Manhattan	2,198	$71,690,782	$33,000
Brooklyn	7,449	42,140,957	5,600
Bronx	1,287	27,034,182	21,000
	10,934	$140,865,921	$12,800

An analysis of the Outstanding Guaranteed Mortgages of the Company shows that these are divided among the customers of the Company as follows:

46 Savings Banks	$16,029,100
1259 Trustees	38,419,131
3259 Individuals	54,050,020
192 Charitable Institutions	11,601,420
15 Insurance Companies	11,621,900
31 Trust Companies	9,144,350
4802	$140,865,921

The following map shows the distribution of the total Outstanding Guaranteed Mortgages of the Company on January 1st, 1915, in Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn:



It may be noted that 51 per cent. of the Company's mortgages are on Manhattan Island, while 30 per cent. are in Brooklyn, and 19 per cent. in the Bronx.

VALUATIONS OF LAND AND BUILDINGS AND FIRE INSURANCE.

	Value of Land	Value of Buildings	Total	Mortgage Loans	Fire Insurance
Manhattan	$59,740,659	$50,232,346	$109,973,005	$71,690,782	$81,317,604
Brooklyn	23,295,545	47,342,985	70,638,530	42,140,957	46,389,627
Bronx	13,343,584	27,524,987	40,868,571	27,034,182	26,823,357
	$96,379,788	$125,100,318	$221,480,106	$140,865,921	$134,530,588

For the absolute protection of the holders of Guaranteed Mortgages, the Board of Directors has adopted the following By-laws:

"The Amount of Outstanding Guaranteed Mortgages shall not exceed twenty times the Capital and Surplus of the Company. This Article shall not be amended or repealed except with the written consent, duly acknowledged, of the holders of all the policies of mortgage insurance then outstanding issued by the Company."

"Mortgages shall be guaranteed by the Company only when secured by real estate improved for business or residence purposes, and situated within the present limits of the City of New York, or such enlargements thereof as may hereafter be fixed by law."

"Such mortgages shall not exceed two-thirds of the valuation of the real estate security as ascertained by the Company's appraisers or such larger percentage of said valuation as may be fixed by the laws of the State of New York for the investment of funds held by Trustees, Trust Companies, or Life Insurance Companies."

"The charge of the Company for guaranteeing the payment of mortgages shall not exceed one-half of one per cent. per annum of the principal amount guaranteed."

"This Article shall not be amended or repealed except by the written consent of three-fourths of the Directors then in office, and by vote of a majority of all the outstanding stock of the Company at a special Stockholders' meeting called for that purpose."

These limitations—which are far stricter than those adopted by any other Mortgage Company in New York—have been for many years in use by the Company, and their effectiveness in safeguarding the Company's mortgage investments is clearly evidenced by its unusually clean record in the matter of delinquent interest and foreclosures. On January 1 last the Company had under foreclosure 51 mortgages amounting to $1,118,000. The Company now has under foreclosure 53 mortgages amounting to $1,505,875, many of which will probably be paid off or settled prior to foreclosure sale. The foreclosed real estate owned by the Company on January 1 last amounted to $147,342. The foreclosed real estate now owned amounts to $699,321. The Company adheres to its policy of forcing the sale of foreclosed real estate, even at low prices, in order to keep the Company's assets clean at all times. The amount of interest delinquent for more than one month is $20,847.

Since December 12, 1894, when the Company began business, 16,567 mortgage loans have been made, aggregating about $306,000,000. The total losses of the Company as shown on the books in twenty years amount to $119,317.

The steady growth of the Company's business in the past twenty years bringing the Outstanding Guaranteed Mortgages up to over ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY MILLION DOLLARS, evidences the public confidence in the stability of the Company's mortgage investments.

The Company will continue to adhere to its present sound and cautious methods and to its policy of unequalled publicity, under which it reveals every detail of its business. It is believed that the confidence of the most careful investors may be thus deserved and obtained.

Their report in pamphlet form mailed on request.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

(No. 9935.)

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 31, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$9,376,381.77
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,210.49
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		100,000.00
Commercial paper deposited to secure circulation		400,000.00
Other securities to secure circulation		971,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		1,180.31
Bonds, securities, etc. (other than stocks)		317,701.36
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank, $10,000.00; all other stocks, $38,188.87		48,188.87
Safe deposit vaults		50,000.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		1,634,826.87
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies and savings banks		797,041.48
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		254,816.82
Checks and other cash items		74,847.89
Exchanges for Clearing House		236,046.21
Notes of other national banks		52,720.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		963.80
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$918,625.00	
Legal-tender notes	158,313.00	
		1,076,938.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		85,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		50,000.00
Amount paid on account of subscription to $100,000,000 gold fund (subscribed) less amount, if any, returned to subscribers		40,000.00
Total		$16,385,852.76

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$600,000.00
Surplus fund	600,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	434,573.92
Reserved for contingencies	2,806.38
National banknotes outstanding	585,800.00
Due to other national banks	$3,239,526.37
Due to State and private banks and bankers	813,074.80
Due to trust companies and savings banks	1,112,710.02
Individual deposits subject to check	8,583,374.94
Demand certificates of deposit	99,913.33
Time certificates of deposit payable after 30 days or after notice of 30 days or longer	320,064.10
Certified checks	65,455.50
Cashier's checks outstanding	13,198.81
U. S. deposits	50,000.00
	14,373,036.46
Total	$16,385,852.76

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, JOHN A. NOBLE, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN A. NOBLE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of January, 1915.

JOSEPH F. DENIEF, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

ROBERT M. GALLAWAY,
EDWARD BOLDBROOK,
W. AVERELL HARRIMAN,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, December 31, 1914.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$69,084,168.94
Overdrafts		850.35
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		415,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposit		150,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.		4,063,867.19
Banking house		5,500,000.00
Due from other national banks		2,462,706.34
Due from State banks and bankers		2,210,063.22
Checks and other cash items		246,141.14
Exchanges for Clearing House		10,722,102.37
Notes of other national banks		240,000.00
Nickels and pennies		4,636.27
Specie		11,679,934.50
Legal tender notes		1,444,830.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank of New York		9,287,852.71
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer		20,750.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer (other than 5 per cent. fund)		108,550.00
		$135,202,635.52

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund	14,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,328,678.76
National bank notes outstanding	205,000.00
Dividends unpaid	151,360.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$30,191,175.96
Demand certificates of deposit	5,102.50
Certified checks	4,939,648.54
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,950,920.12
	37,086,288.16
Due to other national banks	$22,463,260.35
Due to State banks and bankers	12,767,868.03
Due to trust companies and savings banks	24,158,222.16
	59,389,441.44
United States deposits	51,950.30
Bonds borrowed	40,000.00
	$135,222,655.52

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier of The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 9th day of January, 1915.

W. L. THOMAS, Notary Public, New York County.

Correct—Attest:

WILLIAM WOODWARD,
SAM'L T. PETERS,
JNO. J. RIKER,
} Directors.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAUMANN.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GUSTAV BAUMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorneys, Pinney, Turner & Van Slyke, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of October, 1914. EMILY G. K. BAUMANN, Executrix. PINNEY, TURNER & VAN SLYKE, Attorneys for Executrix, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

Do You Remember the Date?

If you read it in The New York Times you will find it in The New York Times Index.

REFERENCES to the EDITORIAL and NEWS ARTICLES covering the past two years can easily be found in THE INDEX, which is an elaborate index to every item of news published in the paper. A guide to other newspapers, clipping indices, and journals of dates and facts.

Kept on your office desk and library table, The Index will prove to be of surprising usefulness. Ready to answer WHAT, WHEN, WHERE.

A copy will be sent for examination.

The New York Times Index

Times Square, New York City

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

(No. 1,396.)

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 31st, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$48,666,387.70
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,200.00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		2,940,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure postal savings		175,000.00
Other bonds to secure postal savings		125,750.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		241,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc. (other than stocks)		2,257,672.50
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank, $60,000; all other stocks, $20,704		80,704.00
U. S. bonds sold under agreement to repurchase		850,000.00
Banking House		2,150,000.00
Other real estate owned		425,585.84
Cash in Federal Reserve Bank, N. Y.		4,054,960.27
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	$4,550,219.20	
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks	1,506,951.83	
Checks and other cash items	196,558.91	
Exchanges for Clearing House	8,616,717.59	
Notes of other national banks	329,000.00	
Federal Reserve notes	6,250.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	2,558.19	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	8,438,961.05	
Legal-tender notes	2,700,000.00	
		26,497,181.57
Amount paid on account subscription to $100,000,000 gold fund (subscribed) less amount, if any, returned to subscriber		160,700.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		197,500.00
Customers liability under letters of credit		102,340.27
Due from U. S. Treasurer		234,561.50
Total		$86,713,681.74

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$3,000,000.00
Surplus f

Conservative Investments

OUR JANUARY list of carefully selected investment offerings will be sent on request.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co
Members New York Stock Exchange
16 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK

A Sound Investment
with both
Principal and Interest Guaranteed
To Yield 6.50%

Full information may be had by sending for our Circular No. A-36

Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co
Incorporated
Investment Securities
14 Wall Street, New York

Exempt From Income Tax
City of Cleveland, Ohio
4½% Bonds
Maturities 1915—1964
Legal Investment for Savings Banks in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut.
Prices to yield 4.25%
Descriptive circular upon application
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Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco
Boston Baltimore

The Features of the Present Situation in
COFFEE
with some statistical information which emphasizes the attractiveness of that commodity are embodied in our
Special Booklet "114."
Copy sent on request
RENSKORF, LYON & CO.
Members { New York Stock Exchange. New York Cotton Exchange. New York Coffee Exchange.
33 New St. (GROUND FLOOR) New York

Public Utility
We offer a bond earning over four times interest requirements. Active, able management. Serves large population.
BONDS TO NET 6%
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White & Co
(Incorporated)
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LONDON LIVERPOOL

IV. ALWAYS AT PAR
The 6% "convenient maturity" bonds issued against commercial paper by the **Commercial Security Co.** are always at par.
They thus constitute an ideal 6% investment for idle money. Write for circular P-19, or call.
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Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

Suggestions for Investors
may be had on request
A. B. Leach & Co
Investment Securities
140 Broadway, New York
Chicago Philadelphia Buffalo
Boston Baltimore London

Redmond & Co
Investment Securities
33 Pine Street
New York

Wm. A. Read & Co.
Investment Bonds
Nassau & Cedar Sts., New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Much New Financing Under Way—Increasing Ease in Money—Stocks React Slightly

The attention of the banking community is beginning to converge on the plans of the railroads and other corporations which have large refunding operations to put through. Much of yesterday's financial news had to do with these operations. The two chief items of this news was the announcement of the purpose of the Pennsylvania Railroad to call upon its stockholders to authorize an addition of $100,000,000 to its funded debt to care for its maturing convertible bonds and for other purposes, and news of a proposed issue of close to $30,000,000 St. Paul 5 per cent. convertible bonds to be offered to the road's shareholders.

In both these cases it was noted with satisfaction that the plans call for permanent issues rather than for a resort to temporary financing, which would leave to the future the real task of providing the necessary capital. The financial markets as a whole will probably find much more ground for satisfaction when the choice falls, as it has in these two instances, in favor of permanent security issues than when maturing obligations are left afloat in the money market in the shape of short-term note issues.

More or less irregularity is to be expected in the bond market following conditions such as those through which we have lately passed, but it is noteworthy that high-grade railroad bonds are at present in good demand, and this, of course, should facilitate permanent refinancing by these roads in a position to offer bonds of the type which appeals to investors of the class who are now placing their funds in seasoned railroad bonds. That is particularly the kind of railroad obligation which is most directly helped by increasing money ease, and that influence is now exerting itself strongly.

Further reductions were made yesterday in the carry-over rate on call loans, and new loans were made in large amount at 2½ per cent. A decline in this market, in which no artificial measures for the sustaining of credit have been resorted to, is more significant of real money market conditions than are declines reported from European markets where extraordinary expedients have been resorted to, but in all markets the tendency seems to be the same. The reductions which have just been made by the Swedish and Danish banks in their official discount rates was fresh evidence of the downward tendency of interest rates. Up to this time, at least, the check which the war has put on trade, added to the influence of artificial European credit expedients, have more than outweighed the money market effect of the very heavy war expenditures.

That the forces depressing sterling exchange rates are potent was again illustrated yesterday by a further decline in the face of the still greater ease in our own money market. Demand sterling fell to 4.84⅛, the lowest rate since 1907, when demand went to 4.80. It was made known yesterday that the gold withdrawn from the Assay Office on Monday was taken for the account of the Bank of France, but that it is not to be actually shipped. It was deposited with a bank here for the account of the French institution. If this gold is ear-marked for the Bank of France the money market effect would be similar to an actual export, for in that case the gold could not serve as reserve here. It was not made certain, however, that the transaction was being handled just in that way. In any event, the taking of this gold would have bearing on the future rather than on the present money market, for its loss would be only a negative factor at a time when the downward tendency in money rates is as marked as it is at present.

The stock market was less active and slightly reactionary, but further gains were shown in a fairly large number of stocks. The commodity markets pursued a similar course, both cotton and wheat closing at recessions.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4½	5	5	6
New York	4½	5	5	6
Philadelphia	4½	5	5	6
Cleveland	5	5½	6	6
Richmond	5	5	5½	6
Atlanta	4½	5	5½	6
Chicago	4½	5	5½	6
St. Louis	4½	5½	5½	6
Minneapolis	5	5½	6	6
Kansas City	5	5½	6	6
Dallas	5	5	5½	6
San Francisco	4½	5½	6	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty to ninety days ..... 3@3½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Continued call loans which represent the bulk of the money now loaned nominally on call, but actually not subject to immediate call, 3@4 per cent. Actual call loans, payable upon demand, 2½@3 per cent., with the last loan at 2½ per cent. Renewal rate, 2½ per cent.

60 Days.	90 Days.	4 to 6 Mos.
On time ..... 3½@4	3½@4	3¾@4½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Four to six months, best names ..... 4@4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.84½	$4.84¼	$4.84⅛
Cables	4.85⅛	4.84⅝	4.84⅜

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.84⅛	$4.84⅜
Paris	5.19	5.18
Berlin	.87½	.87⅝
Switzerland	5.20⅛	5.20
Holland	.40⅝	.40⅝
Italy	5.34⅜	5.34½

New York Clearing House exchanges, $329,180,184; balance, $24,532,870; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,037,890.

The local banks have lost $2,355,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, 15c discount; San Francisco, 40c. premium; Minneapolis, 45c. premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, $8.75 premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 22 11-16d., up 1-16d., in New York, 48¾c., unchanged.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday and of these two groups of stocks combined with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	68.41	67.77	67.98	— .42
Industrials	53.01	52.49	52.80	+ .35

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Dec. 30	60.25	59.86	60.08	— .06
Dec. 31	60.54	60.07	60.20	+ .12
Jan. 2	60.13	60.07	60.15	— .05
Jan. 4	60.83	60.25	60.70	+ .61
Jan. 5	61.18	60.61	60.94	+ .18
Jan. 6	61.16	60.63	60.89	— .05

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Jan. 1926	74.84 Jan. 23	73.17 Jan. 3	72.97
Jan. 1927	78.79 Jan. 9	75.00 Jan. 17	77.22
Jan. 1928	78.78 Jan. 3	75.68 Jan. 31	76.65

Year's range to date ..... 61.18 Jan. 5 | 60.07 Jan. 2 | 60.89
Year 1914 ..... 73.30 Jan. 31 | 57.41 July 30 | 60.20
Year 1913 ..... 79.10 Jan. 9 | 63.09 June 10 | 68.04
Year 1912 ..... 80.32 Sep. 30 | 73.24 Feb. 1 | 74.76
Year 1911 ..... 84.43 Jan. 20 | 69.57 Sep. 25 | 77.60

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 6, 1915.

Stocks. (Shares.)

Total sales	130,598
Same day last year	346,849
Year to date	432,187
Same period last year	1,435,456
Average price and change 50 stocks	60.89 — .05
Same day last year	68.65 + .18

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	61.18	Jan. 5	60.07	Jan. 2
Same period last year	68.78	Jan. 6	67.50	Jan. 8
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Ne' Chge.
20¾	26⅝	2,200	Alaska Gold Mines	26⅝	26⅞	26¼	26⅜	— ⅛
52⅞	53	10,600	Amalgamated Cop	53	53⅞	52⅞	53⅜	— ⅛
33½	33½	3,300	Am. Beet Sugar	33⅞	34	33½	33½	— ⅜
27¼	27½	6,850	Am. Can	26⅞	27⅝	26⅞	27⅜	+ ⅜
92	92⅜	500	Am. Can pf	91⅝	92⅜	91¾	92⅛	+ ⅛
45⅛	45½	100	Am. Car & Fdry	45	45	45	45	— ⅛
41	42	400	Am. Cotton Oil	41¼	41½	41	41½	— ⅛
20	21	200	Am. H. & Leath. pf	20	20⅞	20	20⅞	—
7¼	8	100	Am. Linseed	7½	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
	4½	200	Am. Malt	4¼	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
58	59	300	Am. Smelt. & Ref	58½	58⅞	58	58	— 1
99½	100	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	100	100	100	100	
	155	200	Am. Snuff	146	146	146	146	— 3
24	27	25	Am. Steel Fdries	27	27	27	27	
117	117½	100	Am. Tel. & Tel	117	117	117	117	
219	221	500	Am. Tobacco	221	221	220½	220½	— ½
78	79	100	Am. Woolen pf	78¼	78½	78¼	78¼	+ ¼
25⅜	26	100	Amaconda Cop. Co	25⅜	25⅞	25⅜	25⅝	— ⅛
93¼	94⅜	1,010	Atch., Top. & S. F	94⅜	94⅝	93⅞	94	— ⅛
96	97	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	96½	96½	96⅜	96¼	— ⅛
	99	70	Atlantic Coast Line	99	99	99	99	
68⅝	69	1,500	Baltimore & Ohio	69	69½	68⅝	68⅝	— ⅛
69	69⅝	235	Baltimore & O. pf	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	— ⅛
50⅜	51½	12,700	Bethlehem Steel	49	51½	48	51	+ 1½
94⅜	96	500	Bethlehem Steel pf	93½	95	93½	95	+ 1½
84⅛	85¼	1,200	Brklyn Rapid Tran	84⅜	85¼	84½	85	— ⅛
16	17⅛	200	California Petrol	16	16⅝	16	16½	+ ⅛
	52⅝	30	California Pet. pf	50	50	50	50	—
155¼	155⅞	1,800	Canadian Pacific	156½	157¼	156	156	— 1¼
38⅛	38⅜	2,745	Central Leather Co	38⅞	39	38⅜	38⅝	— ⅛
100¾	101¼	700	Cent. Leath. Co. pf	101⅛	101¼	100⅝	100⅝	
110⅜	111	10	Cent. So. Am. Tel	110	110	110	110	
41⅞	43	10	Chesapeake & Ohio	42½	42¾	42½	42½	
10⅝	11	60	Chi. Gt. Western	10½	10⅝	10½	10½	
86¾	87	1,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P	87½	87½	86¾	86¾	— 1⅝
	125	30	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	125	125	123	125	
33	33¼	2,340	Chino Copper	33¼	33¼	32⅝	32⅞	— ⅛
22⅞	23	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
23½	26	100	Colorado Southern	25	25	25	25	+ 1½
114½	115½	1,000	Consolidated Gas	114½	115	114¼	115	+ ⅞
		6,400	Consol. Gas rights	2 7-16	2⅜	2 7-16	2⅜	+ ⅛
8¼	8½	200	Corn Products Ref	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	
65	67	20	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	65	65	65	65	
141½	143½	179	Delaware & Hud	142	142	142	142	— ½
400		300	Del., Lack. & West	399⅞	400	399⅞	400	
4½	5	100	Den. & Rio Grande	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
7	7¼	600	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	8	8	6¾	6¾	— 1¼
10⅝	11½	323	Distillers' Securities	11⅝	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
21⅜	22¼	700	Erie	22	22	21⅝	22	
	10	100	Federal M. & S	10	10	10	10	
107½	110	2	Gen. Chemical pf	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	—
139¾	140½	822	General Electric	140	141	140	140	— ⅜
84½	85	300	General Motors	83	84⅝	83	84⅞	+ ⅛
91½	94	100	General Motors pf	92	92	92	92	+ ⅛
24	25	100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	25	25	25	25	+ ⅛
114¼	114⅝	1,400	Great Northern pf	114⅜	114⅝	113¾	114⅝	— ⅛
27	27½	300	G. N. certs. ore prop	27⅝	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ¼
45¼	45½	60	Guggenheim Explor	45⅞	45⅞	45½	45½	
106	109	100	Illinois Central	107½	107½	107½	107½	+ ⅝
17	17¼	1,400	Inspiration Copper	17	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
11⅜	11½	3,000	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs	12	12	10¾	11	+ 1½
50½	50⅝	2,600	Inter.-Met. pf	50⅝	50⅝	50	50⅛	+ 1½
7¾	8	200	Int. Paper	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
22	23	100	Kan. City Southern	22	22	22	22	+ ⅛
132	132½	1,000	Lehigh Valley	131⅝	132⅝	131⅝	132	—
165	168½	200	Lorillard, (P.,) Co	165½	165½	165½	165½	+ ¼
		100	Lorll., (P.) Co. pf	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	
112¼	113	800	Louis. & Nash	113	113	112¾	112¾	— 1
15½	15⅝	1,300	Maxwell Motors	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
44	45	300	Max. Motors 1st pf	44¾	44¾	44¾	44½	— ⅛
17⅜	18½	100	Max. Motors 2d pf	18	18	18	18	— 1
52½	55	100	Mexican Petroleum	52⅝	52⅝	52⅜	52⅜	— 1⅝
17¼	18	250	Miami Copper	17½	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
8	9	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	9	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
6¾	7	8,600	Missouri Pacific	8¾	8¾	6⅞	6⅞	— 1⅞
42	42½	200	Montana Power	42	42½	42	42½	+ ⅛
	100	100	Montana Power pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	
	100	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	121	121	121	121	+1
	122	20	Nat. Bis. Co. pf	122	122	122	122	
10¼	11	200	Nat. Enameling & Stmpg	10	10	10	10	+ ½
	24	300	N. Y. Dock pf	23	23	23	23	
12	12¼	300	Nevada Con. Cop	12	12¼	11⅞	12¼	— ⅛
86¼	86⅜	1,110	N. Y. Central	86⅜	87	86⅛	86½	— 1
54⅜	54⅝	800	N. Y., N. H. & H	55⅝	56	54⅝	54⅝	— 1⅛
22¼	22⅞	500	N. Y. Ont. & West	21½	22⅜	21½	22⅜	— ⅛
99⅜	101	900	Norfolk & Western	99½	99½	99½	99½	— 1½
84	86	30	Norf. & Western pf	85	85	85	85	
100⅝	101	950	Northern Pacific	101¼	101¼	100⅝	100⅝	— ⅛
105⅞	105⅞	1,470	Penn. R. R	105⅞	106	105¼	106	— ⅛
33⅝	34	980	Pressed Steel Car	35	35	34	34	— ⅛
153	155	400	Pullman Co	154	154	153½	153½	— ¼
	1	200	Quicksilver	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
15⅜	16	450	Ray Con. Copper	16	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
145¼	145⅞	10,300	Reading	145⅜	146⅜	145	145½	— ⅝
19½	21	500	Rep. Iron & Steel	20	20	19⅞	19⅞	+1⅛
75	77	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	75¼	76½	75¼	75¼	+ ⅛
1¼	1⅝	200	Rock Island Co. pf	1½	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
3	3¼	450	Rumely, (M.,) Co	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	—
	16	100	Rumely, (M.,) Co pf	18	16	16	16	
	17	100	St. L. Southwest	17	17	17	17	
12	12⅜	300	Seaboard Air Line	12½	12½	12⅜	12⅝	
24	25	200	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	24	24	24	24	+1
83⅝	83⅞	2,423	Southern Pacific	83⅝	84	83¼	83¼	— ⅛
14⅞	14⅞	1,000	Southern Ry ext	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
32	32⅝	100	Tennessee Copper	32½	32⅝	32½	32½	+ ⅛
132	133	100	Texas Co	134	134	134	134	+1
11	12	300	Texas & Pacific	12	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
37⅛	38	600	Third Avenue	37½	37½	37	37¼	
	2	100	T., St. L. & West	1	1	1	1	—1
8	8½	100	T., St. L. & W. pf	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
97	98	100	Twin City R. T	97	97	97	97	
117⅜	117½	4,800	Union Pacific	117⅜	118	117	117½	— ⅛
27½	28	100	Union Pacific war	27½	27¾	27½	27½	
78½	79⅜	50	Union Pacific pf	79⅜	79⅝	79⅜	79⅝	
8	9	200	United Rys. Invest	8	8½	8	8½	+ ⅛
23	24	100	Un. Rys. Inv. pf	23	23	23	23	—1
7	9	500	U. S. C. I. P. & F	8	8	8	8	
102⅜	102⅝	300	U. S. Rubb. 1st pf	102½	102⅝	102½	102⅝	— ⅛
50¼	50½	10,250	U. S. Steel	50⅝	51	50½	50⅝	— ⅜
106½	107	800	U. S. Steel pf	105⅝	106⅜	105⅝	106⅛	+1
48¾	49	3,900	Utah Copper	49	49¾	48½	49	— ⅛
17⅝	18	500	Va.-Car. Chemical	17	17⅞	17	17⅞	+2⅜
80	92	300	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	80	80½	80	80½	
1½	1⅝	100	Wabash pf	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—
77	80	100	Wells-Fargo Exp	77¼	77¾	77¼	77¾	—1
11	12	600	Western Maryland	10¾	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
58⅜	59	320	Western Union Tel	58⅝	58⅞	58⅝	58⅞	— ⅛
70	70¼	1,900	Westingh. E. & M	69	70½	69	70	+1
1½	2½	300	Wheel. & L. E	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
90¼	91	840	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	90¼	90¾	90¼	90¾	— ⅝

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	97	..
2s, c, 1930	97	..
3s, r, 1918	100¼	..
3s, c, 1918	100¾	102
4s, r, 1925	109	..
4s, c, 1925	109½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	96½	..
Pan 2s, c, 1936	96½	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	96½	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	96½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	..	96½
Pan 3s, r, 1961	..	100
Pan 3s, c, 1961	..	100

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	..	88
Allis-Ch.	7	9
Do pf	34½	40
Am Ag C.	48½	52
Do pf	89½	91
A B S pf	80	84
A B S & F pf	87	97
Do pf	..	135
A C & F pf	111¾	113
Am C Fr	53¾	..
Do pf	104	106
A C O pf	92	97½
Am Exp	..	97
A H & L	4⅞	6
Am J Sec	21½	25
Do L pf	24½	25
Am Locom	23½	24
Do pf	95	97
A Malt pf	..	31
A S pf, B	..	80
Am S R	103	104
Do pf	112	114
A T C	53	..
A Tob pf	104	104½
Am Wool	14	20
Am Wr Pa	..	..
pf	..	10
Ann Arbor	..	30
Assets R	5	10
Bald Loc	35½	40
Do pf	..	102
Baton M	⅝	⅞
Br Sh pf	..	85
B Un Gas	118	120
Brune Ter	..	7½
B. R. & P	..	90
But'k Co	27¼	30
Canada So	56	..
Case (J I)	..	70
pf	77	82½
C R I & P	..	..
N J	..	310
Chi & Alt	..	9½
Do pf	..	13½
Chi Gt Wn	..	..
pf	27½	29
Do pf	..	114½
Int H Cor	..	73
Do pf	..	114½
Int P pf	..	33¾
ex div	33	..
Int St P	..	3
Do pf	5¼	..
Iowa Cent	7	18
K C, Ft S & M pf	..	67
K C So pf	53½	57
Kayser (J)	84	..
& Co	..	..
Do 1st pf	105	..
K & D M	3	10
Do pf	..	36
Kresge (S S)	..	..
Co	94	98½
Do pf	100½	..
Lack Steel	27	28
Lacl. Gas	88	91
L E & W	8	12
Do pf	..	60
Ligg & M	207	215
Do pf	112¾	..
L-W Bis	26	34
Do 1st pf	100	102
Do 2d pf	94¾	..
M'kay Cos	70	73
Do pf	67	68
Man Elev	121	126
M Dep Sts	..	36
Do pf	..	96½
Mer Mar	¾	1
Do pf	3	7
Mex C pf	69	76
M & St L	..	11
Do pf	..	27
M. St P & S S M	107½	109
Do pf	..	130
Do 1 l	73	81
Mo, K & T	..	22
pf	26½	29
Mor & Es	157	170
N, C & St L	..	135
Nat En pf	78	90
Nat Lead	43⅝	46
Do pf	105	107½
Nat Rys of M 2d pf	4½	7
N Y A B	..	5
N Y, L & W	111	121
Norf So	..	26½
North Am	68	70
Ont Min	2	3
Pabst B pf	..	110
Pac Mail	18	21
P T & T	25	26½
Do pf	87	90
Peo G, C & C	116	118
Peo & E	3¾	6
Pett-Mull	10	23
P, C & St L	..	68
Do pf	95	105
Pitts C	15¼	15¾
Do pf	81	82¾
P, Ft W & C	..	151
Pitts S pf	..	82
P S of pf	..	101
Quicksilver pf	..	1¼
Ry St Spr	21	23
Do pf	..	38
Rds 1st pf	84	86
Do 2d pf	80¾	83
Rock Isld	¾	1
St L & S F	..	..
Fran	1¼	2½
Do 1st pf	6	12
Do 2d pf	2¾	3½
St L S W	..	..
pf	..	37
Seab A L	..	..
pf	..	38
Sears-R	183	186
Sh Cy Sts	..	7
Std Milling	42	46
Do pf	67½	70
Studeb Co	35¾	36
pf	..	96½
T P L Tr	96	..
Und Type	..	70
Do pf	..	102
U S C F	4½	5¼
Do pf	22	31
Un Cig M	40¼	42½
Do pf	98	103½
Un Dry G	..	22
Do pf	28	51¾
U S C I P	..	..
pf	30¼	32
U S Exp	..	75
U S I A	15	20
Do pf	..	75
U S R & Imp	..	47
U S Rub	54	56
Va R & P	45	..
Do pf	..	98½
Vul Detin	..	11
Wabash	½	⅝
W E & M 1st pf	116	118
Weym-B	..	280
Do pf	108	115
W L E	8	..
1st pf	10	15
Do 2d pf	3	3½
Wis Cent	32	39
W'ghn (F)	..	..
W) pf	113	114½

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	33.00	34.00	33.00	34.00
Lead	3.75	3.85	3.75	3.85
Iron, No. 2	13.50	14.00	14.50	14.50
Spelter	5.80	5.90	5.70	5.80
Antimony	16.00	17.00	16.00	17.00

Price for iron is dollars per ton, other commodities cents per pound. London market quotations were:

	Yesterday. £ s. d.	£ s. d.	Tuesday. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
Copper, spot	59 0 0	57 17 6	59 0 0	57 17 6
Copper, futures	59 10 0	58 5 0	59 10 0	58 5 0
Tin, spot	151 10 0	152 0 0	151 10 0	152 0 0
Tin, futures	146 0 0	145 10 0	146 0 0	145 10 0
Lead	19 0 0	19 2 6	19 0 0	19 2 6
Spelter	28 5 0	28	28 5 0	28 7 6

$2,000,000 Gold for Bank of France.

Lazard Frères announced yesterday that they had deposited with the First National Bank $2,000,000 in gold bars for account of the Bank of France. This was the gold involved in the engagement at the Assay Office on Monday which caused much discussion in Wall Street because no explanation for its withdrawal could be obtained.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alta	.04	.05	Mizpah Ext	.29	.30
Andes	.03	.04	North Star	.15	.16
Best & Belcher	.06	.07	Rescue Eulah	.06	.07
Bullion	.01	.02	Tonopah Ext	2.50	..
Caledonia	.11	.13	Tono. Merger	.81	..
Challenge Con	.03	.04	W. End Con	.32	..
Confidence	.15	.16	Goldfield Ad	.38	..
Con. Cal. & Va	.64	.65	Booth	.14	..
Gould & Curry	.02	.03	C. D.	.17	..
Hale & Norcross	.06	.08	Comb. Fraction	.07	..
Julia	.01	.02	Dia. F. B. Butte	.04	..
Mexican	.43	.45	Florence	.53	..
Occidental Con	.83	..	Gold'd Con. M	1.50	..
Ophir	.07	..	Gold'd Merger	.27	..
Overman	.12	..	Jumbo Ext	1.07½	..
Savage	.04	..	Lone Star	.10	..
Sec Belcher	.04	..	Silver Pick	.10	..
Sierra Nevada	.06	..	Vernal	.04	..
Union Con	.07	..	Nevada Hills	.29	..
TONOPAH.			Round Mountain	.38	..
Belmont	4.25	..	MANHATTAN.		
Jim Butler	.60	..	Manhattan Con	.03	..
Midway	.06	..	Man. Big Four	.08	..

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	10¾	11	Jackpot	7	8
Elkton	25	40	McKinney	33	45
El Paso	146	180	Old Gold	1	2
Findley	⅝	⅞	Portland	114	117
Gold Dollar	4	5	Vindicator	120	125
Isabella	15¾	16¾	E. P. H	3¾	4

OUTSID

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To the Holders of First Lien 15-Year 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of Central Arkansas Railway & Light Corporation, due March 1, 1928:
Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of bonds of the above mentioned company under the mortgage from said company to Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company, as trustee, for account of the Sinking Fund, to the extent of Twenty Thousand Dollars ($20,000), will be received at the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 66 Broadway, New York City, on or before February 1st, 1915, at 3:00 P. M., in accordance with the terms of said mortgage. Said proposals will be accepted at a price greater than 102% of the face amount of such bonds and accrued interest.
Bonds accepted must be delivered on February 2nd, 1915, or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all proposals.
Columbia Trust Company,
Trustee.
George E. Warren,
Trust Officer.
Dated, New York, January 5, 1915.

SOUTH PACIFIC COAST RAILWAY COMPANY
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Guaranteed Gold Bonds, due July 1, 1937.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as Trustee under the Mortgage made by the South Pacific Coast Railway Company, dated July 1st 1887, will receive bids for the sale to the sinking fund under said mortgage of so many of the bonds of said issue as fifty-five thousand four hundred fifty-six and 98-100 dollars, ($55,456.98,) applicable to the purpose will redeem at or under par and accrued interest, and that it will to the extent of said Fifty-five thousand four hundred fifty-six and 98-100 dollars ($55,456.98) purchase and redeem such bonds as may be offered at or below the rate above stated, giving preference to the lowest bids received.
Bids should be presented before twelve o'clock noon on the 23rd day of January, 1915, and should be enclosed in sealed wrapper, directed as follows: "Proposals to Sinking Fund of the South Pacific Coast Railway Company, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York City."
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee.
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
New York, January 2nd, 1915.

ELECTRICAL SECURITIES CORPORATION
Third and Eighth Series Collateral Trust Sinking Fund Five Per Cent. Bonds.
The Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as successor to The Standard Trust Company of New York, as Trustee under the indenture securing the above, invites proposals for the sale of as many bonds of the THIRD SERIES as can be purchased for the sum of Seventy-four Thousand One Hundred and Fifty-two Dollars and Fifty Cents, ($74,152.50,) and as many bonds of the EIGHTH SERIES as can be purchased for the sum of Fifty-four Thousand Dollars, ($54,000,) at not exceeding 103 and accrued interest in each instance.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, until 12 o'clock A. M., Monday, January 18th, 1915.
All bonds accepted will be paid for on Wednesday, January 20, 1915, on delivery, and interest will not be allowed after that date.
This notice is given pursuant to the provisions of Article Four of the Indenture securing the THIRD SERIES, and Article Four of the Indenture securing the EIGHTH SERIES of said bonds.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By WM. C. COX, Vice President.

PROPOSALS.
SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, January 19, 1915, for Contract 162—for about 8,000 square feet of face cutting of stones for Kensico dam. The stones to be cut will be furnished by the Contractor from the deposit. The work is located in the town of North Castle, Westchester County, New York.
At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of Five Dollars ($5) in cash or certified check for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.
CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.
STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:
This certificate issued in duplicate hereby certifies that the KEEN & JAFFE INC. a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on the 23d day of December, 1914, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation, under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that if appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.
Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this twenty-third day of December, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen.
JOSE E. PIDGEON,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

FIRM OF HERMAN & GROSSMAN OF 215 Gosewick Street has been dissolved. JACOB HERMAN continues the business. ABRAHAM GROSSMAN retires from said firm.

DIVIDENDS.
KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.
A dividend of 1¼% on the Common Stock of this Company has been declared, payable February 1, 1915, to the stockholders of record at the close of business January 15, 1915.
P. E. SEAMAN, Secretary.
New York, December 9, 1914.

DEALING WITH FACTS.
The Annalist every Monday presents investors, merchants, statesmen, manufacturers, and the business world generally with information on the world's progress in exposition. 10c. by mail. The Annalist, Times Square, New York City.—Advt.

SPOT SALES CHECK ADVANCE IN COTTON

Sharp Rise in the Morning Set Back by Later Pressure—Market Closes 11 Points Off.

FOREIGN SUPPORT MISSED

Few Purchases for German Interests and Mills Held Back for Lower Prices.

There was a small attendance of brokers at the opening of the Cotton Exchange yesterday, and the early fluctuation was a very poor index of the tone of the market. The first trading was at a decline of 5 to 6 points, which was about in line with the cables; but there was a sharp advance of 12 to 13 points in the first few minutes of business. After this the market steadied down and prices were stationary for most of the morning.

In the afternoon the selling pressure developed, which came partly from one or two leading spot houses and professional traders who sold short because of the fact that spot people were selling. The undertone was not weak, but the pressure continued to the close, which was at a level of 11 to 12 points under that of the previous day.

Liverpool both bought and sold, but the foreign support was not as much in evidence as it has been recently. There was little or no talk of buying for German interests.

The mills are still holding back, hoping for lower prices; but it seems certain that any material break would bring in active support from Northern spinners.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were: The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged, steady; 8.05 for middling upland.

The range of contract prices was as follows. Closed barely steady:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	8.01	7.86	7.87@7.89	8.02@8.03
March	8.14	7.99	8.00@8.01	8.15@8.16
May	8.44	8.25	8.26@8.28	8.39@8.41
July	8.61	8.45	8.45@8.46	8.58@8.60
October	8.83	8.67	8.67@8.68	8.79@8.81
December	9.02	8.84	8.84 Flat	8.97@8.99

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yester-day.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	32,000	16,756	19,856
New Orleans	14,500	8,128	12,328
Mobile	257	1,004	1,148
Savannah	14,274	7,133	6,782
Charleston	1,182	1,183	84
Wilmington	1,122	557	1,942
Norfolk	8,857	1,892	5,087

Total port receipts, 71,351, against 49,158 for same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yester-day.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	808	2,670	600
Memphis	2,905	4,067	5,589
St. Louis	1,435	10,288	2,638
Houston	20,576	10,401	7,487

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Year.
Galveston	25,000 to 27,000	9,627	19,648
New Orleans	12,000 to 13,500	13,711	8,475

Total exports yesterday, 53,903; so far this season, 2,656,240, against 5,676,012 for same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

	Price.	Stocks.	
Sales.	Middling.	1914.	1913.
5,400	New Orleans	7¾	247,870	297,828
500	Mobile	7¾	104,286	68,722
4,048	Savannah	7¾	317,822	168,5 6
1,545	Galveston	7	616,328	276,714
	Wilmington	7¼	25,786	28,780
1,081	Norfolk	7¾	53,483	67,068
1,804	Augusta	7¾	154,723	91,218
3,400	Memphis	7¾	264,342	357,527
440	St. Louis	7¾	25,277	31,259
18,527	Houston	7¾	164,960	180,585

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a moderate request business in spot cotton, with middling unchanged at 4.74d. Sales, 7,000 bales. Receipts, 48,000 bales, including 32,800 American. Closed firm.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Cop.	6	Mar. 15, '15	100¼	100⅝	3.10
Am. Locom.	6	July, 1915	100¼	100⅝	3.75
Am. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100¼	100⅝	4.35
Am. Tob.	6	Sep., 1915	100⅜	100⅝	4.20
Anaconda	6	Dec. 15, '15	100¼	100⅜	4.50
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec. 15, '16	89¾	90¼	6.15
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec. 15, '17	90¼	90⅝	6.10
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1915	100	100¼	3.90
Beth. Steel	6	July, 1915	100¼	100⅝	3.50
Cal. Fruit	6	July, 1915	98¾	99¼	5.40
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2, '24	101¼	102	5.50
Ches. & Ohio	6	June, 1919	89¾	90¼	7.50
Chi. Gt. West.	5	July, 1916	94¼	94¾	5.50
Chi. Rl. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94½	95	7.05
Con. Gas	6	June, 1915	101¼	101⅝	3.00
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	99¾	99⅞	6.55
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	99¾	99⅞	6.50
Gen. Electric	6	Feb., 1917	97¾	98¼	7.30
Gen. Motors	6	Oct., 1915	100¾	101	4.90
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	99¾	100	4.50
Hk. Rr. Coal	5	May, 1918	97	98	14.00
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	100¾	100⅝	5.55
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '15	100	100¼	2.75
Lack. Steel	5	Mar., 1915	99¾	99⅞	8.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	June, 1915	100	100¼	4.80
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1916	100	100¼	4.82
L. S. & M. So.	5	Dec., 1915	99¾	100¼	4.85
Mich. Central	4½	Mar. 2, '15	100	100⅛	3.50
M. K. T.	6	Apr., 1915	99	100	6.00
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	90	91	10.10
N. Y. Cent.	5	Apr., 1915	99¾	99⅞	5.50
N. Y. Cent.	4½	May, 1915	99¾	99⅞	5.25
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep., 1915	99¾	99⅞	5.50
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅝	4.80
N. Y. N. H. & H.	5	May, 1915	99	99¼	12.50
Pac. G. & E.	5	Mar. 25, '15	100	100¼	4.75
Penn. R. R.	6	¾% Oct., 1915	99¾	99⅞	3.85
P. S. Corp. of New Jersey	5	Mar., 1916	98¾	98⅞	4.10
Seaboard A. L.	5	Mar., 1916	98	98½	5.75
Seaboard A. L.	5	Mar., 1919	95	95½	6.35
Southern Ry.	5	May, 1917	97¼	97½	5.75
Sulz. & Sons	6	June, 1916	98¾	99¼	6.35
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1915	98	98⅜	6.50
Union Typew.	6	Jan. 15, '15	100	100⅛	6.35
United Fruit	6	May, 1917	100	100⅛	5.75
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	99¾	99⅞	5.85
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	97½	98	6.50

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Wednesday Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1915	100⅛	100¼	100⅛	101¼
6s	Sept., 1916	102⅝	102¾	102⅝	102⅞
6s	Sept., 1917	104½	104¾	104⅝	104⅞
4½s	March, 1963	104	104⅛	104	104⅛
4½s	May, 1957	104	104¼	104	104¼
4½s	Nov., 1957	104¼	104½	104¼	104½
4½s	May, 1917	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4½s	March, 1963	95¾	96	95¾	96
4½s	March, 1963	95¾	96	95¾	96
4½s	Sept., 1960	98¾	99	98¾	99
4½s	March, 1930-60	99¾	100¼	99¾	100
4s	May, 1955	96	96¼	95¾	96
4s	Nov., 1958	96	96¼	95¾	96
4s	May, 1957	96	96¼	95¾	96
4s	May, 1955	94¼	94½	94¼	94½
4s	Nov., 1955	94½	94¾	94½	94¾
4s	March, 1960	95¾	96	95¾	96
4s	1918-1919	93¾	94	93¾	94
3½s	Nov., 1954-5	84¾	85¼	84¾	85¼
3½s	May, 1954	84¾	85¼	84¾	85¼
3½s	1950-1954	84¾	85	84¾	85

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.
The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-21	4 @4½	4.95	4.70
Balt. & Ohio	1914-23	4½	4.95	4.75
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-22	4½	4.95	4.75
Canada Pacific	1914-23	4½	5.00	4.80
Ches. & Ohio	1914-17	4½	5.15	4.85
Chi. & N. W.	1914-22	4½	4.90	4.70
Cri., Ind. & Lou.	1914-22	6%	5.80	5.15
D., L. & W.	1914-22	4½	5.00	4.80
Det. & Mideon	1922	4½	4.80	4.70
Erie Railroad	1914-23	4½@5	5.25	5.00
Hocking Valley	1914-23	4½	5.15	4.80
Illinois Central	1914-23	4½@5	4.95	4.80
Louis. & Nash.	1914-23	5	4.85	4.70
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-23	5	6.20	5.60
Mo. Pacific	1914-23	5	5.80	5.50
N. Y. Central L.	1914-23	4½@5	5.25	5.10
Nor. & Western	1914-24	4½	4.85	4.60
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1914-23	5	5.45	5.25
Penn. Gen. Fd.	1914-23	4 @4½	4.70	4.55
Reading	1914-23	4½	5.00	4.80
Seaboard Air L.	1914-23	5	5.35	5.05
Southern Railway	1914-23	4½@5	5.15	4.95
Southern Pacific	1914-23	4½	4.95	4.85
Virginian Ry.	1914-23	5	5.60	5.10

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.
Temporary Financing, Dec. 21 to 31, 1914.

Cash Action—	Corporate Stock Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Bonds.
Outstanding Dec. 19	$58,498,977.41	$46,636,047.10	$7,428,425.00
Net increase	500,000.00		4,400,000.00
Outstanding Dec. 31	$58,998,977.41	$46,636,047.10	$11,828,425.00
Cash balance Dec. 31	14,157,066.96		
Net obligations	$44,471,910.45		

WOOL PRICES GO UP.

Light Demand for Goods Owing to Advanced Quotations.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"Comparatively light demand for wools of the finer grade has resulted in no recession of prices, and on medium wools, for which there is a very keen demand at present, quotations have a distinctly advancing tendency. Total sales for the week in the Boston market have been 4,000,000 pounds. This include a considerable weight of South American wools.

"The woolen goods market shows no great change during the week. There has been a satisfactory increase in the yardage of coatings purchased, and with continued cold weather it is anticipated that this division of the market will maintain its present activity. A favorable feature is the fact that the stock of overcoatings to be carried over is smaller than it has been at many periods in the past.

"In the women's wear market a comparatively small amount of business has been transacted, partially because of the holiday season and in some measure due to the fact that secondary distribution has not been entirely satisfactory. There is, however, a much better sentiment prevalent throughout the district.

"There is no noticeable improvement in the cotton goods situation, but optimism is abundant on every hand. Some very attractive values are offered by different houses, and it is confidently expected that this division of the trade will show a notable improvement in the near future."

NO BIG EARNINGS FOR B. & M.

Although Road Has Reached Limit of Economy, President Hustis Says.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—Fixed charges probably will not be earned by the Boston & Maine Railroad this year, although the road has reached the limit of economy, President J. H. Hustis declared at a hearing before the Public Service Commission today on the company's request for permission to increase passenger rates.

The gross revenue had increased 56 per cent. since 1901, Mr. Hustis said, but in the same period operating expenses increased 83 per cent.

ORDER 2,000 FREIGHT CARS.

B. & O. Lets Big Contract—Also Asks for Prices on Rails.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.—Announcement was made by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad today that contracts have been placed for 2,000 freight cars, involving an expenditure of between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000.

The order calls for prompt delivery, and it was added that options have been taken on an additional 2,000 freight cars and that prices have been asked on 25,000 tons of rails.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of December show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those showing advances and those showing declines being stated separately:

Five roads	$2,809,101	+	$230,083
Nine roads	8,518,714	—	2,206,940
Total (14 roads)	11,327,815	—	2,066,857

DENVER & RIO GRANDE for November.

	1914.	1913.	Inc. or Dec.
Gross	$1,975,121	$2,221,221	$2,223,694
Net aft. taxes	687,555	663,600	789,555
Other income	51,775	91,444	98,827
Total income	739,390	755,053	885,382
Charges, sks. & ren. fund	622,868	607,254	595,920
Surplus	116,962	147,799	289,443
5 mos. gross	10,565,876	11,856,075	11,822,007
Net aft. taxes	3,140,463	3,222,019	3,506,294
Other income	461,561	514,478	437,936
Total income	3,602,013	3,736,495	3,945,948
Charges, sks. & ren. fund	3,115,023	3,078,624	2,854,019
Surplus	488,958	719,873	1,091,929

FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY for November.

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Mileage	454	454	
Gross	520,219	466,726	122,444
Net aft. taxes	190,618	113,060	32,747
5 mos. gross	2,585,512	2,254,802	125,710
Net aft. taxes	732,834	502,931	229,903

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15¾	16	15¾	15¾
Atlantic Refining	580	590	580	590
Borne-Scrymser	280	290	280	290
Buckeye Pipe Line	113	114	113	114
Chesebrough Mfg.	660	680	660	680
Colonial Oil	110	120	110	120
Continental Oil	220	225	220	225
Crescent Pipe Line	40	42	40	42
Cumberland Pipe L.	50	65	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line	240	250	240	250
Galena S. Oil pf.	140	145	140	145
Galena S. Oil com.	165	169	165	169
Indiana Pipe Line	100	102	98	102
National Transit	18	18	17	18
N. Y. Transit	223	228	223	230
Northern Pipe L.	92	95	92	95
Ohio Oil	142	144	142	145
Pierce Oil	15⅝	16	15⅝	16¼
Prairie O. & G.	455	460	455	463
Solar Refining	250	260	250	260
Southern P. Line	204	207	204	207
South Penn. Oil	277	281	275	280
So. W. Penn. P. L.	120	125	120	125
Stand. Oil of Cal.	309	311	308	310
Stand. Oil of Ind.	467	472	467	472
Stand. Oil of Kan.	390	395	390	395
Stand. Oil of Ky.	247	255	247	252
Stand. Oil of Neb.	325	340	330	340
Stand. Oil of N. J.	399	401	399	401
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	199	201	199	202
Stand. Oil of Ohio	425	435	425	435
Swan & Finch	150	170	160	170
Union Tank	82	94	88	94
Vacuum Oil	190	201	195	203
Washington Oil	39	40	37	40
Illinois P. L. (w. I.)	130	133	126	130

LONDON CLOSING PRICES.

	London Close.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	65⅝			— ⅛
Amalgamated	54½	53⅝	53¾	— ⅛
Atchison	90¾	88⅝	89	— ⅛
Can. Pacific	160½	157¼	157¼	— 1⅝
Ches. & Ohio	42¼			
Chi. Gt. Western	4¾	104¾	104¾	
Chi. Rl.	89½	87⅝	88¼	— ⅛
Denver	5¾	6¾		
Erie	22⅝	22¼	22	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	34¾	34¼	33¾	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	110	109¾		
Louis. & Nash.	117	115¾	115¾	
Kansas & Texas	32	31¾	32	+ ⅛
N. Y. Central	89¾	88¾	88¾	— ⅛
Norfolk & West.	103	101	101	— 1
Ontario & West.	22	21⅝		
Pennsylvania	54	104⅞	104¾	— ⅛
Reading	74¾	145⅞	145¾	+ ⅛
Southern Ry.	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
Southern Pacific	86	83⅝	83⅝	— ⅛
Union Pacific	121	117⅝	117⅝	— ⅛
U. S. Steel	52⅛	50⅝	50¾	— ⅛

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.
Following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

912 23-100 shares Tyson & Co., $100 each, $100 lot.

677 77-100 shares Tyson & Co., $100 each, $25 lot.

210 shares Tyson & Co., $100 each, $40 lot.

$2,000 Norfolk & Western Railway Company consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. registered bonds, due 1996, Interest April and October, 90¾.

100 shares Schulman Realty Company, $10 each, $300.

$1,500 bond and mortgage of Schulman Realty Company to Manufacturers-Citizens Trust Company, dated June 14, 1909, being a certain tract or parcel of land in the Borough Etna, formerly in the township of Washington, in the County of Bergen, N. J., containing about 60 acres of land, more or less, $1,500.

100 shares National Foundry Company, $100 each, $300.

100 shares Schieffelin & Co. preferred, $100 each, $100.

$5,000 Long Beach Power Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due May 1, 1940, $1,000 lot.

$3,000 Long Beach Power Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due May 1, 1940, $33 lot.

$3,000 Long Beach Power Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due May 1, 1940, $31.

$2,000 Long Beach Power Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due May 1, 1940, $35.

SAYS UNION MUST PAY FOR HATTERS

Lawyer for Boycotted Firm Asserts Agreement Relieves Labor Defendants of Damages.

FEDERATION WON'T HELP

So Gompers Declares—United Hatters Fear $250,000 Verdict May Cost Workers' Savings.

Following the decision of the United States Supreme Court, handed down on Tuesday, which closed the twelve years' history of the Danbury hatters' case by ruling that the 186 members of the United Hatters of North America, who were accused of conspiracy in restraint of trade by boycotting the firm of D. E. Loewe & Co., were liable for triple damages and costs under the Sherman anti-trust law, the question has arisen of how far the labor unions are willing to go in backing up the men singled out for prosecution. The total damages granted amount to about $232,000.

The action, it was said yesterday by Walter Gordon Merritt, of Austin, McLachlan & Merritt, lawyers, of 135 Broadway, who with Daniel Davenport presented the case to the Supreme Court, has been brought against the individual defendants as members of the United Hatters of North America, an organization which has about 9,000 members. It was intimated that the 200 men originally prosecuted, many of whom have died since the action began, were chosen for this doubtful honor because of their possession of property.

"I understand," said Mr. Merritt, "that Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, has expressed his sympathy for the men whose homes will be sold to satisfy this terrible award. But no sympathy need be wasted on the individual defendants, for they are amply protected by the organizations of which they are members. Each defendant has an indemnity agreement with the Hatters' Union to hold him harmless from all liability. Of the many thousands of dollars that have been spent in connection with the defense of this action, not a penny has been paid by the defendants except through regular union assessments. An assessment of $20 on each member of the National Association of Hatters would pay the judgment and protect the individual defendants under the indemnity agreement. The union has already purchased at their face value the attached savings bank accounts of the individual members, and the value of these at the present time equals about $50,000.

"The American Federation of Labor has been conducting the litigation at its own expense in behalf of the defendants for the last four years, and an assessment of 25 cents levied on each member of the Federation will pay this judgment. If there is anything substantial on the spirit of unionism and brotherhood on which labor unions say they are grounded the Federation must pay the damages for a system of interstate boycotting originated and maintained for many years under its direction through its agents and local unions."

Mr. Gompers, who was at the Hotel Continental yesterday conferring with representatives of the unions of carpenters and sheet metal workers over a jurisdictional dispute, said that the Federation had never promised to support the defendants.

"It would not if it could, and it could not if it would," he added. "As to Mr. Merritt's remarks on the spirit of unionism and brotherhood I do not consider him a very competent judge of such matters.

Mr. Gompers said he had no knowledge of any indemnity agreement between the individual defendants and the Hatters' Union.

John W. Scully, President, and Martin Lawlor, Secretary, of the United Hatters of North America, said yesterday that no plans had been made for the relief of the 186 defendants by the union, although there had been communication with the officers of the Danbury Union. The individual defendants, many of whom are old men "whose only crime," according to Mr. Scully, "is that they have remained members of the United Hatters of North America so long," may lose not only their savings but their homes, which have been attached pending the decision. "Whether the other members of the United Hatters will be assessed in an attempt to relieve the situation of their fellow workers is for the future to decide," said Mr. Scully. "We are far from being apathetic in the matter of their interests, but at the same time we would be reluctant to hold out any definite hopes of relief which may later prove to be false."

CONFIRMS R. I. STOCK SALE.

Court Allows $107,029 Charges in $7,135,300 Transaction.

Judge Julius M. Mayer of the Federal District Court yesterday confirmed the sale for $7,135,300 of the $71,135,300 stock of the Rock Island Railway Company, which was pledged as security for $74,135,300 collateral trust 4 per cent. bonds of the Rock Island Railroad Company. The stock was sold two weeks ago under a foreclosure suit brought by the Central Trust Company and was brought in behalf of the bondholders by James N. Wallace.

The order of confirmation provides for the payment of administration charges aggregating $107,029. Of this $94,000 is allowed for costs undergone by N. L. Amster and counsel for their part in the foreclosure action. Another of $65,029 was directed in favor of the complainant and counsel. Special Master Winthrop was allowed $7,500.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	323	325
American Light & Traction pf.	109	111
Adirondack Electric Power	13	15
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	41	45
*American Gas & Electric	58	60
*American Gas & Electric pf.	47	49
*American Power & Light	82	84
*American Power & Light pf.	81	83
American Public Utilities	35	45
American Public Utilities pf.	65	68
American Waterworks & Electric	4½	6
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.		17
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.		53
Cities Service	41	44
Cities Service pf.	50	53
Colorado Power	12	15
Colorado Power pf.	85	90
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	34	36
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	78½	82
Denver Gas & Electric Gen. 5s	89	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	34	50
Empire District Electric 5s		60
Empire District Electric pf.		70
Federal Light & Traction	10	16
Federal Light & Traction pf.	48	52
Gas & Electric Securities		41
Gas & Electric Securities pf.		80
Lincoln Gas & Electric	19	28
Northern Ontario Light & Pow.	11	15
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	80	100
Northern States Power	20	25
Northern States Power pf.	79	82
Ozark Power & Water		50
Pacific Gas & Electric	41¼	42¼
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	81	83
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	17	20
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	67	70
Southern California Edison	74	78
Southern California Edison pf.	88	91
*Standard Gas & Electric	5	7
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	15	18
*Tennessee Pr. Light & Power	4	6
Tennessee Pr. Light & Power pf.	35	40
United Light & Rys.	46	46
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	85	87
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	75	80
Utah Securities	14	16
Western Power	12	14
Western Power pf.	54	58

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

TREASURY STATEMENT.
Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Receipts and expenditures for June 5:

	Jan. 5.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$646,010	$1,651,016	$108,385,544
Ordinary	930,449	3,216,194	147,702,208
Cor. and inc.			
Miscellaneous	847,178	1,303,629	86,888,343
Total	$1,843,638	$6,241,088	$342,976,095
Expenditures	$4,660,916	$7,472,267	$327,290,000
Surplus	$817,282	*$1,231,715	$15,970,559

*Deficit.

DEEDS MUST PAY FULL TAX.

Revenue Collector Rules That Actual Consideration Must Govern.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has notified collectors throughout the country that the emergency war revenue tax

BROKAWS TO BUILD AT TIMES SQUARE

Clothing Firm Will Erect an Eleven-Story Stucture on the Site of the Cafe de Paris.

LEASED FOR $120,000 A YEAR

Building to Cost About $600,000, Will Have Subway, Broadway, and Seventh Ave. Entrances.

Howard C. Brokaw, head of the clothing house of Brokaw Brothers, announced yesterday that Times Square had been selected for the firm's new uptown home. A long lease has been taken on the site of the old Hotel Saranac, known in recent years as the Café de l'Opéra and the Café de Paris, on the west side of Broadway, midway between Forty-first and Forty-second streets and running through to Seventh Avenue.

The present structure will be torn down next month and in its place an attractive eleven-story building will be erected, which will be occupied entirely by Brokaw Brothers. The new building will be ready for occupancy early in January, 1916.

Brokaw Brothers have occupied a building on the south side of Astor Place between Lafayette Place and Fourth Avenue for fifty-eight years. The present move, which shows the desire of a progressive concern to get up into the new retail and shopping centre, is the first change in its offices, made by the Brokaws since the firm was founded. When the late Isaac V. Brokaw established the firm in 1856, it was housed in a small building on the present site. With the growth of the business additional property was purchased or leased and several years ago the building the firm now occupies was erected.

The site just acquired has been taken from the Henry Phipps estates for a period of twenty-one years with renewal privileges. The aggregate lease for the first period will approximate close to $2,500,000, being about $120,000 a year. The new building will cost from $500,000 to $600,000. The negotiations were closed by William J. Roome & Co., who have been working on the deal for more than a year.

Although no architect has been definitely selected, it was said tentative plans have been prepared which provide for an entrance into the building from the new Seventh Avenue subway, now under construction. The architecture will be Italian Renaissance with a facade of Indiana limestone and large show windows on the ground and second floors. The ceilings on the main floor and in the basement will be eighteen feet high and it is planned to have show windows in the basement facing the mezzanine gallery and the Subway entrances.

The old Hotel Saranac was one of the first hotels erected in what is now the Times Square district. When the hotel was eclipsed by the Knickerbocker, Astor, and other modern hotels nearby the Saranac was turned into a restaurant and café and after undergoing extensive alterations was opened as the Café de l'Opéra in 1900. After a short period of success it was taken over by Louis Martin, but he relinquished it in about a year and after that it was opened as the Café de Paris, which closed for good more than a year ago. Since that time the building has been unoccupied except by two or three small stores with short leases.

The property has figured in several important sales in the last ten years. A syndicate of which the late Charles T. Barney was a member, purchased it and later turned it over to the New Amsterdam Bank, formerly on the adjoining corner, for $700,000. When the bank went out of existence the property was sold at auction and knocked down to William Simpson for $919,000, but no title was passed and in June, 1908, Henry Phipps bought it for $1,100,000. The plot contains a little more than 10,000 square feet and this averaged about $100 a square foot, which although not a record price for Times Square property up to that time, nevertheless, created a stir among real estate men. The Broadway frontage of the site is 92.1 feet and it has 109 feet in Seventh Avenue and about 100 feet on the northerly line where it adjoins the Heidelberg tower erected in 1910. Its assessed valuation today on land alone is $1,200,000, and with the building, $1,350,000.

When Isaac V. Brokaw began business at Fourth Avenue and Astor Place in 1856 he was one of the pioneers in the uptown movement. The city then had a population of but 650,000. Astor Place was far away from the recognized trade centre which was along Broadway from City Hall to Canal Street.

The Fourflusher.

Our idea of a fourflusher crystallized into definite form the other day when we heard an editor explain to an earnest creditor that the only reason he hadn't sent the money yet was that he hadn't had time to write the check.—Ohio State Journal.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—Forecast: N. Car.—Fair, colder Thurs., with fresh to strong s. w. to w. winds; Fri. fair.

S. Car. and Ga.—Fair, somewhat colder Thurs.; Fri. fair, moderate to fresh w. to n. w. winds.

Fla.—Fair Thurs., somewhat colder in n.; Fri. fair; moderate w. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair, colder Thurs.; Fri. fair; moderate n. w. to n. winds.

La.—Fair Thurs., colder in e.; Fri. fair; gentle to moderate n. winds.

East Tex.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.; gentle to moderate n. to n. e. winds.

Utah.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri., probably snow.

Okla.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.

West Tex.—Fair, colder Thurs.; Fri. fair.

Ky.—Fair Thurs., preceded by rain or snow in e.; colder; Fri. fair.

Ohio—Snow or rain and colder Thurs., with strong w. to n. w. winds; Fri. fair.

Ind.—Fair and somewhat colder Thurs. Fri., fair.

Ill.—Fair and somewhat colder Thurs., with fresh n. w. winds; Fri. fair.

Lower Mich.—Snow and colder Thurs.; strong n. w. winds; Fri. fair.

Upper Mich.—Snow and colder Thurs., with strong n. w. winds; Fri. fair.

Wis.—Fair, somewhat colder, Thurs., with fresh to strong n. w. winds; Fri. fair.

Minn.—Fair Thurs., except snow near Lake Superior; Fri. fair.

Mo.—Fair Thurs.; slightly colder in n. portion.

Ia.—Fair Thurs.; Fri. fair, warmer.

S. Dak., West. Tex., Neb., Iowa, Ark., and Kan.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

4 DRAWER OLIVE FINISH
STEEL FIREPROOF
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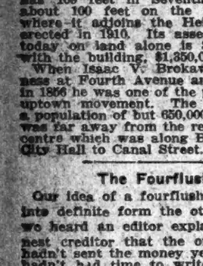

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LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Duty on Advertising Matter—Soup Tablets Without Meat.

The United States Court of Customs Appeals has decided that purely advertising matter is not the kind of "publication" provided for in the free list of the Tariff act of 1909. The case before the court was that of Roger & Gallet, perfumery manufacturers and importers. The merchandise in controversy consisted of pamphlets issued by the firm describing and advertising their products.

Duty was taken at 25 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 416 as "books of all kinds, including pamphlets." The importer claimed free entry under Paragraph 517, specifying "publications of individuals for gratuitous private circulation." In finding against the importer presiding Judge Montgomery holds that the term "publications" should be held to be of the same general class or character as that mentioned in the preceding provision of Paragraph 517.

All those mentioned are publications which are intended to convey some information of a general character. The decision says it is true that in the cases cited by the importer it has been held that the fact that such books, which contain matter of general interest, may still fall within the provisions of Paragraph 517, other conditions being present, although they contain, in addition to such matter of general interest, advertising matter. On this point, however, the presiding Judge says that to admit purely advertising matter under this paragraph would recognize an extension of its meaning beyond the fair import of the language, and would accord to the term "publications" a meaning not intended, as evinced by the connection in which it is employed. The decision of the Board of General Appraisers finding against the importer was affirmed.

The attempt of H. R. Anderson & Co., Seattle and Port Townsend, to secure a lower rate of duty on Maggi's dessicated soups in tablets led to the discovery by the Government chemist that the articles contain no meat extract. The goods were assessed as prepared vegetables under the act of 1909, and were claimed to be properly dutiable as unenumerated manufactured articles. The official analysis shows that the nearest approach to meat in the tablets is fat, of which there is 9.2 per cent. Judge Waite of the Board of General Appraisers sees no reason for disturbing the Collector's assessment.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The upward movement in wheat received a check in the form of heavy liquidating sales, and throughout the session the undertone was very feverish, and after fluctuating rapidly within a range of about 2 cents a bushel, the market closed 1½c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.41½ and No. 2 hard, $1.41½, all rail, cost, insurance, and freight, track; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.43½, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.38½, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.45	1.43⅝	1.43⅝	1.45¼	98⅝
July	...	...	1.28⅝	1.30	94⅜

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

May	1.46¼	1.44⅛	1.44⅝	1.46¼	...

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.37⅝	1.35¼	1.36	1.37⅝	91¼
July	1.24	1.22¼	1.22⅝	1.23⅝	87⅝

CORN.

The corn market was also under increased selling pressure, and prices at the close of the day were ½ to ¾c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 79½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, and prime Argentine at 75c nominal.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	75⅝	75	75½	75⅝	66⅝
July	76⅝	76	76¼	76⅝	65¼

OATS.

The oats market was active and prices were easier in sympathy with wheat and corn, and owing to a less active cash demand, closing ⅛c net lower. The local cash market was steady, standard graded quoted at 66½@67c; No. 2 white, 57@57½c; No. 3 white, 56@56½c; No. 4 white, 53@56c; fancy clipped white, 58½@60c; ordinary clipped white, 57@57½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	54⅝	54¼	54⅝	55¼	38⅝
July	53¼	52½	52⅝	53¾	38½

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was slightly steadier early on moderate buying, but later eased off in sympathy with grain and on receipts of 176,000 hogs at Western points. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 50,000; estimated for Thursday, 35,000. Kansas City received 14,000 and Omaha 15,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	10.67	10.67	10.67	10.75	10.32
May	11.07	10.95	10.97	11.05	10.97
Ribs—					
January	...	...	10.12	10.25	10.83
May	10.62	10.50	10.50	10.60	11.10
Pork—					
January	19.10	19.00	19.00	19.15	20.37
May	19.65	19.42	19.42	19.60	20.85

COTTONSEED OIL.

The volume of business in the cottonseed oil market was larger, with further signs of a broadening interest. Early in the day values advanced 8 to 16 points, but subsequently the market was again steady and final quotations were 4 to 15 points net higher.

The range of prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	...	...	6.10@6.25	6.01
January	6.12	6.10	6.12@6.15	6.04
February	6.32	6.25	6.27@6.29	6.16
March	6.45	6.38	6.38@6.40	6.32
April	6.50	6.49	6.49@6.50	6.42
May	6.70	6.59	6.59@6.61	6.55
June	...	...	6.67@6.73	6.69
July	6.88	6.80	6.80@6.82	6.77
August	6.95	6.95	6.91@6.94	6.89

COFFEE.

There was more activity in the coffee market yesterday, sales for the day amounting to 43,250 bags, and prices were firmer, closing at an advance of 9 to 14 points.

The local cash market was quiet, with prices steady on the basis of 7¼ to 7¾c for Rio 7s.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	...	...	6.18@6.20	6.04
February	...	...	6.27@6.28	6.14
March	6.35	6.24	6.34@6.36	6.24
April	...	...	6.43@6.45	6.33
May	6.57	6.45	6.53@6.54	6.43
June	...	...	6.43@6.44	6.33
July	7.37	7.24	7.34@7.35	7.24
August	...	...	7.42@7.44	7.32
September	7.50	7.45	7.50@7.51	7.40
October	...	...	7.57@7.59	7.47
November	...	...	7.63@7.65	7.54
December	...	...	7.70@7.71	7.59

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,676 packages. Considerable stock was carried over and with dull trading a slight decline yesterday and some pressure to sell, the market developed weakness on most grades of fresh creamery. Prices were shaded ½c on choice to fancy qualities, and the feeling was unsettled at the decline. No change in held creamery; a moderate amount of stock is moving. Renovated steady to firm. Ladles and packing stock quiet and unchanged. Creamery, extras (92 score,) 35¼c; higher scoring, 36@36¼c; firsts, 32@35c; seconds, 28@31c; thirds, 26@27c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 32¾@33c; higher scoring lots, 33½@33¾c; firsts, 30@32c; seconds, 27@29c; State dairy, finest, 34@34½c; good to prime, 29@32c; common to fair, 24@28c; renovated, extras, 29@27c; firsts, 24½@25¼c; lower grades, 22@24c; imitation creamery, firsts, 26@26c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22½@24c; seconds, 23c; lower grades, 20@22c; packing stock, held, fine, 22@22½c; current make, No. 2, 21½@22c; lower grades, 20@21c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 5850 cases. Arrivals still small and the supply of high qualities of fresh stock free from frost is no more than needed for urgent requirements; although the demand is down to a very low point. Sales reported yesterday show steady prices and a little better clearance of undergrades, but at very irregular figures. Storage eggs are steady, but there is more liberal offering at the recent improvement. Near-by whites steady with moderate demand. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 43@44c; extra firsts, 42c; firsts, 40@41c; seconds, 39@39c; thirds, 36@37c; fine, 35@35c; fully refrigerator, poor to good, 30@30c; refrigerator, early packed, special marks, fancy, 28c; firsts, 26@27½c; seconds, 24½@25c; undergrades, 18@23c; State, Pennsylvania and near-by henery whites, fine to fancy, 47@49c; selective, 46@46c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 40@47c; Western, gathered whites, 39@43c; State, Pennsylvania and near-by henery browns, 44@45c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 39@44c.

OFFERED TO SHOW RECORDS

J. B. Greenhut Company Replies to Mrs. Cooper's Suit.

Argument was heard yesterday by Justice Lehman in the Supreme Court on the application of Mrs. Winifred H. Cooper for an order requiring the J. B. Greenhut Company and Joseph B. Greenhut, its President, to permit an examination of its books and records. Mrs. Cooper is the widow of Frank H. Cooper, an original member of the Siegel Cooper Company. She lives in Chicago and owns 400 shares of the defendant company which she values at $40,000. She complained that no dividends had been paid since February, 1911, except three of 1 per cent. each in February, May and November 1913. Mrs. Cooper also complained that large salaries had been paid out of the assets.

The answering affidavits say that the holders of more than 90 per cent. of the stock are represented on the Board of Directors and that Mrs. Cooper holds only two-thirds of 1 per cent. of the stock. The statement also says Mrs. Cooper tried to obtain an examination of the books only after she had failed to sell her stocks to Mr. Greenhut. Other statements say that a reserve fund of $250,000 annually must be set apart out of the net earnings for working capital and that the action of the company regarding dividends had been the result of full deliberation at each annual meeting at which practically all of the stockholders had been represented directly including Mrs. Cooper.

The salary paid to Mr. Greenhut, it is stated, is the aggregate of the salaries that he had been receiving for years from the corporations of Siegel, Cooper & Co., and Greenhut & Co., before they consolidated, and that "his salary was fixed by the action of the representatives of practically the entire outstanding capital stock of the corporation."

Mrs. Cooper, the affidavit says, "admits that she has been unable to obtain the co-operation of any other stockholder in her proceeding." The affidavit shows that the company offere to permit Mrs. Cooper to examine its records at the office of the certified public accountant, who makes periodical examination of its affairs. Any other information she might desire was also offered to her, but the company was unwilling "to permit her to make a burdensome examination of the books and records at the office of the corporation, as no good purpose would be served by permitting her to disorganize the office force to verify information freely tendered to her."

Briefs will be submitted next Monday. Benjamin G. Paskus appeared for the company and Joseph A. Arnold for Mrs. Cooper.

REVERSES CALUMET CASE.

High Court Sustains Appeal in Merger Litigation.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals today handed down a decision reversing the finding of the lower court in the cases of George M. Hyams of New York City against the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company and the Isle Royal Copper Company and of George M. Hyams against the Calumet and Hecla Company and the Tamarack Mining Company. Hyams, who filed the suit in the District Court of the Northern District of Michigan, sought to enjoin the companies from effecting a merger. The complaint alleged that the contemplated merger was in violation of both the State and Federal anti-trust laws. The District Court refused to act in the matter and dismissed the complaint, whereupon Hyams appealed his case, and the upper court now orders that further proceedings be taken in the District Court along a line which is designated in the opinion.

Hyams alleges that the Calumet Company sought to obtain control of the other companies when it was discovered that its supply of copper was running short and that its mines were almost exhausted.

What Did the Lady Say?

We have been trying for a long time to forget it, but somehow we just can't seem to do it! We were in a drugstore the other day intent upon getting a helping of ice-cream when a lady near us remarked to a gentleman friend: "Don't you think oysters are rather ——." The last word might have been either "new" or "nude," and somehow we can't stop wondering which it was. Not that it makes the slightest difference.—Houston Post.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

McNUTT CAN COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the McNutt Can Company, Inc., of 74 Broadway by these creditors: Charles Mundt & Sons, $94; New York Wire and Spring Company, $119, and Edward R. Poerschke $450 for rent of factory at 1,407 Sedgwick Avenue. The company was incorporated in July, 1913, with a capital stock of $500,000, and manufactured cans for gasoline. It was formed after a petition in bankruptcy had been filed against the McNutt Non-Explosive Manufacturing Company, which realized but little for creditors. J. Fred Pierson, Jr., of J. F. Pierson & Co., stock brokers, of 74 Broadway, was formerly President and Charles Mace of the same firm was formerly Secretary. It is said they resigned in September last.

CHARLES F. NUGENT, manager in a stock brokerage office at 111 Broadway, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $31,352 and nominal assets of $19,216, consisting of $19,000 shares of stocks in the Southwest Development Company, a judgment for $216, and any equity in a house and lot at Flanders, L. I., mortgaged for $15,000. Against the liabilities is a judgment for $34,841 obtained against him by Melville D. Chapman, which has been assigned to Elverton R. Chapman.

SCHATTMAN BROS.—A petition has been filed against Julius Schattman, Jr., estate and Morris Schattman, deceased, trading as L. Cohn, who compose the firm of Schattman Bros., manufacturers of clothing at 18 University Place, by these creditors: D. H. Stagecoach, clothing, $300; Judson Clothing Co., $200, and Murray Karmer, $2. Judge A. N. Hand appointed John L. Lyttle receiver. Liabilities are said to be $40,000 and assets $15,000, and also some real estate. The business was started a year ago by Julius and Morris Schattman. Julius retired in 1908 and Morris died in 1909.

JACOB ROSENFELD, manufacturer of dresses and skirts at 137 and 139 West Twenty-fifth street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $30,657 and assets $35,704, consisting of stock, $5,000; machines and fixtures, $4,600; chattel mortgaged for $1,400; accounts, $20,695, mostly assigned; claims, $5,060, one of which is a suit for $5,000 against the Nassau Electric Railroad Company for damages for alleged assault and battery; cash in bank, $8, and a judgment, $121. Among the creditors is the Holland Realty Corporation, $4,875, on an unexpired lease. Judge Hand appointed John L. Lyttle receiver.

A. L. CHATTERTON COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against A. L. Chatterton Company, bookbinders and bookmakers, of 456 Fourth Avenue by these creditors: Joseph W. Kaye, Jr., Rudolf Mencl, $11, and Dennison Manufacturing Company, $88. It was alleged that on Dec. 15 the company made a trust deed for benefit of creditors to Gustave C. Wedekind. Judge Hand appointed Elwood Rebenold receiver. Liabilities are $85,000 and assets $15,000. The company also has a book department in the stores of A. D. Matthews Sons, Inc., of Brooklyn and of Siegel Cooper Company in Chicago.

FRANCIS N. CARPENTER of 104 West Seventieth Street has filed a petition with liabilities of $15,229 and assets consisting of a claim to 105 shares of stock of Lazell, Dalley & Co. Among his creditors are the Deal Golf Club, $60; Biltmore Hotel, $44; Hotel Astor, $40; The Washington Co., $30; Tiffany & Co., $165; Fred Booth of Cornwall, $2,496, and the A. F. Babcock Company, $2,250.

ARTHUR McELROY, plumber, of Poughkeepsie, has filed a petition with liabilities of $1,663 and assets of $490.

J. M. COSTUME COMPANY of 153 West Twenty-seventh Street has filed schedules showing liabilities of $17,206 and assets of $8,457, consisting of stock, $5,000; machines, $3,000, and accounts, $457.

ABE WINICK, manufacturer of dresses and suits, at 794 Westchester Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $4,001 and assets of $1,515.

B. HOUSE, INC., ladies' tailor at 1 West Fifty-third Street, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities of $15,165, nominal assets of $3,835, and actual assets of $1,066.

J. ALEXANDER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, dealer in auto specialties at 1,931 Broadway, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities of $10,686, nominal assets of $2,310, and actual assets of $1,251.

WILLIAM P. SIMPSON ADVERTISING AGENCY of 38 Park Row has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities of $5,847, nominal assets of $4,679, and actual assets of $3,383.

INTERNATIONAL POWER COMPANY.—John A. Burke, a Director of the International Power Company of 30 East Forty-second Street, has filed an answer to the involuntary petition against the company, in which he denies that the company is insolvent, and asserts that the assets at a fair valuation are more than sufficient to pay its debts, and that the company did not commit an act of bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES METAL PRODUCTS COMPANY.—A meeting of creditors of the United States Metal Products Company of 111 Broadway was held yesterday at the office of Arthur G. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, at 32 Liberty Street, and Thomas C. Clarke, P. Tecumseh Sherman, and Frank L. Froment were elected trustees under a bond of $50,000. A composition was offered of fifty cents on the dollar, payable thirty cents cash and twenty cents in twenty-year gold bonds secured by a first mortgage on the real estate and plant.

JACOB L. HEYMAN and BENJAMIN ABISCH, dealers in furs at 619 Madison Avenue, and also at 308 Summit Street, Toledo, Ohio, under the names of the Heyman Fur Company and National Fur Company, have made an assignment to Samuel Rothenberg. The assets from the Toledo store have been shipped to this city.

S. MANDEL & CO., INC., jobbers in furs at 114 Fifth Avenue, have made an assignment to Max Cedarbaum. The company was incorporated in May, 1913, with a capital stock of $10,000. Meyer Mandel is President.

MORRIS BOTWEN, INC., printer, at 36 to 44 West Twenty-fourth Stret, has made an assignment to John A. Morison. Morris Botwen is President.

ISAAC BOROWSKY, manufacturer of picture frames at 411 East Eighth Street, has made an assignment to Martin D. Flomerhaft.

ABRAHAM SELKEWITZ, dealer in jewelry and pawnbrokers' sales store at 332 Sixth Avenue, has made an assignment to Abraham L. Berman.

Out of Town

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass.—Charles M. Rimbach, proprietor of the Crawford House, bankruptcy schedules filed; liabilities, $76,327; assets, $28,852.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Hyman Lewinsky, a merchant, voluntary petition; liabilities, $50,900; assets, $32,288.

C. W. Slingman, a salesman, voluntary petition; liabilities, $17,284; assets, $100.

C. & W. Shoe Store, involuntary petition; liabilities and assets not estimated.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—John J. Coughlin, a candy manufacturer, petition filed; liabilities, $26,383; assets, $8,961.

Francis Howe, proprietor of the Hotel Nottingham, voluntary petition; liabilities, $40,281; assets, $7,366. The liabilities include $38,613 in unsecured claims and $1,321 for wages.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in N. Y. County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Aachen & Munich Fire Ins. Co.—L. N. Gross Co., $1,921.

Albany Ins. Co.—L. N. Gross Co., $1,186.

Barkard, William—Lehn & Fink, $274.

Brahs, Moses—Braun Woodworking Co., Inc.—Kait Lumber Co., $113.

Bradshaw & Co., Inc.—A. H. Morgen, $525.

Berg-Zal Co., Inc.—S. Silverman, $125.

Bedell, Chatham P.—G. H. Kemster, $460.

Cohen, Ginsberg & Hecht, Inc.—Wolf, $165.

Chorbajian, Megardick M.—F. Remond, $230.

Curtain Continental Co.—Lenave Amusement Co., costs, $108.

Coutant, Margaret B.—J. C. Mason, $121.

C. F. Bedell Co.—G. H. Kemster, $4,000.

Campbell, Wm. F.—Zurich General Accident Liability Ins. Co., Ltd., $283.

Cherrin, Mary & Hecht, Inc., $524.

City of N. Y.—Gas Engine & Power Co. and Charles L. Seabury & Co., costs, $137.

Di France, Salvatore—F. Di France, costs, $115.

Dorfman, George—M. Bacon, $112.

Doyle, George—W. W. Farrell, $1,820.

Ederheimer, Emma—Birchwood Realty Co., $149.

Efficient Construction Co.—A. Gruelin, $119.

Frank A. Maron Co.—J. Mollier, $1,731.

Ferrari, Cecilia, ex'x, and Angelina—A. Mastromonaco et al., $144.

Financial Ind. Co.—Germania Bank of City of New York, $7,768.

Fox, Robert R.—J. Jacobs, $192.

Gorman, Edw. L.—J. Cordani, $400.

Guernsey, Morris Schattman, deceased, trading as L. Cohn, who compose the firm of Schattman Bros., manufacturers of clothing at 18 University Place, by these creditors: D. H. Stagecoach, clothing, $300; Judson Clothing Co., $200, and Murray Karmer, $2. Judge A. N. Hand appointed John L. Lyttle receiver. Liabilities are said to be $40,000 and assets $15,000, and also some real estate. The business was started a year ago by Julius and Morris Schattman. Julius retired in 1908 and Morris died in 1909.

Harms, Richard—A. Wackenhut, $119.

Hoppman, Elsie A.—N. Ottinger, $121.

Hirbst, Anton and Charlotte J.—J. Niessing, $467.

Hall, Mabel, and Southwestern Surety Insurance Co.—People, &c., $500.

Internationa; Mercantile Agency and Bond Co. of N. Y.—Number One Wall St. Corp., $651.

Ingalls, Roscoe K.—Hammond Typewriter Co., $104.

Jackson, Henry H.—F. Schnatz et al., costs, $112.

Kaminsky, Herman—C. Podalsky et al., $291.

Kimmel, Benjamin—M. White, $156.

Kahn, Max—M. F. Ansorge et al., $885.

Kaplan, Samuel H.—Newman Rubber Co., $210.

Klein, Moritz—L. Z. Kandel, $359.

Lehmon, Howard W.—M. T. Bryan, $114.

Lorichio, Domenic—Kerin & Co., $191.

Lifshitz, Morris, and Bernard Sussman—H. Steimberg, $108.

Linke, Hans—F. W. McGurk, $505.

Laird, Samuel Lawrence, $128.

Mooney, Thomas J.—D. Lentin, costs, $108.

McKegney, Geo. R.—J. W. Stoits, $169.

Marks, Andreas—S. Marks, $596.

Mandanis Restaurant, Inc.—Le Churig, $761.

Mitchell, Mary W., Robert J., and Alexander McP., executors—J. L. Murray, costs, $133.

Miller, Isaac—H. A. Hyman, $120.

McKay, Addison H.—E. V. Stickham, $10,002.

Manville, Clara C.—T. L. Proud, $177.

Middle State Motor Co., Inc. and Ralph E. Hutcheson—E. F. Abrams, $1,469.

Meil, Max—L. Elzin, $102.

Potter & Decker Realty Co.—D. O'Brien, $1,268.

Pelting, Julius, and Hagen Embroidery Co., Inc.—Siegman & Weil, $662.

Poggenburg, Henry F. Jr.—J. Bischoff, $355.

Same—A. H. W. Protsman, $355.

Same—C. A. Graff, $355.

Same—E. A. M. Meany, $674.

Oliva, John, and Frank Pittelli—J. Shonk, $11,392.

Payton, Corse—F. R. Merrall, $219.

Rubinstein, Harry, Samuel and Morris—Public Ins. Bank of N. Y. City, $620.

Randall, Edw. V.—J. Mackey, $584.

Reed, Josiah M.—Long Island Seashore Co., $112.

Rhinowitz, Samuel—T. Cosgrove, $161.

Reichenbacher, Frederick W.—or Fred W.—Irving Cut Glass Co., $192.

Rose, Joseph L.—A. Olson et al., $150.

Storch, Abraham, and Samuel Bluestein—M. Ketzenberg, $3,558.

Sallers, Sylvian—Richard, $2,650.

Schneider, Samuel—M. Goldberg, $194.

Schattman, Elias—Manhattan Leasing Co., $402.

Schafer, Herman—Goldmintz Bros., $726.

Tynan, Patrick—E. J. Markey Co., $101.

Traube, Max L.—M. L. Traube, $345.

Van Werner, Thomas J.—American Heating and Plumbing Co., $830.

Van Wyck, Frederick—F. S. Male, $327.

Walzer, Hany—H. Witkin, $250.

Whliden & Hancock, N. Y.—M. S. Griffenhagen, et al., $2,216.

Wells, Henry F.—J. Winkler & Son, $144.

Wunder, Fred, Sr., and Fred, Jr.—H. H. Freund, $1,574.

Wanamaker & Son Co.—City of N. Y., $175.

East Coast Equipment Construction Co.—Same, $123.

Empire Automobile League—Same, $123.

Erkins Co.—Same, $228.

In Bronx County.

G. Standish & Co., Inc.—Olin J. Stephens, Inc., $225.

Hintzen, Edward and Emil—State of N. Y., $146.

Mosher, Bertha and George A.—Burns Bros., $81.

Reich, Abraham G.—Payne estate, $114.

West Farms Lumber Co.—Peoples Bank, $548.

H. Kohnstamm & Co. inform THE TIMES that the judgment for judgment for $127 taken by E. V. Kohnstamm and others against the Sanitary Laundry Company, Inc., was entered against a Schnectady concern of that name, and not against a New York City enterprise.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed:

U. S. Metal Products Co.—Assets Realisation Co., Dec. 17, 1914, (vacated,) $120,904.

National Fireproofing Co.—T. Conaghan, June 17, 1914, $1,490.

Patterson, Constance—W. J. Ehrich, Nov. 12, 1914, $115.

Quirichi, Demetrio—Kerin & Co., $191.

Lifshitz, Morris, and Bernard Sussman—H. Steimberg, $108.

Linke, Hans—F. W. McGurk, $505.

Laird, Samuel Lawrence, $128.

Mooney, Thomas J.—D. Lentin, costs, $108.

McKegney, Geo. R.—J. W. Stoits, $169.

Marks, Andreas—S. Marks, $596.

Mandanis Restaurant, Inc.—Le Churig, $761.

Mitchell, Mary W., Robert J., and Alexander McP., executors—J. L. Murray, costs, $133.

Miller, Isaac—H. A. Hyman, $120.

McKay, Addison H.—E. V. Stickham, $10,002.

Manville, Clara C.—T. L. Proud, $177.

Middle State Motor Co., Inc. and Ralph E. Hutcheson—E. F. Abrams, $1,469.

Meil, Max—L. Elzin, $102.

Potter & Decker Realty Co.—D. O'Brien, $1,268.

Pelting, Julius, and Hagen Embroidery Co., Inc.—Siegman & Weil, $662.

Poggenburg, Henry F. Jr.—J. Bischoff, $355.

Same—A. H. W. Protsman, $355.

Same—C. A. Graff, $355.

Same—E. A. M. Meany, $674.

Oliva, John, and Frank Pittelli—J. Shonk, $11,392.

Payton, Corse—F. R. Merrall, $219.

Rubinstein, Harry, Samuel and Morris—Public Ins. Bank of N. Y. City, $620.

Randall, Edw. V.—J. Mackey, $584.

Reed, Josiah M.—Long Island Seashore Co., $112.

Rhinowitz, Samuel—T. Cosgrove, $161.

Reichenbacher, Frederick W.—or Fred W.—Irving Cut Glass Co., $192.

Rose, Joseph L.—A. Olson et al., $150.

Storch, Abraham, and Samuel Bluestein—M. Ketzenberg, $3,558.

Sallers, Sylvian—Richard, $2,650.

Schneider, Samuel—M. Goldberg, $194.

Schattman, Elias—Manhattan Leasing Co., $402.

Schafer, Herman—Goldmintz Bros., $726.

Tynan, Patrick—E. J. Markey Co., $101.

Traube, Max L.—M. L. Traube, $345.

Van Werner, Thomas J.—American Heating and Plumbing Co., $830.

Van Wyck, Frederick—F. S. Male, $327.

Walzer, Hany—H. Witkin, $250.

Whliden & Hancock, N. Y.—M. S. Griffenhagen, et al., $2,216.

Wells, Henry F.—J. Winkler & Son, $144.

Wunder, Fred, Sr., and Fred, Jr.—H. H. Freund, $1,574.

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Reich, Abraham G.—Payne estate, $114.

West Farms Lumber Co.—Peoples Bank, $548.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

We beg to notify the trade that the E. AEKERMEYER CO., INC., of Houston, Texas, has removed its offices to 39 West 32d Street, New York City.

OPEN TO BUY a lot of serge and silk dresses for street and evening wear at closing-out prices; also looking at samples for Spring, Thursday, Friday, Saturday. 125 West 30th St., top floor.

THE PANARD COMPANY NOW AT THEIR new location, 34 West 27th St., have 2,000 ladies' and children's coats, variety of materials, to close at a price.

SALESMAN, experienced fancy linens, must have following Middle West, city; commission; carrying another line preferred. A 368 Times Downtown.

JUNIOR SUITS.
JOBBER LOOKING AT JUNIOR SUITS; POPULAR PRICES ONLY. 24 WEST 25TH ST., 2D FLOOR.

CONTRACTORS WANTED on silk, serge, and cotton dresses; must furnish own samples. Jobber, 12 West 31st St., 2d floor.

LOOKING AT LADIES' SPRING COATS all week; only the highest class merchandise. 115 West 29th St., 10th floor.

1,000 PILE FABRIC COATS TO CLOSE OUT. Morris Jaffe, 40 to 46 West 25th, formerly at 28 and 30 West 26th.

BUYER IS LOOKING AT ladies' coats and hats for Spring book. Knickerbocker Mail Order Co., 520 5th Av.

JOBBER WILL LOOK AT SAMPLES OF Spring coats all week; snappy styles. 6 West 20th, fifth floor.

JOBBER is open for large quantities serge dresses; snappy Spring styles. 1st floor, 130 West 29th St.

PROMINENT SALESMAN, women's neckwear, is open for New York, Pennsylvania; W 107 Times.

JOBBER will look at Spring coats and skirts Thursday and Friday, 4th floor, 144 West 27th St.

Will look at women's and misses' coats for Spring all week. Ellis & Lovett, 34 West 17th St.

JOBS IN CLOAKS, SUITS, DRESSES, and skirts. Apply 164 West 29th St., 12th floor.

LOOKING AT LADIES' SPRING STOUT suits. 31 East 28th St., 10th floor.

JOBBER LOOKING AT Spring coats all week. 18 West 27th St., 3d floor.

JOBBER looking at Spring Coats and

CITY OPENS PLANT FOR UNEMPLOYED

1,000 Persons in Two Shifts a Day Will Earn Beds and Lodging in New Venture.

200,000 SEEK SKILLED WORK

Mechanics and Women Workers Worst Hit by Depression, Mayor's Committee Says.

A municipal manufacturing plant owned by New York City and operated under the direction of the Department of Charities, will open this morning in East Twenty-sixth Street, to give work to unemployed men and women.

The plant is a first venture in the extension programme of the Municipal Lodging House. It will give work at the start to 1,000 persons, in two shifts a day. Only those registered at the Municipal Lodging House will be employed at the plant, which will turn out goods needed in the lodging house itself and in other city institutions. There will be no cash payments to the workers, *but beds and meals will be* credited to them in proportion to the number of hours they have labored.

The first work done in the new factory will be the hemming of several thousand towels, needed for the Lodging House shower baths. After that will come work upon nightshirts, to replenish the Lodging House supply; mattresses for the 500 new emergency beds which are to be set up, and pillows to go with the mattresses on the beds of homeless men.

The factory will carry a full equipment of sewing machines, and later it is planned to install other machinery to be used for manufacturing purposes.

The rooms of the new factory, which is in the building used formerly by the Cornell Medical College, are so arranged that beds may be put in at night if the other accommodations for city lodgers have been exhausted. Supt. Whiting's plan was put into operation after it became known that Jeff Davis, the so-called "King of the Hoboes," was considering opening up a plant on his own account.

Davis appeared at the Lodging House last night with a promise to take Supt. Whiting to men who said they had been ordered out of the Lodging House after receiving three nights' lodgings, on the threat that they would be arrested if they returned.

"Not one of the 147 men arrested in the last three months of 1914," Mr. Whiting said, "was taken in because he applied for shelter more nights than the number allowed. Some became disorderly in the lodging house. Some refused to do the work required of all our lodgers. Some we knew as professional vagrants, who from their previous records appeared to be men who would not work and would sleep, without working, in the softest bed offered."

The Inter-Church Unemployment Committee decided yesterday to take a hand in dealing directly with the unemployed to stop the invasion of churches. Charles Stelzle, Secretary of the Inter-Church Committee, and also a member of the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment sent a notice to homeless men yesterday asking them to come to the Labor Temple on Friday night and state their case. The speaking will be done entirely by men from the bread lines and the Bowery and from labor unions that have suffered from the trade depression.

Ex-Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment, gave out yesterday the results of the investigation of the Sub-Committee on Facts into present industrial conditions. This sub-committee, of which Vice President Thayer of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company was in charge, used a force of expert statisticians from the Census Bureau.

"The sub-committee found that the total number of unemployed persons in leading industries at this time was nearly up to the total right after the panic of 1907," ex-Judge Gary said.

"He announced that within two or three days the figures would be given out as they applied to each separate trade and industry.

"At present," he said, "we have found all told about 200,000 unemployed persons in the skilled trades who were at work at this time last year. The principal increase appears to be in the mechanical industries and among women wage earners."

FOG DELAYS SHIPPING.

Ferryboats Crowded by Subway Accident Make Slow Progress.

A fog hung over the harbor yesterday which caused considerable delay to the shipping and interfered with the schedules of the ferryboats to Brooklyn, which were crowded all day owing to the accident in the Subway.

The fog cleared in the morning but came back in the afternoon and was so thick at 3 o'clock that the White Star liner Arabic could not leave her pier. The Municipal ferryboats from the Battery to St. George's, S. I., which steer by compass instead of depending *on land bearings, suffered little delays.* At 5 o'clock a heavy southeast breeze cleared the fog away and the Arabic and other vessels departed.

According to the forecaster at the Weather Bureau it will rain today and will be fair and colder tomorrow.

INSTRUCTION.

THE GROFF SCHOOL

Boys' and Young Men. Boarding and Day Pupils. The Pioneer School for Individual Attention. By individual attention and the constant supervision of study hours, the Groff School enables its students to accomplish more in one year than many schools do in two. No grades to retard the brilliant or discourage the backward pupil. Prepares for Regents and colleges. Exclusive location. Boarding facilities unexcelled. 250 W. 75th St. Tel. 744 Col.

The Brown School of Tutoring.
Boys' School & Office, 241 W. 75th St. Tel. Col 8204. Girls' School 230 W. 75th St. Founded 1906. No classes. 2 years' work in 1. All day study supervision. An A-1 school in every respect. Pupils rapidly and thoroughly for examinations, and in teaching them how to study. A school with an Atmosphere of Work.

PRATT SCHOOL—64 West 48th St. Individual instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy, Secretaryship.

FOUNDED 1879. STERN'S SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES
261 Madison Av., 200 W. 72d St.

Miss Buccini School of Languages. Superior native teachers. Class, private instruction. Teachers sent. Rates reasonable. 337 West 109th.

Barnard School of Household Arts, 228 West 70th.—Cooking, dressmaking, accounts, &c.

Free information on all Schools. Amer. Sch. Assn., 1,615 Times Bldg. Bryant 6160.

French diplomas; excellent teacher; highest references. Miss. F., 874 West End Av.

FOR SALE.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS
Closing out our immense stock of DESKS, CHAIRS and OFFICE FURNITURE. All Kinds. Regardless of Cost. Sale imperative and at once.
WALTER F. BARNES CO.
278 Broadway, near Franklin St.

DIAMONDS on CREDIT
LOFTIS BROS. & CO. Dept. 299
LOFTIS BLDG. 100 to 108 N. 8th St.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‡) This character means terms or contract.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Russell Lord Tarbox of New York City was admitted to practice.

176—Phila. & Reading R. R. v. J. Goldman. 177—Dismissed, with costs.

456—U. S. of A. v. L. & N. R. R. Co.—Argument concluded.

604—David Yost v. Dallas Co.—Argument commenced.

456—Mutual Film Corpn. v. Industrial Comm'n of Ohio et al.; 457—Same v. same, and 597—Same, of Missouri, v. George H. Hodges, Gov'r, et al.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until today.

Call for Jan. 7—456, (457 and 597,) 596, 18, 630, 423, 623, 646, 493, (and 494,) 113 (and 503 and 555,) and 115.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 455, Post Office Building.

Cuneo Imp<SS Banca. Moore<Tug A C Rose. Nation Elec Sig<Tele. Liquidation & Real<Tunbam. Whitcomb.
Autopiano<Am Co. Merrill-Soule<Pallens
Whitcomb<Shuits. Milk Co.
Am Surety Co<same Silverstein<Michau.
Re Lathrop.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury Calendar.
Dunnghue<Oceanic S N. Hearn<NY, NH. RR. Howland<Bascom Ry

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.
Lambert Pharmacal<Dalton Chem. Stephano<Stamatesoules.
Mamal<Smith. Hollander<Frank.
Walker<Barriman.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity Calendar.
Nicholas Power<U. S. Pusher<Aulander.
Baird Co G acts. Bird Archer Co<Ryder
Uni Button F & Bt McKey<Buck.
Brenner. Porter<Shulof. (2 acts)
Brooklyn Rapid-Tr Co<Graham<Ramsdell. (2 acts.)
Brunswick-BC-Man R Thowless<Waterman.
Jackson<Bradley Con.
Kennedy<United Cork. (2 acts.)

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT.—Chatfield J.—Naturalization.—At 9:30 A. M.

DISTRICT COURT.—Veeder, J.—Equity Calendar.—At 10:30 A. M. United Lace & Bd Earthen. (case on.)

DISTRICT COURT.—Veeder, J.—Criminal Calendar.—At 10:00 A. M. U S<Glass.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.
People<Klinck Pack'g. Metzger<same.
Blackburn<Int Asbestos Graphite. Cavvallo<Emmet.
Varnum<Barrett. Wittgren<Wells Bros.
Walter<Nova Realty. Appleal in W J Peach.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Scott, and Dowling, JJ.—Enumerated motions:

Damen<Barker. Brooks<Rosoff.
Pollitz<Wabash RR. Lichtenberg<Coll.
Simpson<Stallo. Flynn<Bradley Con.
Kingsway Const Co<Met Life. R J Horner & Co<Lawrence.
Hattan<Cook. Met Life<Heinze.
De Cicco<Schweizer. Levine<28 St & 7 Av.
US Trust Co<Martindale Rs. Poss<Poss.
S S Posner<Jackson. Farmers Loan & Tr<Polk.
Seamen's Bk<McCollough. Winterer<Baechtold.
Fitzsimmons<Isman. Slurnwald<Poppe.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lehman, J.—Litigated motions, at 10:30 A. M.
Re Un Trust (Wash Trust.) Sprague<Rosenthal. Appelbaum<Silber.
Re Curtis (W T Co.) Re Hanna.
Re same. Hartig Paper<Hud
Re Irving (W T Co.) Re Tendine.
Re Ten Brook (W T Co.) Shadd Elec Co<Bally.
Re Smith (W T Co.) Re Bail (Severance.)
Re Bristow (W T Co.) Gillett<Briscoe & D.
Re Union Tr (W T Co.) Murphy<Gibson.
Re Prentiss & Co (W T Co.) Prisler<Saxsenna. Schlegall & Kienlent Nebenzahl.
Stanton<Addicks. Re Pascher (Richards)
Re 136 & 140 W 21 St Re 132-134 W 21 St. People ex rel Klevas<St Nich Socy of Olib
Alten<Oconto. Alten<Oconto.
Dressler<Keystone Film. Roach<Roach: Prosser<Appel.
Speck<Cini G Opera. Leavitt.
Lansillotti<same. Orr<Orr.
People ex rel Remington<Young, &c. Benjamin<Appenzeller.
People ex rel Tubular Dist<Bd of Tax Coms. Menics<Schweinler Press.
Bayer<Bayer. Am Hardware Corp<38 W 39 St.
Golden<Bergen. Sanders, Jr<Barnaby.
Levy<NY Trust. O'Neill<Melchner.
McLaughlin<McLaughlin. Brewer<Sun.
People ex rel Holmes<Block Bldgs Union. Brinckerhoff<Crane. Master of Rothstein, &c.
Power<Power. Spring<Hexter.
Sentenac<Young. Heilholtz<Joyce.
Mordecai<Hallgnan. Gordon<Gordon.
Straus<McDonald. Matter of Evans.
Pines<Van Tuyl. Stanislaus<NYC Ry.
Ostro<Hudson Garage Accident Credg Fund<Met St Ry.
Dressler<Keystone Film. Outler<Allavena.
Siraus<McDonald. Milliken<Friable, Coon & Co.
Asinowsky<Rosenberg. Frohn<Jagenberg.
Everett<Evatt. Dickstein<Schulman.
McDougall<Havens. La Sala<Friedman.
Peoples<Staggs. Cutler<Allavena.
Gray<Hemeway. Schieffelin<CNY.
Re Strauss. Re Cirrimione, &c.
Voight<Johnson. Re Daly, (Pugsley Av)
Mats & Cohen<Puglisse. Mutual Trop.
Steger & Sons<Potzschnitk. Duveen<Sloane.
Re Barkin Con.

PART II.—Gott, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J., at 10:15 A. M.
Motions Speck<Maduro Merc.
Pilcher<Pilcher. Thompson<Tompkins Co.
Hollenbeck<Hollenbeck. Uthell<Schacht I W.
White<Lumburg. Freeborn<Rosenthal.
Strike<Pennington. Posner<Posner.
Whytlaw<Howe. Pryor<Peterson.
Demurrer: Selden<Tobias.
Driscoll<Hammill. At 2 P. M.
Preferred cause: Ryan<Ryan.
Conde<Conde. Ecker<Morse.
General calendar: Lundihn<Lundihn.
Makepeace<Cukor. Thompson<Thompson.
Horwitz & Mc<Horwitz Co. Leary<Leary.
Potomac Ins<Kelly. Gallin<Gallin.
Goodwin Con<Verm'nt Hydro Ice Co. Kaplan<Strassler.
Goldman<Hopp. Vieter<Martin.
Moen<Maranacus. Radlow<Fabriens.
Davidson<Buchanan. Mulcahy & Gibson<Nat Surety.
Glass<Glass. Blimline<Fleischer.
Kingsan<Kohaty. Re Pascher (Richards)
Gotlib<Cotillo. People ex rel Kleva<St Nich Socy of Olib
Beatty<Beatty. Alten<Oconto.
Struth<Struth. Roach<Roach:
Schwartz<Schwartz. Prosser<Appel.
Kensico Cemetery<NY Trust Co. Schlegall & Kienlent Nebenzahl.
Gremaldi<L'hard' Rity Whytlaw<Howe. Re Pascher (Richards)
Tutt<Tutt. People ex rel Kleva<St Nich Socy of Olib
McConville<McCony. Alten<Oconto.
Diamond<NY W&B RR. Roach<Roach:
Tax Lien<Appelby. Prosser<Appel.
Palazzo<Palazzo Shoe Speck<Cini G Opera.

PART IV.—Giegerich, J., case on; V., Blanchard, J., case on; VI., Hendrick, J., case on; VIII., Cohalan, J., case on; VIII., no day calendar.

Trial Terms.

PART II.—Newburger, Simpson<Met Tr Co. H Phippe Est<May.
Bartlett<Ward. Plymouth Rubber Co<Goldstein.
Gordon<Brennan.
Du Cret<Van Wyck.

PART II.—(Adjourned Term)—Held in Part XIV. at 10:30 A. M. Case on—Title Guar & Trust Co<Farn.

PART III.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Morrison<CNY. Torisoon<3 Av RR.
McAnliff<N Y Edison. Dolinger<CNY.
Ignatowitz<Werbelovsky. Case on.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Ferbel<Wunsche. Farrell<Magetti.
Dittrich<CNY. Receivers<Dow.
Kelly<Mulqueen. Lawrence<Greenin.
Sammet<Santino. Wetchek<CNY.
Moretta<Foster S Jon. Case on.
Van Dusen<Chautauque Inst.

PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
C Smith<CNY. Fritz<N Y Rys.
H Smith<same. Ortsleroz Dougherty.
Salinger<Albright. Taylor<Burns Bros.
S Carpenter<Prescott. J Alpert<Newcastle Bottling.
W Carpenter<same. S Alpert<same.
Ryama<Tishman. Genoscenti<Fleischman Bros.
Kraus<NY Edis RR. Case on.
Scaglioni<Pitts Con.
Kasenden<Nass E RR.

PART VI.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Parewsky<CNY. Davis<Simonson.
Buchholtz<Brad'y Con Case on.

PART VII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Weis<NY Rys. Lucino<Public Bk of N Y.
Langone<Donovan Co. Case on.

PART VIII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Schlesinger<Geoghegan Clear.

PART IX.—Freschman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Van Zandt<Roberts. Levinson<Klaber.
Sauer<Cent Pk, &c, RR. Miraglia<L I RR.
French<Silver Motor. Landers<Terry & T.
Stinert<R T Miller<Regan.
Case on.

PART X.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Roche<3 Av.-RR. Close.
Goldenberg<3 Av RR.

PART XI.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Beasely<Keaman. Berman<Lindsp I Cyn.
Glass<Knick Ice. (3 acts). Cherrik<C I & B I R R.
Trieven<New Eng Ins. Frank<Steeplechase.
Fiest<Pike Con. W Lewis<same.
Muller<NY Edison. F Lewis<same.
Brodsky<Leona. Cranston<Cent New
Kuhlman<B H RR. Eng RR. Case on.

PART XII.—Rose, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Donovan<B Riv Mill. Lawitt<Herve.
Brandes<Bradley Con. Malke<Nassau Ld RR.
Mahl<Holbrook, C & B. Strunin<Henry H Mc.
Bullens<Durr. Gassmenser<Campbell's Transp.
Seelaro<Borden's Milk Case on.

PART XIII.—Adjourned to Jan. 11.

PART XVI.—Page, J.—At 2 P. M.
Eltington<Ledger. Jacobs<Weng'a Bros.
Brooks & Co<Cotigar. Harris<Baker.
Krowitz<Loeser. CNY C'bridge Hotel.
Pollock<W J Rich D. Herrenhoff<Am & Br Co.
Goldstein<NY Life. Wilde<Alpern.
Firestone<Hartfield. Bradner<Bell.
Nat Bk of Comm'ce<McDonald. Farley<Hollingsworth.
Williams<Williams. CNY<Farrell Con.
CNY<Litchfield. Case on.

PART XV.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Ing—McCurrach<McInnis. Orbris Rity<Judson.
Ehrich<Lockhart, Jr. Minsky<Minsky.
Miller<Miller, Same<same. Williams<CNY.
Vogel<Wolf. Kain<Mahler Co.
How<Plymouth Rub. Fine<Finsburg.
Hardings<US Shine. Feschmanns<Hayes.
Heyn<NY Times. Case on.

PART XVI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Whiston<CNY. Fed Tr<Carberry.
Sasse<Order U C T. Farquharson<Peabody
Same<Travelers Ins. Boston<Burt&Sons.
Same<Comi T M A. Rosh<Bow Saw Bk.
Carroll<Bradley Mercantile Nat Bk<Schaefering. Sams<Ex for Savings. Case on.

PART XVII.—Recess.

PART XVIII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Stanton<Carrollan. Brusthal<Proctor.
McArthur Bros<CNY. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Willis for probate: Mary W Petty.
Lizzie M McGovern. Sarah Friedlander.
Winfield S Crains. Bridget Kohiman.
Sarah Friedlander. Anna Mayforth.

TRIAL TERM.—Fowler, S., at 10:30 A. M.—
Estates:
Edmund Kohn. Charles D Price.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I., Allen, J. At 10 A. M. Litigated motions.
Stromeyer<Vaccarelli. 121 Mad Av<Gale.
Katz<Zimitbaum. Claflin Co<Colon.
Leavitt<Nat Security Bank of US<Elster.
Same<Penn. Willis<Gunsaw.
Schneider<Feldman. Klein<Brand (2.)
Larshiyzky<Prentice. Craske<Cavalotti.
O'Brien<Terry & T. Goldstein<Lichter.
Binder<Tull (2.) Brunstein<P Brous Co
Metzler<Rexton Rity. Bialy<Marcus.
Hagan<Sheffield Finn. Steara Co<Dalberg.
Mountain<Kirby.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Trial Terms.

PART I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Fried<Son. Lauckner<Lambert.
Whittaker<Monros. Hopkins<Belt Line RR.
Mayer<Stern. Herbert<Neuman.
Lott<F W Banner Co. Black<Ober.
Fischer<N Y Rys. Gartland<Gartland.
Berkowitz<Augusta Costume Co. Weiss<Roberts.
Gottlieb<N Y Rys, (2 acts. Bernstein<Henderson.
Heldm<Freitag. Marshall<Oak Laundry
Karima<Berg. Wilson<NY Rys.
Bolling<Boyhes. Hemerman<Banna.
Brunstein<Ph Brons. Petrus<Oak Laundry.
Nat Bridge Works<Butler. Chasanoff<Cohen.
Simon<Lehr Cafe. Makonsky<Fed Ir, &c.
Gluckberg<Schiffman. Dougherty<Weston.
Hooper<Bradley Con. Vogel Co<Reinhardt.
Goldstein<Smith. Tresinkopf<Lieberman & S.
Apartment Hold<Field Wache<NY Rys.
Pennick<NY Rys. Fitzgerald<Kalt Lumb
Abolafia<same. Newmark<Newmark.
Weingarten<same. Kayser<Whitridge.
Grossfield<Stern. Hayland<Levy & G.
Saltzman<Goldstein. Beinensohn<Reliable R
Hindewerfer<Knick Ice Redfern<Barry.
Rubel<NY Rys. Perys<Slater. Case on.

TRIAL TERM.—Part II.—Finalite, J., at 10 A. M.
Alvino<De Riso. Henle<Schoneman
Holman<Gunnell. Title Guar, &c, Co<
Chelsea Piers<S S W Co<Dinneny. Rosenblum<Rose.
Salmon<Tellan. Met Litho Co<Warner
Bettersworth<Dite. Hollister<Weinberg & S.
Sommer<Kohn. Martin<Martin.
Harris<Kaufman. Crogan<Crogan Bros.
Levy<Hagadorn Bros. Quirk<Calhoun.
Ohlbaum<Newmark. Gobblett<Prog M P.
Lurie<Kennelly. Bresliner<Tootol.
Freedberg<Marmon. Broadhurst-Lee Co.
Hannon<Gerety. Hall<Amer Saw Bk.
L T Strauss & Co<Quinn City. Duane<Miller.
Clofty<Houghtaling. Kass<Cohen (3 acts.)
Fuller<Borden. Feller<Byers.
Schroeder<Int Litho. Glear.

TRIAL TERM—PART III.—Ransom, J.—At 10 A. M. Commercial calendar.
Blumberg<Greenwald. De Prado<Planisani.
Maniat<Garcia. Dauphin<Bradhurst Amuse.
Jackson<Novich. Same<Irvington Con.
Anahen<Ostrich, &c, P B Co. Frankel<Plankosh.
Cohen<Gronowitz. Reichenbach<Mermaid Waist Co.
Livingston<Krulesnitch (2 acts.) Cowan<Lloyd Dep. &c<Madison Mills.
Vernon<Balassa. Maschke<Stinsing.
Breslin<Swidut.
Urls<Libman Con.

These cases will be called and passed for the day, upon request of counsel:

Mulholland<Lawrence. Nat Surety Co<
Rofrano<Milano. Kunstlich.
Stein<Bregstein. Case on.

PART IV.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gott, J. Montague<Carter—Hal Bell. Neilson<Neilson—Warren Leslie.

SUPREME COURT—Lehman, J. Child<Gordon — Richard Steel. Wallace<Woolf—Henry Fluegelman. Barber<Woolf—Henry Fluegelman.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Lehman, J. Bernard Hahn<Percy D Adams—Oswald K Frankel.

SUPREME COURT—Gott, J. Wm Rankin<Miriam Williams—Ashton Parker.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M. Motion calendar:
Westworth Mfg<Phelan. Walsh<Mohawk A C. Middlebrook<Diamond
Wellner<Schreiber.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.
Weil<Sheffield. Goldfarb<Burns.
McNulty<Linch. Kunz<McMullen, S & T.
Kopilk<Cosmo Bank. Gorman<N Y Rys.
Decker<Decker. Radenmacher<Morris.
Damello<Stramello.
Burke<NY Ry.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, Putnam, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar, at 1 P. M.
Russell<B'klyn Eagle. Schneider<Farley.
Bouyon<Donlen. Fried<NY, NH & H RR.
Charles<Leonard. Lockomowitz<Bates.
Haigran<Haigren. Plumkosky<Harrington's Sons.
Otway<Snare & T. Garofano<Corino.
V Lo Ro<Federman. Epstein<Werbelosky.
Federman<Reiger. Morrell<Morrell.
Gibbs<Knicker Co. Stiles<O'Shea.
Morlarta<Richmond RR. Thompson<Belle Hess.
Black<McKay. Blaisdell<L I RR.
Randall<Randall.
Sass<Farley.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Manning, J.—Motions, at 10 A. M.
Hayward<Zelnner. La Torre<Un Wharf.
Eckert<Am E-Ready. Scarpaci<Wendall & E.
Reynolds<Williams. Namm<Schirmeister.
Bressler<Bressler. Nyland<Roberts.
Gorman<Le Roy. Roslowski<Gillespie.
Same<same. Lofstein<Norton & Co.
Same<same. Same<same. Cieslelski<B E D Tar.
Meyer<Gartz. Digona<Beaver Eng.
Hinze<Hinze. Griffin<Penn Steel.
Peo<Skaye. Sherkowitz<Uvalde Asph.
Ford<CB H RR. Re Apollo St.
Ford<Ford. Re Pinchon Pl.
Greenfield<Tosbell. Sullivan<Aetna Ins.
Re Hebberd Av. Brothers<Brothers.
Young<Boese. Same<same.
Sullivan<Aetna Ins. Re R T Con (Re
The Thrift<Burr. Jorselemen St.)
Debany<Grand. McGill<McGill.
Re West St (Baker.) Reisberg<Rothstein.
Re Palmer (1.)
Same (2.)

PART II.—Garretson, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—Kapper, J.—Trials, at 10 A. M.
Sharpe<Sharpe. Builders Con<Int Cork
Ansaldo<Ludlam et al Gillespie<Gillespie.
Helmrath<Brunjes. Arlon<Snapiler.
Hofmann<Hofmann. Peppard<Robinson.
Sherman<Rippmann. Schumm<Voelpel.
McNamara<M Naniara Palmero<Palmero.
Ritner<Holbrook, C & Binhorn<Beriat.
Reynhart<Holbrook, C & B. Halston<Halpston.
Highest number reached, 1,562. Routh<Routh.

TRIAL TERM—Part I, Kelly, J.; Part II, Maddox, J.; Part III., Blackmer, J.; Part IV., Aspinall, J.; Part V., Benedict, J.; Part VI., Van Siclen, J.; Part VII., Jaycox, J.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Benning<Empson & ano. Kohler et al<Conlan et al.
Ash<Nus RR & ano. Dungano<Ahrens et al.
Syvesson<S B D Term Mass-Hearth-Ryan<Fling et al. (5 acts.)
Bell<McConnell.

Howell<Reid & al. Fogarty<Carlisle.
Glasser<Glasser. Stevens<Spencer.
Anderson<B H RR. Chiles<Kovacs.
McCormick<C B RR. Martinez<Rae.
Somerville<B'klyn Ry. Ashley<Boggs.
Eisenhauer<Jones. Borough Bk<Doolittle.
Middleton<Browne. Lobell<Nassau RR.
Wyckoff<Nassau RR. Papandrea<Nassau RR.
Mutz<Gurney. Firm<McLoughlin & ano.
Shepman Mfg & Ry<Dalning<Lindwall.
Sussman. McCauley<Whitridge.
O'Rourke<C I & B RR. Testa<Nassau RR.
Jersey Miller. Smith<Excelsior Bag.
Baron<NY Con RR. B'klyn Trust<Gottlieb et al.
Clarke<Int R T. Same<Somerville.
Rosenberg<B H RR.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

Chorrich<Seaboard Con. Nost<CNY.
O'Regan<Clark. Maslanka<Am Mfg Co.
Cadley<Roberts Motor Carbonaro<Pomerans.
Ohlcoffrord Co. Leahy<NY & P RR.
Roche<S I Shipbldg. Powell<Robbins DD.
Rye<South Norfolk Ry. Rowe<Terry & T.
Jackson<Habirshaw Co. Rhinse<Sarem & ano, (3 acts.)
Hetzel<NY, N H RR. Kayala<Ontra.
Snyder<Kesner Co. Kingcombe<Ehrich & ano.
Abb<Balassia. Wrege<C I & G Ry.
Ewing<Imbeden. Anderson<Elbing.
Pittsburg Con<Sergeant. Hayes<Yonkers Elti.
Murphy<Rich L & RR. Van Buren<Int R T.
Easley<Keim. Ferguson<Swackhamer.
Anderson<Int R T. Pasquale<Hammond.
Anderson<Int R T. Pitrulli<Hammond.
Flayer<Kasazian. Lerner<Bosch et al.
Highest number reached on Call, 550.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV.—Fawcett, J.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Boccia<Nassau RR. Gunderson<Bushey.
Loring<C I & B RR. Lang<G I & B RR.
Cozn Cut Stone<Rutland Con. Author<C I & B RR.
Silver<Nassau RR.

Reserve calendar marked ready and passed until Jan. 11.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Acctg. in estates of: James Hill,
John R. Wertman Elizabeth Mason,
Jemima Thallon, Catherine Lackey,
Theresa Permento, S. A. Tredwell,
Joseph King, Anna Farley
Michael Feeley, H. Hoffenheimer,
Patrick K. Morris, Albert L. Perry,
Mary A. Monahan, Sarah P. Williams,
Thomas Cady. Marie Cogswell.
Wills of: Estates of:
Jacob M. Stahler, Hart Holmes,
Barbara Kotz, W. J. Schanfels.
William Hartung.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Perery<Webster. White Plains Ind Ky<Greenburgh.
Brock<Crown. Dieckhoff<Dietz.
Robinson<McGee. Fink<Fink.
Hamilton<Ward. St Paul F & M Ins<Kelley.
Frick<Moran. Guglielmo<New Rochelle.
Passerelli<Passerelli. Delaney<Bodine.
Weber<Weber. Young Bros Lumber<Young.
Crane Co<Procter Mt Vernon Rty. Folnesi<Feinesi.
A P Smith Mfg Co<ONY. Peekskill L & RR<Motokart Co.
Rose<Doria.
Mahlstedt Lumber & Coal<Miller.
De Pasquale<Ebling Brewing.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Mills, J.; Part II., Morschauser, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
McCarthy<Ringler&Co. Hunt<Cortlandt.
Harris<Mason & H. Manilla Anchor Brew.
Krygel<Egan. (3 acts.) Hyde<Garvey.
Perry<NY RR. Wright<Clark.
Purdy<NY C RR. Abrams<D & L Bldg.
Britton<Mason & H. Dunn<Standard Gas L.
Greenlee<Todd.

The following causes may either be marked ready or over to another day.

Thorin<Rinschede. Muzzula<Anbasco.
Boddington<Burnett. Clark<Palmer.
Same<Marshall. Hatfield<Carpenter.
Same<Schlegel. Kenney, W & S BR.
Liberty Brewing<Olt. Wildcrehle<Elliman.
Bebbe<Johnson & Co. Cohen<Gollick Con.
Cadley<Roberts Motor Colen<Lewis.
Ohlcoffrord Co. Pratt<Lewis.
Roche<S I Shipbldg. Cornell<Boylston.
Rye<South Norfolk Ry. Kolbe<New Rochelle.
Jackson<Habirshaw Co. Pratt<Bowes (2 acts.)
Hetzel<NY, N H RR. Sherman<NY, NH RR.
Snyder<Kesner Co. Morgan<C N E Ry.
Abb<Balassia. Imundi<Wright.
Ewing<Imbeden. Anderson<Elbing.
Pittsburg Con<Sergeant. Hayes<Yonkers Elti.
Murphy<Rich L & RR. Griffin<Bossevain.
Easley<Keim. Van Buren<Int R T.
Anderson<Int R T. Ferguson<Swackhamer.
Anderson<Int R T. Pasquale<Hammond.
Flayer<Kasazian. Pitrulli<Hammond.
Highest number reached on Call, 550. Lerner<Bosch et al.

Queens County.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M. No day calendar.
Highest number reached 4670.

TRIAL TERM—Scudder, J.—At 10 A. M.
It is requested that the name of trial counsel be filed with the Clerk in Part I., Attention of the Judge, at the opening of Calendar Rules, Queens County.

Goehner<same. Miller<L I R R.
Hill<same. Rogan<L I RR.
Reit<Karcher & an. McDougall<same.
Blaesi<same, (2 acts.) Nix<42 St, Man, & Ry.
Timmons<3 Av Ry. Janulys<B H R R.
Hofacker<I R T.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

Delmage<Wilbert Garrison. Lynch<Stevenson Co.
Riechers<Burkhardt. Ryan<L I RR (2 acts)
Madrid<Sharpe. Ekenberg<CNY & ano.
Murray<L I R R. Gilfeather<same.
Murray<same. Kozlowski<Gillespie.
Carroll<NY & Q C Ry. Illing<NY & Q Co Ry.
Highest number reached, 780. Witte<same (2 acts.)

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Art Concrete<Seifert. Fox<Ebsert, (3 acts.)
Great Anderson. Martin<Smith Bros.
McGuirl<Starve. Volkbach<Roche.
Pedicini<B, Q Co & Sub Ry. Hawley<C I & B Ry.
Palmer<Kull. Killen<B H R R.
Geddes<L I RR & NY & Q<El L & P. MacEachern<same.
Eldridge<Eckelkamp et al. Coppola<same.
Highest number reached, 100. Halliday et al<same.

Remainder of calendar passed until Monday, Jan. 11.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—Incorporated today:

Graham & Mattack, printing, publishing; $100,000; W. B. Irwin, C. E. Graham, L. H. Mattack, 251 W. 19 St.

Valmas Drug Co., Rochester, $100,000; F. Jordan, G. A. Kashbeck, H. F. Fraser, 656 W. 177 St., N. Y. C.

George H. Curtis Construction Corp., $50,000; J. C. Tomlinson, Jr., J. Barker Mackie, L. R. Lannan, 128 E. 2 Av., Mt. Vernon.

Lansingdale Stock Farm, Copenhagen, $35,000; Pliny W. Van Brocklin, E. M. and W. P. Lansing.

Goulard, Mallett & Co., wallpaper, paperhoxes, twine, $25,000; J. T. Mallett, T. C. R. Goulard, G. B. Garrison, 216 W. 79 St.

Jordan, Emerman & Lessoff, printing, calendars, coodsetuffs, $50,000; B. J. Smith, W. H. Lefthouse, J. S. Emerman, 385 Prospect Av.

Elvetta Estate realty construction, $12,000; A. R. L. Whiting, F. W. and E. B. Langford, 446 Ocean Av., Brooklyn.

Latin-American Film Co., $10,000; F. Hendricks, H. S. Goldman, C. Lessoff, 1,583 Bolivar.

Edmund Walsh Co., ladies' wearing apparel, $10,000; G. T. Kantrowitz, M. Halpern, A. Druhin, 127 W. 26 St.

H. S. Johnson Co., wearing apparel, $10,000; S. Newman, A. Holstein, S. R. Kahn, 1,123 B'way.

Metropolitan Merchants' Assn. & Bureau of Information, regulation of credit, collecting accounts, promote trade, advertising, $10,000; E. L. Cheney, E. H. Reed, C. L. Whitenack, 1,083 B'way.

Leonard Morgan Co., realty brokerage, merchandise, $6,000; W. M. Demarest, L. B. and L. Morgan, 710 W. 179 St.

Ulshen-Urbach Contracting Co., $5,000; Hugart F. Norman, A. Urbach, M. H. Ulshen, 101 W. 145 St.

Essenar Film Co., Buffalo, $5,000; E. Rubenstein, C. R. Rogers, J. A. Schaeffer.

Goodname Hat Co., $5,000; F. Margulies, S. Horowitz, L. Harvitz, 546 S. 168 St.

B & S Dairy Co., $5,000; A. Schwartzkopf, L. and S. Banart, 40 Floyd St., B'klyn.

R. & S. Bakery & Lunch Room, $5,000; R. Mueller, S. Slick, Victor Lepiner, 416 6 Av.

C. W. P

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Special Announcement

The Marlborough-Blenheim,

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in order to accommodate its increasing regular Fall and Winter patronage, and also those Americans and Canadians who are prevented by the European war from being abroad, will keep both the Marlborough side and the Blenheim side of the house open this Winter, instead of closing one side, as heretofore.

This will enable the supplying of a private bathroom with hot and cold salt and fresh water with every room, and for these bathrooms no extra charge will be made during the Fall and Winter Season.

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HUDSON ICE HARVEST EARLIEST IN YEARS

Cakes Ten to Twelve Inches Thick Taken from River Near Athens.

2,500,000 TONS GOOD CROP

Wesley M. Oler Says Harvesters and Distributors Are Watching for the January Thaw.

The harvesting of ice on the Hudson Rivr has been begun earlier this Winter than in many years past, and those interested in the industry are anxiously watching the effect of the January thaw upon crop prospects. The difficulties of gathering the Hudson ice crop are becoming greater each year, and all that keeps the supply up with the demand is the increase in the manufacture of ice. Those who harvest are interested in a report that an attempt is going to be made by the employment of an ice breaker to keep navigation betwen Albany and New York open all Winter.

"The ice crop is dependent upon climate, and predicting the weather has always been a difficult task," said Wesley M. Oler, President of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, yesterday. "Not much ice has been harvested as yet. In some of the creeks, coves, and still places which froze up before the river did we have gathered in a supply. We have been getting ice from this supply that runs from 10 to 12 inches thick.

"It has not ben thick enough to harvest in the Hudson except at one place just above Athens. I think that 2,500,000 tons of Hudson River ice is now a good crop. I use the word now because the Hudson River crop has been steadily falling just as the volume of manufactured ice has been increasing.

"Does this mean that the danger of an ice famine is constantly growing less?" Mr. Oler was asked.

"It does," he replied. "We still have to have natural ice, as there are not ice-making machines enough to supply the demand. We still have to have a million tons of Hudson River ice.

"This is the earliest we have had ice harvested in many years. All now depends upon the January thaw. There has been a deficiency of either rain or snow so far this season. Rain in the upper reaches of the Hudson means freshets, for the river rises quickly. This rise in the river is more rapid than in the past, owing to the activity of the Government in deepening and narrowing the channel. This change not only makes for swifter currents, but makes river rises come more quickly."

The question of keeping the river open to navigation, Mr. Oler said, is one that interests every one connected with the gathering and the distributing of ice.

FILES SUIT FOR $9,000,000.

Government Begins Case Against Old Capital City Dairy Company.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 6.—Suit for $9,015,029.07 was filed in the United States District Court here today against the Old Capital City Dairy Company. The Federal Government asks for that amount, which, it is alleged, is due as taxes on colored oleomargarine.

This suit asks also for appointment of a receiver for the Old Capital City Dairy Company, a New Jersey corporation. A new company of the same name has been organized and incorporated in Delaware. The petition was filed by Assistant District Attorney Harley E. Burns, on instructions from the Department of Justice.

The taxes alleged to have been evaded are said to be due upon the business of the company during the last ten years.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The case against the Old Capital City Dairy Company is regarded by officials here as one of the most important of the kind the Government has undertaken for some time. There have been several reports of efforts to compromise, and visits have been made to Washington by officials of the Government and others interested in the case with this end in view. Commissioner of Internal Revenue Osborn, however, was never able to see his way clear to interfere with the present suit.

Although the Department of Justice had no official advice of the beginning of the Columbus suit, it was said that Robert W. Childs, Special Assistant Attorney General, would be sent to take charge of the prosecution. Mr. Childs is now in St. Louis engaged in the same sort of work.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

21st St, 137 East, n s, 180 ft e of Lexington Av, 20.6x98.9, five-story dwelling; Union Trust Co. against Annetta Pascal et al.; Miller, K. L. & T., attorneys; Cornelius Huth, referee; due, $30,861.65; taxes, &c., 1,992.39; to the plaintiff, for $29,000.

21st St, 459 West, n s, 142.6 ft e of 10th Av, 17.6x98.9, four-story dwelling; Frank Dunning et al., trustees, against Frank Snyder et al.; Speir & B., attorneys; Morton Stein, referee; due, $11,028.48; taxes, &c., $495.42; subject to two tax liens aggregating $2,946.38; to the plaintiff, for $11,800.

By Henry Brady.

Bleecker St, 18 to 24, s w corner of Elizabeth St, 92x90x irregular; six two, three, and four story loft and store buildings; Cosmopolitan Holding Co. against J. E. Fye et al.; Merrill & R., attorneys; R. M. Henry, referee; due, $84,340.04; taxes, &c., $1,506.65; to the plaintiff, for $75,000.

By Samuel Marx.

16th St, 441 and 443 West, n s, 260.4 ft e of 1st Av, 49x82, two five-story tenements and stores; Emilie Hoffman against J. S. Hannon et al.; Stern, R. & L., attorneys; William Allen, referee; due, $5,935.35; taxes, &c., $361; subject to first mortgage of $20,000; to the plaintiff, for $26,621.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Courtlandt Av, 925, s e, 150 ft n of 162d St, 25x140 to N. Y. & H. R. R. r25.2x187.9, five-story flat; Josephine Eoff against M. F. Reilly et al.; King & W., attorneys; C. H. Frederick, ref.; due, $18,857.65; taxes, &c., $857.49; to J. Doff, for $19,700.

Anthony Av, 1,060, e s, about 100 ft n of 176th St, 2n.8x158.10x182.10 x 178th St x 27.10x irregular, building and lot; C. D. Sammis against William Schmitz et al.; S. T. Carter, Jr., attorney; G. B. Hayes, referee; due, $19,712.97; taxes, &c., $140.60; to the plaintiff, for $10,000.

Tee Taw Av, n w corner of 188th St, 105x 88.10x irregular; three-story brick dwelling; also Tee Taw Av, s e corner of Park View Place, 155x144x irregular; seven three and two story brick dwellings; adjourned to Jan. 13.

City Island Av, e s, 23 ft n of Orchard St, 25x100; also plot 30x125.8 at rear, fronting on Isabel St; Robert Robitzek and M. L. Roeder et al. Action 1; Harry Robitzek, attorney; F. S. McAvoy, referee; due, $7,563.90; taxes, &c., $540.72; to Anna L. Martin, for $8,500.

North St, e s, 127.4 ft n of Tier Av, 165.7x irregular; adjourned sine die.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Brokaw Brothers Lease Times Square Site for New Home —Park Avenue Sale for Fine Residence—East Side Flat Purchaser—West Harlem Deal — Rental Activity.

Times Square furnished the leading transaction of the day yesterday in the realty market in the leasing by Brokaw Brothers of the old Saranac Hotel property for the firm's new home. William J. Roome & Co. closed the deal, which, with the building, will aggregate over $3,000,000.

Park Avenue also furnished a good deal in the sale by William B. May & Co. of the plot at 713 Park Avenue, sixty feet below the southeast corner of Seventieth Street, to a client who intends to demolish the old structure and erect a fine residence. The plot is 22 by 89.9. The holding price of the property has been $85,000.

The site adjoins on the north the new home and open garden of Robert S. Brewster, and the Sixty-ninth Street corner has just been improved with one of the finest Park Avenue dwellings for Geraldyn Redmond. The block front on the opposite side of the avenue is occupied by the large homes of George Blumenthal and Arthur Curtiss James, the latter now nearing completion.

Investor Buys Uptown Flat.

Simon Lewald has purchased for investment from William Hauser 71 East Ninety-third Street, a five-story flat on a plot 80 by 100.8 feet, located 100 feet west of Park Avenue.

Sale in West Harlem.

Porter & Co. have sold for Anna M. M. Smith to an investor the three-story brick and stone dwelling located at 78 West 132d Street.

A Recent Buyer.

Horace A. Sacks is the buyer of the former Stanchfield residence at 36 West Eighty-sixth Street, sold last week by Wolf Burland.

Important Times Square Section Lease.

Cowperthwaite & Sons have leased for a term of ten years at a yearly rental of $250,000 the store, basement, and five lofts in the new eight-story building recently completed by Brown Brothers at 782 to 786 Sixth Avenue, midway between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets.

Brown Brothers bought this property last March from Lewis & Conger, who had acquired it in 1913, when they were acquiring the site for their present store at the Forty-fifth Street corner. The buyers subsequently erected the present building over the site, which has a frontage of 60 feet and a depth of 120 feet.

Brooklyn.

Adolph Wittemann has bought from the I. Stanhope Company, Inc., 438 Bristol Street, Brownsville, a four-story tenement, two stores and 6 flats completed. Harold E. Wittemann was the broker.

The Jerome Property Corporation of Brooklyn sold 620 Park Place, between Franklin Avenue and the Brighton Beach cut, on a lot 30 by 131, a four-story eight-family apartment house for J. Kurtz & Son, Inc., to a client for investment.

Charles W. Seltz sold 1,273 Seventy-fourth Street, near Thirteenth Avenue, a two-family brick dwelling, for Anthony Croveno to Mary Calandriello.

Lease Site for New Plant.

A plot of forty lots on Thomson Hill, Long Island City, has been leased by the Courtney Development Company to G. Schirmer, Inc., music publishers, as a site for a new plant.

The lots are located in the block bounded by Anabel Avenue, Addison Place, Goshen Avenue, and Gould Avenue, and will be improved with a one and two story reinforced concrete fireproof building from plans prepared by Timmis & Chapman, architects.

The building will cover about 68,000 square feet, and will be 220 feet front by 290 feet in depth. The remaining portion of the plot will be used for tennis courts and a general recreation ground for employes. The gross amount involved in the lease is about $360,000. Bryan L. Kennelly negotiated the lease.

Leases.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for a term of years the store and basement in the new building at 18 East Forty-eighth Street for the Advocate Realty Company to Miss Virginia T. Fuller, dressmaker.

John S. Scott has rented for M. Keller his house on Mistletoe Way at Cedarhurst, L. I., to Charles S. Sargent, Jr.

$80,000 Bronx Apartment.

Plans are being prepared by J. M. Felson for two five-story apartment houses to be erected on the north side of 226th Street, eighty feet east of White Plains Avenue, to cost $80,000 for A. M. Lubo.

Real Estate Notes.

The House and Real Estate Owners' Association will meet Friday evening at Lexington Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street.

There was a report in circulation yesterday that the plot at 146 and 148 West Thirty-fourth Street, and running through to 143 to 147 West Thirty-third Street, had been sold to a builder as a site for a twelve-story loft building. Title to the property is held by Charles L. and Robert E. Smith.

The Thirty-fourth Street end of the plot, which has a frontage of 33.6 feet, is diagonally opposite the Macy store, and is improved with two old dwellings. On Thirty-third Street, the site has a frontage of 100 feet, and is covered with a large two-story stable and four old tenements.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

115th St, 109 West, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x109.11, 5-story tenement; 115th St, 111 West, n s, 125 ft west of Lenox Av, 25x 5-story tenement; Willis Av, 378, e s, 25 ft n of 143d St, 25x90.6, 5-story tenement and stores; B. M. Loutrel against C. A. Van Benschoten et al.; Wilder, E. & P., attorneys; R. M. Henry, referee; partition.

103d St, 230 East, s e cor of 2d Av, 37.6x100.11, 6-story tenement and stores; Equitable Trust Co. against Fleischmann Realty Co., Inc., et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; Cambridge Livingston, referee; due, $33,027.41; taxes, &c., $1,587.75.

By Henry Brady.

104th St, 312 East, s s, 100.6 ft e of 2d Av, 24.6x100.11, 4-story tenement and stores; C. de R. Moore against Vincenzo Masuri et al.; F. L. Holt, attorney; J. F. McIntyre, referee; due, $6,661; taxes, &c., $62.74.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Cromwell Av, w s, 268.4 ft of 169th St, 25.7x50.1x57.7x100x60.7, vacant; also Cromwell Av, e s, adjoining Lot 358, map of Inwood, 57.7x100x60x86.8; George McCormack against M. F. Maher, Jr., et al.; F. H. Delahanty, attorney; J. J. Dinsmore, referee; due, $7,974.11; taxes, &c., $1,196.42.

Timpson Av, w s, 91.6 ft n of 203d St, 26x 78.6x—x87.4; Nathan Kurtzka against Densan Realty Co.; Schwartzman & S., attorneys; E. D. Dowling, referee; due, $218.40; taxes, &c., $218.85.

By George Price.

Tieman Av, e s, 187.10 ft n of Boston Post Road, 25x90; Charles Giorsetti et al. against M. Kempf Realty Co. et al.; Clocke, K. & R., attorneys; W. A. Keating, referee; due, $3,390.91; taxes, &c., $268.57.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CANAL ST, s s, 84.3 ft n w of West Broadway, 21.1x— ; Julia C. Huntley to Max Rorman, 8,813 171st Av, Brooklyn, Jan. 4; (mtg $24,000;) attorneys, Merchants, C. & M., 149 Broadway $1

FORT WASHINGTON AV, s e corner of 179th St, 92.7x125; H. M. Construction Co. to Henry Morgenthau Co., 30 East 42d St. (mtg $130,000.) Jan. 5; attorney, William Wachsler, 30 East 42d St. $100

GRAND ST, 391, s e corner of Suffolk St, 20.1x80.1; Rebecca R. Goldsmith to Nathan Burnstine, 54 Morningside Drive, Dec. 31 ..... $100

HOUSTON ST, s w corner of Mangin St, 20x 76; Mary Gottehrer to the Frank Brewery, Cypress Av, corner of Weirfield St, Brooklyn, (mtg $9,500.) Dec. 18; attorneys, Goldman, S. & F., 134 Broadway, Brooklyn. $1

LUDLOW ST, n w s, 157.11 ft s w of Hester St, 19x87; Rose Sabesti to Rosetta Weisberg, 40 Lee Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $16,000.) Jan. 5 ..... Exchange

MADISON AV, 1,885, e s, 20.11 ft n of 122d St, 20x100; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to Morris Bobrow, 52 East 121st St. Dec. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

PITT ST, 11, w s, 100 ft s of Grand St, 25.6x125; Ella Mack to Lena Weisberg, 40 Lee Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $38,900,) all liens, Dec. 29; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Lena Weisberg to Rosa Saberski, 121 Norfolk St, (mtg $32,000,) Jan. 5; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $100

SHERMAN AV, e s, 100 ft s of Dyckman St, 50x100; St. Clair Realty Co. to James Livingston, 320 Audubon Av, Jan. 4, (mtg $5,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $100

WEST ST, 140 and 141, e s, 42.10 ft n of Vesey St, 37.5x90.11; Herman Joseph, referee, to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, Jan. 5; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St. $25,000

3D AV, 1,813, e s, 25.11 ft s of 101st St, 25x 100; Sampson H. Weinhandler, referee, to Meyer Katzenberg, 206 East 60th St, Jan. 6; attorney, S. Nordlinger, 160 Broadway $17,000

8D AV, 1,998, w s, 25.3 ft n of 108th St, 25x100; D. Strauss Realty Co. to Charles P. Foster, 179 East 111th St, Jan. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

3D AV, 1,591, e s, 100.5 ft s of 50th St, 25.3x 110; Anna Walter to Emilie Lampe, 508 East 87th St, ½ part, (mtg $16,000,) all liens, Jan. 1; attorneys, Hummel & Holbert, 1,511 3d Av $100

3D AV, 1,592, e s, 75.3 ft s of 90th St, 25x 85; Emilie Lampe to Anna Walter, 508 East 87th St, ½ part, (mtg $14,000, all liens,) Jan. 1; attorneys, Hummel & Holbert, 1,511 3d Av $100

3D ST, 62 East, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x 101.3; Mary Lang to David Galewsky, 145 West 127th St, or 299 Broadway, (mtg $9,000.) Nov. 30 ..... $100

10TH ST, n s, 154 ft e of University Place, 24.10x94.9; William C. Arnold, referee, to John R. Keatinge, 57 Madison St, Brooklyn, Jan. 5; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St. $60,100

SAME PROPERTY; John H. Keatinge to Emily M. Roemer, 494 Greene Av., Brooklyn, (mtg $64,000,) Jan. 5; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St. $1

26TH ST, 446 West, s s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Jake Schlesinger to Francis Kaufmann, 451 East 140th St, (mtg $5,000,) Dec. 29, 1914; attorney, I. E. Schlesinger, 150 Nassau St. $100

34TH ST, 428 West, s s, 280 ft w of 9th Av, 20x98.9; William B. Hunt to Ellen Downey, 552 West Thirty-fifth Street, all liens, Jan. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

34TH ST, part of 428 West, s s, 300.8 ft w of 9th Av, 19.4x98.9; Hy. B. Fischer, referee, in matter of application of Jeanette F. Hunt et al. for sale of property to Frederick W. Simons, 444 West 34th St, all liens, Jan. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $15,500

34TH ST, part of 428 West, s s, 300 ft w of 9th Av, 19x98.9; Hy. B. Fischer, referee, to Ellen Downey, 552 West 35th St, all liens, Jan. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $500

36TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Peter L. Ughetta, executor of Peter Louazon to Jesse J. Culling, 454 East 172d St, (mtg $12,500,) Jan. 5; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $16,500

36TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Jesse J. Culling to Ida A. Poth, 1 West 104th St, (mtg $12,500,) Jan. 5; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $1

43D ST, n s, 225 ft w of 3d Av, 20x100.5; William J. MacDonald et al. executors, to Joseph A. McAllister, 437 Lexington Av, Dec. 28; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $100

51ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 25x109.1; Samuel Schwartz to Moses Lowenstein, 927 East 180th St, ½ part, (mtg $8,000,) Jan. 5; attorney, Benjamin Swartz, 192 Broadway $100

78TH ST, 221 West, n s, 241 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20x102.2; Blanche B. Flanagan to Susan M. Daly, 101 West 78th St, (mtg $10,000,) all liens, Jan. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

93D ST, 111 West, n s, 154.2 ft w of Columbus Av, 16.5x100.8x irregular; Mary J. Edwards to Dorothese H. Simmons, 109 West 93d St, (mtg $15,000,) Jan. 4; attorney, George E. Miller, 25 Broad St. $40

SAME PROPERTY; James W. Edwards, husband of above, to same, quitclaim, Jan. 4; attorney same $1

100TH ST, 64 West, s s, 174.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; George J. McCarthy et al. to Mary A. Baker, 310 West 121st St, (mtg $13,000,) Jan. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Margaret McCarthy, widow, and another, heirs, &c., of Alex. McCarthy, to same, quitclaim, Jan. 2; attorney, same.

105TH ST, 100 East, s e corner of Park Av, 20x100.11; Hy Bischoff to Louis Lust, 100 East 105th St, (mtg $10,000,) Jan. 2; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway. $100

123D ST, 141 West, n s, 140.11 ft w of Lenox Av, 19x100.11; Adelaide S. Hoyt to Florence L. Minor, 302 North 11th St, Roseville, Newark, N. J., all liens, Jan. 4; attorney, Thomas C. Riley, 60 Wall St. $100

123D ST, 143 West, n s, 159.11 ft w of Lenox Av, 18.9x100.11; same to same, (mtg $11,000,) all liens, Jan. 4 ..... $100

132D ST, s s, 200 ft e of 12th Av, 175x98.11; Standard Gas Light Co. to Consolidated Gas Co., 130 East 15th St, Dec. 31; attorneys, Shearman & S., 55 Wall St. $100

Bronx.

AVENUE ST, JOHN, e s, 67 ft s of Beck St, 58x110; Normal Construction Co. to William Goldstone and another, 131 Riverside Drive, Dec. 31; (mtg $40,000,) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

CLINTON AV, w s, 57.10 ft s of 176th St, 50x100; Harpton Building Co., Inc., to Catherine Darling, 1,880 Washington Av, Jan. 5, (mtg $34,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Catherine Darling to James G. Barry, 1,140 Sheridan Road, Jan. 5, (mtg $30,000;) attorney, same $100

GIFFORD AV, w s, 605.8 ft e of Balcom Av, 20x100.6x25x100.5; Robert V. Gardiner to Emma N. Polak, 1,809 Arthur Av, Jan. 5; attorney, Emma N. Polak, 557 Tremont Av $1

INTERVALE AV, e s, 415 ft s of 167th St, 25x100; Charles Lopard to John H. Gobel, 1,316 Boston Road, Dec. 29; attorneys, John H. Gobel, 1,316 Boston Road $100

JEROME AV, s e corner of 183d St, 68x irregular; Hartford Realty Co. to Henry Wiszt, 121 West Kingsbridge Road, (mtg $40,000,) Jan. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

125th St, 109 West, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x109.11, 5-story tenement; 115th St, 111 West, n s, 125 ft west of Lenox Av, 25x 5-story tenement; Willis Av, 378, e s, 25 ft n of 143d St, 25x90.6, 5-story tenement and stores; B. M. Loutrel against C. A. Van Benschoten et al.; Wilder, E. & P., attorneys; R. M. Henry, referee; partition.

103d St, 230 East, s e cor of 2d Av, 37.6x100.11, 6-story tenement and stores; Equitable Trust Co. against Fleischmann Realty Co., Inc., et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; Cambridge Livingston, referee; due, $33,027.41; taxes, &c., $1,587.75.

By Henry Brady.

104th St, 312 East, s s, 100.6 ft e of 2d Av, 24.6x100.11, 4-story tenement and stores; C. de R. Moore against Vincenzo Masuri et al.; F. L. Holt, attorney; J. F. McIntyre, referee; due, $6,661; taxes, &c., $62.74.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Cromwell Av, w s, 268.4 ft of 169th St, 25.7x50.1x57.7x100x60.7, vacant; also Cromwell Av, e s, adjoining Lot 358, map of Inwood, 57.7x100x60x86.8; George McCormack against M. F. Maher, Jr., et al.; F. H. Delahanty, attorney; J. J. Dinsmore, referee; due, $7,974.11; taxes, &c., $1,196.42.

Timpson Av, w s, 91.6 ft n of 203d St, 26x 78.6x—x87.4; Nathan Kurtzka against Densan Realty Co.; Schwartzman & S., attorneys; E. D. Dowling, referee; due, $218.40; taxes, &c., $218.85.

By George Price.

Tieman Av, e s, 187.10 ft n of Boston Post Road, 25x90; Charles Giorsetti et al. against M. Kempf Realty Co. et al.; Clocke, K. & R., attorneys; W. A. Keating, referee; due, $3,390.91; taxes, &c., $268.57.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CANAL ST, s s, 84.3 ft n w of West Broadway, 21.1x— ; Julia C. Huntley to Max Rorman, 8,813 171st Av, Brooklyn, Jan. 4; (mtg $24,000;) attorneys, Merchants, C. & M., 149 Broadway $1

FORT WASHINGTON AV, s e corner of 179th St, 92.7x125; H. M. Construction Co. to Henry Morgenthau Co., 30 East 42d St. (mtg $130,000.) Jan. 5; attorney, William Wachsler, 30 East 42d St. $100

GRAND ST, 391, s e corner of Suffolk St, 20.1x80.1; Rebecca R. Goldsmith to Nathan

MORTGAGE LOANS.

PRIVATE FUNDS

$10,000 to $200,000.

Good applications wanted.

MORGENTHAU JR & CO. 35 LIBERTY ST. N.Y.

Chappaqua Mt. Institute, Valhalla, N. Y. School for Girls, 6 to 18 years. Catalog.

Burnstine, 54 Morningside Drive, Dec. 31 ..... $100

HOUSTON ST, s w corner of Mangin St, 20x 76; Mary Gottehrer to the Frank Brewery, Cypress Av, corner of Weirfield St, Brooklyn, (mtg $9,500,) Dec. 18; attorneys, Goldman, S. & F., 134 Broadway, Brooklyn. $1

LUDLOW ST, n w s, 157.11 ft s w of Hester St, 19x87; Rose Sabesti to Rosetta Weisberg, 40 Lee Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $16,000.) Jan. 5 ..... Exchange

MADISON AV, 1,885, e s, 20.11 ft n of 122d St, 20x100; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to Morris Bobrow, 52 East 121st St. Dec. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

PITT ST, 11, w s, 100 ft s of Grand St, 25.6x125; Ella Mack to Lena Weisberg, 40 Lee Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $38,900,) all liens, Dec. 29; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Lena Weisberg to Rosa Saberski, 121 Norfolk St, (mtg $32,000,) Jan. 5; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $100

SHERMAN AV, e s, 100 ft s of Dyckman St, 50x100; St. Clair Realty Co. to James Livingston, 320 Audubon Av, Jan. 4, (mtg $5,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $100

WEST ST, 140 and 141, e s, 42.10 ft n of Vesey St, 37.5x90.11; Herman Joseph, referee, to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, Jan. 5; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St. $25,000

3D AV, 1,813, e s, 25.11 ft s of 101st St, 25x 100; Sampson H. Weinhandler, referee, to Meyer Katzenberg, 206 East 60th St, Jan. 6; attorney, S. Nordlinger, 160 Broadway $17,000

8D AV, 1,998, w s, 25.3 ft n of 108th St, 25x100; D. Strauss Realty Co. to Charles P. Foster, 179 East 111th St, Jan. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

3D AV, 1,591, e s, 100.5 ft s of 50th St, 25.3x 110; Anna Walter to Emilie Lampe, 508 East 87th St, ½ part, (mtg $16,000,) all liens, Jan. 1; attorneys, Hummel & Holbert, 1,511 3d Av $100

3D AV, 1,592, e s, 75.3 ft s of 90th St, 25x 85; Emilie Lampe to Anna Walter, 508 East 87th St, ½ part, (mtg $14,000, all liens,) Jan. 1; attorneys, Hummel & Holbert, 1,511 3d Av $100

3D ST, 62 East, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x 101.3; Mary Lang to David Galewsky, 145 West 127th St, or 299 Broadway, (mtg $9,000.) Nov. 30

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Western disturbance of Tuesday night has moved to the lower lakes with increased intensity, and the central depression covers the entire country east of the Missouri River, with general rains and snows over portions of the Mississippi Valley and South Atlantic States. There were also rains in the Missouri Valley, the West Gulf and the Pacific States, while over the interior of the Extreme West the weather was fair.

It is decidedly warmer in the Atlantic and West Gulf States and lower lake region, and somewhat cooler over the central portions of the country, but with nearly normal temperatures.

In the West temperatures changed but little.

There will be snow in the upper lake region, rain turning to snow in the lower lake region, and rain in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, followed by fair weather Friday. Elsewhere the weather will be fair Thursday and Friday, except over the middle and north districts west of the Rocky Mountains, where there will be snows and rain.

It will be colder Thursday in the lake region, the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, the West Gulf and South Atlantic States, and colder Friday in New England and the Middle Atlantic States. It will be somewhat warmer Thursday in the Extreme West, and on Friday in the Plains States.

Winds along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be south and southwest gales Thursday and Friday; South Atlantic Coast, strong to south and southwest, probably moderate gales.

FORECAST TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, New Jersey, Rain Thursday. Friday fair, colder; southwest gales.

Western New York—Rain or snow Thursday. Friday fair and colder.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Thursday and Friday.

Western New England—Rain Thursday. Friday fair, except snow in east portion; colder.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
8 A. M.	30	36	4 P. M.	31	47
9 A. M.	30	37	5 P. M.	29	48
10 A. M.	30	39	6 P. M.	29	51
11 M.	32	43	11 P. M.	27	51

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 44; for the corresponding date last year it was 34; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 39°; at 4 P. M. it was 50°. Maximum temperature, 52 degrees at 5:50 P. M.; minimum, 35 degrees at 4 A. M. Humidity, 78 per cent. at 8 A. M., 92 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.29 inches; at 8P. M. it stood at 29.95 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.—Loss.
12:30—1,082 Wash'n Av.; J. Stein.....Slight
1:30—2-4-6 Thompson St.; J. B. Hull.....
Not given
4:00—155 W. 84 St.; Mrs. Schaefer et al.....
$1,000
5:45—160 Ridge St.; United Rice Knitting Mills.....$500
9:30—81 Northern Av.; G. Zimmerman.....Slight
7:25—52 W. 53 St.; Sarah Backer.....$500
9:35—2,007 1 Av.; Mary Coyiale.....$300
10:50—224 E. 100 St.; Sam De Nose.....Slight
10:45—27 E. 69 St.; Julius Davis.....Not given
11:35—119 Broome St.; not given.....Slight
P.M.
12:45—2,053 2 Av.; Dominic Turina.....Slight
2:30—210 W. 27 St.; J. Lee.....Slight
3:00—247 W. 60 St.; Edward Mingo.....$1,000
3:25—507 2 Av.; Sadie Smith.....Slight
4:15—40 W. 129 St.; G. Koppe.....$25
4:40—1,178 St. Nicholas Av.; Rose Neshoff.....Slight
5:00—13 W. 61 St.; B. Hoffman.....Slight
6:15—220 E. 23 St.; C. Demastatis.....Slight
6:25—Varick and Dominick Sts.; International Railroad.....Slight
8:50—34 Bond St.; Parisian Feather Dye Co.....Not given
8:50—618-620 W. 22 St.; Elias Glaze Co.....Not given
10:25—68 W. 104 St.; Josephine Limmons.....Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Capt. R. C. Davis, 8 Inf., is selected and detailed as Maj. Gen. Scouts vice Capt. E. J. Bracken, 23 Inf., relieved, and also relieved from 2 Inf.

Maj. M. C. Henry and Capt. R. H. Rees, Q. M. C., are relieved from present duties and will return to U. S. and report to Adjt. Gen. for orders.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. J. W. Heavey, 10 Cav., from duty at Ft. Leavenworth (Kan.) Military Prison and report to Brig. Gen. H. A. Greene for duty as aide de camp.

The board appointed to meet at Ft. Sam Houston (Tex.) Nov. 15 for examination of officers for promotion is dissolved.

Capt. F. S. Leisenring, 4 Inf., detailed as range master with militia of Penn. at Willesbarre.

Orders Dec. 7 relating to Lt. Col. E. M. Johnson, Jr., 19 Inf., is revoked.

Lt. Col. E. M. Johnson, Jr., transferred to 30 Inf. as Lieut. Col.

Lt. Col. J. P. Finley, 20 Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regt.

Boards appointed: Maj. J. E. Clayton and C. E. Reynolds and Capt. H. W. Jones, M. C., to meet at Ft. Sam Houston (Tex.) and Lt. Col. C. F. Mason, Med. C., Lieut. Col. and Capt. H. G. Ford, M. C., to meet at Ancon, Canal Zone, both to examine officers for promotion.

Capt. G. M. Hoff, 19 Inf., to Hot Springs, Ark., hosp. stay.

Lieut. Col. McA. Schofield, Q. M. C., to Phila., Penn., on official business and then to his station.

Maj. A. E. Alaster, C. E., from this city to Grand Rapids, Mich., relieving Col. J. C. Sanford.

2d Lt. C. H. Hodges, 6 Inf., to Ft. Sam Houston (Tex.) for duty.

Leave—Maj. F. A. Wilcox, Inf., 2 months; Capt. O. W. Pinkston, M. C., 3 months, and Maj. J. V. Dean, 13 Inf., 2 months.

Navy Orders.

Comdr. S. S. Hough, the Texas, to Asiatic Station via Transport of March 8; Lieut. Comdr. W. Kiemann, to Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard; Lieut. Comdr. F. Lyon, the Kansas, to command the Wisconsin, and T. T. Craven, the Washington, to the Kansas as executive officer.

Lieut. Comdrs. J. W. Greenslade, the Vulcan, to Naval Academy, and W. McDowell, Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard, to the Washington as executive.

Rear Adm. H. G. Gates, the St. Louis, to Asiatic station; F. W. Dillingham, the West Virginia, to temp. duty the Maine; C. F. Greene and C. B. Whitehead, the St. Louis, to Asiatic station.

Lieut. W. Seaman to naval station, Honolulu.

Pay Director F. T. Arms, Portsmouth Yard, to Navy Pay Office, San Fran.

Pay Inspector H. L. Lamb, Navy Pay Office, San Fran., to Mare Island Yard, and G. Brown, Mare Island Yard, to Fleet Paymaster, Asiatic Station.

Ordered to Portsmouth Yard, Market, J. A. Silva, surg. ship at Boston, to the Washington.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Montana at Guacanayabo; Raleigh at La Paz, and the Cleveland at San Diego.

Sailed—Patuxent, Chitobal for Balboa; Brutus, Sarda, Dominga City for Cristobal; Ontario and Petrel, Lobos Island for Vera Cruz and Tampico, respectively; Glacier, Manatlan for Guaymas; Pontiac, Newport for New York; Yankton, La Paz for San Diego; Uncas, Norfolk for Phila.; Maryland, Tiburon for West Coast of Mexico, and Sandoval, Norfolk for Annapolis.

The Lucas ordered to Charleston Yard for repairs.

The Washington, now at Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard, will leave about Jan. 10 for the West Indies and East Coast of Mexico.

The Nevada, now at Hampton Roads, will leave about Jan. 15 for Olongapo, via the Panama Canal.

The Antietam, now at Norfolk Yard, will leave on Tues. 26 for Port Lanthan, Texas, and the Guantanamo Bay.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Superintendents has recommended that new P. S. 95, Lexramore, Harvard, and Yale Avenues, Jamaica, be organized as a school for boys and girls for all grades, and that P. S. 40, Bronxon Avenue, Jamaica, be made an annex to it.

Morris Finkelstein has been appointed as a first grade clerk in the office of the City Superintendent.

Rooms in P. S. 43, Manhattan, will be set aside as an annex to the Julia Richman High School.

The school to be established in the portable building at Brighton Heights, Richmond, will be made an annex to P. S. 16, Madison Avenue, Tompkinsville.

Fred Sieb has been appointed as a teacher of physical training in evening high and trade schools.

The board of Aldermen has been requested to authorize the Controller to advance $700 from the Special School Fund for the year 1915 to pay the car fares of pupils attending classes for the blind and the guides who accompany them to and from school.

Permission has been granted to the Mothers' Club of P. S. 30, Longwood Avenue, Bronx, and Beck Street, Bronx, to sell tickets for an entertainment to be given at the Hunts Point Theatre in that borough.

The Board of Education has approved the action of President Churchill in granting consent to the transfer of Carmine Rosso, stenographer and typewriter in the Department of Education, salary $900, to a similar position in the Police Department at $900 a year.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers, to take effect 4 P. M. Jan. 7 (Mutual): Patrol J. W. Sains, 153, to 104; Wm. Negel, 104, to 153.

Temporary assignments: Patrol.—To Comr's office from prects. indicated for 30 days from 8 A. M. Jan. 9: Angelo Cava, 2; T. J. Hanry, 31; C. J. Ill, 33; J. J. Connell, 101; Val Antine O'Toole, 147. To Det. Bu.: J. A. Dolan and T. F. Ingland, 8, and E. S. Regan, 58, for 10 days, from 9 A. M. Jan. 8; M. H. Crowley, 4; J. F. Shevlin, 14, and J. J. Buckley, 45, for 5 days from 4 P. M. Jan. 7; W. R. Wittenberg, 15, for 5 days from 4 P. M. Jan. 9; C. S. Croxson, 16, for 5 days from 9 A. M. Jan. 8. For 10 days from 8 A. M. Jan. 9, prects. indicated: William Reilly, 4; D. J. A. Mahoney, 30; F. A. Ackerman, 51; Thomas Mills, 67; W. L. Ihaken, 80. For 15 days from 8 A. M. Jan. 9, prects. indicated: John Healy, 14; W. J. Herrick, 47; Philip Murphy, 87; J. T. Donohue, 98. To take effect 11:30 A. M. Jan. 9: T. F. Smith, 21, to take effect noon Jan. 8.

Suspended from duty: Patrol, W. C. A. Austin and J. S. Whelan, 10, to take effect 10:40 A. M. Jan. 9.

Death reported: Patrol J. J. Thompson, 1, at 8:25 P. M. Jan. 5.

Amendment: Special Order 598, Series 1914, is amended by substituting for the names of R. M. Treiber and William Loeb, 28, those of D. W. Barry, 26, address 124 E. 87th St., and P. F. J. Fleming, 36, address 154 Greenwich St., as the names of J. T. Donohue, 39 Prect., that of W. C. Kahn, 59, address 324 Pleasant Av.

Fire Department.

To report at the 8th Coast Artillery Armory at 11 A. M. Jan. 9, 1915 Charles R. Nagle, Eng. 39; Ernest J. Witte, Eng. 37; Edward Vargas, Eng. 30; Frank F. Warstinger, Eng. 36; John Rahilly, Eng. 41; Matthew Johnston, Jr., Eng. 42; Alex. F. Godaman, Eng. 35; Gustave Hall, Eng. 57; Henry E. Dierweiler, Eng. 72; Frank A. Peterson, Eng. 48; Henry Bumpholm, H. & L. 30; Wm. A. Dorrille, H. & L. 16; Charles Moeckert, H. & L. 14; James F. Norton, H. & L. 20; Henry G. J. Winter, H. & L. 38; Rudolph W. Wise, H. & L. 28; John J. Hannigan, H. & L. 40; Frederick Hoffmann, H. & L. 148.

Capt. William Ward, Eng. 239, is designated an Acting Chief of the 48 Battalion to take effect at 8 A. M. Jan. 9.

Retired after 20 years' service: Thomas J. McGowan, Eng. 8; George F. Siegler, Hose 5.

All applications for transfers forwarded on or prior to Dec. 31 are null and void.

Leaves without pay: John D. Keamy, Eng. 39, 48 hours from 8 A. M. Jan. 7; Capt. James B. Kiernan, Eng. 67, 12 hours from 8 A. M. Jan. 9; Alfred Grill, Eng. 49, 24 hours from 8 A. M. Jan. 7.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Examinations have been ordered for examining: Inspectors of Grade 2; Supervisor of Recreation, Park Dept., Brooklyn; alienist, Grades 2 and 3, and swimming instructor, male and female. The salary of the last named position is $900 a year. There are three vacancies for men and three for women in the Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices, Manhattan. The age limits are 21 to 45 years.

United States.

The commission announces for Feb. 3-4 at the New York Custom House, a competitive examination for structural steel draftsman, for men only to fill a vacancy at $4 per diem at the United States Naval Station, Newport, R. I., and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications at any United States Navy Yard or naval establishment, or in the Dept. at Washington, D. C., at entrance salaries ranging from $3.32 to $5.04 per diem. Competitors will be examined in mathematics, materials and details, drawing and design, education, training, and experience. Applicants must have had not less than four years' practical experience, of which not less than one and one-half years shall have been employed in office drafting. A technical education will be equivalent to two years of these four. Age, 21 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SAFE INVESTMENT.

Several good tenement properties taken in foreclosure by first mortgagee; reconstructed, cleaned and put on paying basis.

SELL AT COST

$3,000 to $5,000 cash; balance first mortgage at 5%; 5 years; no cost to borrower.

COMMISSION TO BROKERS.

JOHN W. AHERN, LOAN OFFICER,
50 Liberty St.

EWING, BACON & HENRY,
Real Estate—Insurance. 128 Park Av.

Spurten Duyvil villa sites; auction prices; choice locations. Baker, 7 East 42d.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT
KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

Real Estate Wanted.

Apartment or loft property wanted; must be fully or nearly all rented and subject to one mortgage only in exchange for a well-known Summer hotel, 100 rooms; fully furnished; all free and clear; located near White Mountains, New Hampshire. Address with full particulars, Kara F. Pratt, 786 Washington St., Boston.

HAVE BUYER FOR BARGAIN,
20-25 foot dwelling, between Madison and Lexington Avenues, 60th to 76th Streets. Principals only. HARRIS & VAUGHAN, INC., 989 Fifth Avenue, Telephone 34 Murray Hill.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

OFFICES TO SUBLET for unexpired terms of three months to three years; ANY WHERE, uptown or downtown; saving in rent, 20% to 40%; furnished or unfurnished; single offices and suites. OFFICE SUB-LETTING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (corner 43d.) Bryant 9780.

To let, great sacrifice, store, lofts and basement, 50x100; equipped; sprinkler; Holmes wiring; low insurance rates; contains office partitions and shelving; suitable for dry goods. 96-98 Grand St.

TO GREENE ST.—25-foot, four-story store and loft building; rent, $2,500.
Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 25 Liberty St.

Large, airy office, 5th Av. Building, to sublease at a big reduction, furnished or unfurnished. Apply Room 537, 200 5th Av.

Lofts, new fireproof, 22 cents sq. ft.; with rail and water facilities, 25 cents; make bid. Galbreath, 310 West 96th.

Office space for rent; also stock room, if desired; excellent location; reasonable rent; first floor. 816 Broadway.

RALLENBECK-HUNGERFORD BUILDING,
LAFAYETTE, FRANKLIN & WHITE STS.

2Large corner store and floor for rent, 607 10th Av. Owner, 1,005 Summit Av., Bronx.

WHITEHALL BUILDING, 2,840.—Desk room in modern office. Phone Rector 1074.

Lofts, offices, showrooms. Rothschild Realty Co., 93 5th Av. Phone 4990 Chelsea.

35th, 20 East.—Parlor floor for doctor; furnished or unfurnished.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted—To rent studio, with bath, between 40th and 60th Sts. Reply to Moors, 2 West 47th St.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Ten acres with improvements; exclusive part of Mt. Kisco, Westchester County; will sacrifice. L. C. Collins, 60 Wall St.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Burg, 60 West 23d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Huntington.—Hilltop farm, 68 acres; near turnpike; farm buildings; suitable for estate; price $22,500; part cash; terms. Theodore S. Hall, 47 West 34th St.

North Shore—Waterfront properties; $5,000-$50,000. L. Eclise Washburn Co., 18 East 34th St.

North Shore Residential Properties.
W. J. Vreeland, 129 Front St., N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

A farm of one acre at Glen Rock, New Jersey, adjacent Ridgewood, half mile from station; 20-mile view; street all improved; new house, 6 rooms and bath; oak floors, steam heat; exceptional country home; $5,000. Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, N. J.

FORECLOSURE BARGAIN.
Price $4,250; seven-room house, handsomely decorated; plot 74x100; all improvements; 5 minutes to station; near trolley. Waggoner, Room 916, 37 West 39th St., City.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

Wanted—Furnished cottage, East Coast of Florida, for one month from Feb. 15. Arthur Schwarz, Princeton, Worsted Mills, Trenton, N. J.

Mortgage Loans.

Forty-five cents a line.

$200,000 to loan on first mortgage, Manhattan Borough preferred. Owners and principals only apply; reasonable rates. Myron Sulzburger, Attorney-at-law, 35 Park Row, N. Y. City.

Money advanced on Rents; First and Second Mortgage Money. R. M. De Leeuw, 15 Broad.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty Cents a Line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park.
APTS. AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver. Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $20, $60 to monthly; unfurnished, $25, $50; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on case.

A.—A. THE WILHONIA.
226, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. One room, bath, $50; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $46 up; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $55 up. Exceptionally clean apartments. No objectionable tenants.

Phone and elevator service; maid service if desired; near Subway, "L" and surface cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL. Superintendent on premises. Phone 9920 Col.

Riverside Drive, (116th Subway).—Handsomely furnished apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths; leaving city; will sublet 3 months, longer if desirable possession. Phone Murray Hill 5422.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 70.—Splendid apartment overlooking the Park; eight rooms, completely furnished, $100 monthly; unfurnished, $80.

Riverside Drive, 450, 7-room apartment; lady alone will share with couple; lady. Apply 10-12 A. M. Apt. 22, Morningside 4508.

Broadway, 112th St.—Beautifully furnished 7-room apartment. Phone, Appointment, 4198 Harlem.

Apartment of 4 rooms and bath, facing Broadway, rent to June 1, $60 per month. 850 West 76th St., corner Broadway.

3,818 Broadway, cor. 152d. Apt. 45.—3 rooms, bath, elevator, every convenience; overlooking river; until April 1; $36.

East Side.

Apartments, furnished, full hotel service, restaurant; two rooms and bath; $40 up. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

Wanted.—A furnished four-room apartment (including small kitchen) for 2 adults for 3 months; rent not to exceed $45; best references. Address A. J. D. Wodemeyer, Park Avenue Hotel, New York City.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

SUBLET BEAUTIFUL 6-ROOM APARTMENT, 2 BATHS; HIGHEST CLASS SERVICE; $1,650. YEARLY; FURNITURE, SALE OR RENT. APPLY SUPT., THE CLEBURNE, 924 WEST END AV.

5th Av., cor. 12th, overlooking Old Presbyterian Churchyard.—100 feet of lawn in front, three-room apartment; all outside rooms. Call 12 West 12th St. or Carstein & Lamiken, 221 4th Av.

Three-room apartment; might be used in connection with small business; just west of 8th Av. Apply 4 West 29th St. or Carstein & Lamiken, 221 4th Av.

Sublet 6 rooms, bath; large, light, airy; immediate possession; ideal location; sacrifice. 752 West 178th.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

Admonston, 86th St., Broadway; 6-room apartment; 2 baths.

East Side.

1,787 Madison Av., near 118th St.—Seven large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $30-$32.

755 Park Av., corner 72d St.
9 and 11 rooms, 3 baths, $3,500 to $5,500.
Madison Square apartments to lease.
40 East 26th St.

Brooklyn.

11 Monroe Place, 3 minutes Brooklyn Bridge, 5 Borough Hall Subway; room and bath; telephone; excellent service; $22.50.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents a line.

East Side.

11TH, 20 EAST.—Single rooms; select neighborhood; adjoining 5th Av.; good table.

84TH, 117-119 EAST.—Large and single rooms, with board; private baths.

63D STREET, EAST,
37 AND 52.

62D, 16 EAST.—Second-floor suite; single rooms; fine table; parlor dining.

73D ST., 12 EAST—Two large rooms, running water, excellent table, also limited number of table boarders; references.

MADISON AV., 496.—Third floor, front alcove room, large closets; reduced rates; telephone.

West Side.

54TH ST, 54 WEST.—Rooms; private baths; electricity; table guests.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; good board; telephone; references.

57TH, 349 WEST.—Sunny front hall rooms; running water; excellent table; references.

60TH, 22 WEST.—Elegant rooms; $7-$15 weekly; exceptional cooking; private baths.

68TH, 54 WEST.—Artistically furnished large room; electricity; private bath; suit particular people; dressing accommodations; with family owning beautiful home; Southern cooking; foreigners preferred.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; families.

68TH, 87 WEST.—Large, small rooms, bath, continuous hot water; private house.

70TH, 62-64 WEST.—Exclusive, newly furnished, large, small rooms; conveniences; parlor dining; excellent cuisine optional; table guests.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; LARGE, FRONT ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM HEAT; ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

71ST ST., 180 WEST.—Comfortable large and small rooms; every convenience; superior table; Subway and L.

72D, 253 WEST.—Elegant large second-floor room; superior table; $25.

72D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms; elevated and Subway express; references; table board.

73D, 126 WEST.—Attractive rooms; good table; homelike; parlor dining room; references.

76TH, 237-129 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; excellent table; reasonable; table guests.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select pension; double and single rooms; modernly furnished; superior table; electricity; phone.

79TH, 150 WEST.—Desirable, sunny, large, small rooms; table guests; Subway; references.

76TH, 121 WEST.—Heated, sunny, single room; connecting shower; gentlemen; private family.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

80TH, 128 WEST.—Desirable rooms; continuous hot water; well heated; excellent Southern cuisine; convenient elevated, Subway; reasonable; references.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large room, next bath; small; excellent English cooking; references.

81ST, 136 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; table guests.

82D, 48 WEST.—Double, single rooms; unsurpassed table; moderate rates; table guests.

83D, 17 WEST.—High-class Jewish home; home surroundings; excellent table; table guests.

86TH, 315 WEST.—Very attractive, large rooms; private bath; southern exposure; every convenience; excellent home cooking; reference; table guests.

93D, 252 WEST.—Desirable large rooms, private baths; excellent meals; reasonable; references.

100TH, 258 WEST.—Beautiful front room; private home; separate beds; dressing room; lavatory; every convenience; superior table.

118TH, 330 WEST.—Exceptionally warm rooms, private bath; singly or en suite; excellent cuisine.

118TH, 626 WEST.—Comfortable, warm, large rooms; lavatories; near bath; wholesome table.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; large closets; unexcelled cuisine; reference.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Charming family Hotel of highest order; beautiful location, 20 min. B'way, 5c. fare; lovely furnished rooms, suites; all comforts; most excellent cuisine; separate tables; rare, homelike atmosphere; worth investigation; weekly, $6-$12 per adult; with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I. Take Sub., "L," or Trolley to South Ferry.

Brooklyn.

ELDERLY COUPLE or semi-invalid in a small family home cooking; Brooklyn Suburbs. W 115 Times.

Country Board

Fifty cents a line.

Westchester County.

Winter arrangements now made; large, well-heated house; large dining room; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. Elgin Cliff Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers. Telephone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

Invalid or other may find delightful country home with lady holding Swedish hospital diploma; terms $30 weekly. L 86 Times.

New Jersey.

Orange, N. J.—Nice, bright, warm rooms; six minutes from Highland station; reference. Address X 223 Times Annex.

INVALIDS, convalescents, elderly people; ideal conditions; near New York; booklet. Dr. T. Ellis, Metuchen.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents a line.

East Side.

38TH, 20 EAST.—Attractive large, small rooms; parlor suite; newly opened house.

207TH, 112 EAST.—Back parlor, nicely furnished; very light; heated; smaller rooms; $2.75 up.

30TH, 28 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; well-kept house; all conveniences; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private house, charming accommodations for bachelors; hot-water plant, electricity; references.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable hall rooms; running water; bath; $2-$4.50.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Two rooms; sunny; en suite; bath, electricity; private house; references; bachelors.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Large, fine room, private bath; electricity, steam, telephone; select.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Splendid front room; private bath; electricity; steam; select.

47TH, 51 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; bath adjoining; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

49TH ST., 66 WEST.—Unusually well arranged suite of offices for one or two physicians or dentists. Bryant 1207.

56TH, 347 WEST.—Desirable rooms, well heated; running water; shower baths; telephone.

57TH ST., 152 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; one or more. Apartment 1. Rambrandt.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Comfortable warm room for gentleman; terms moderate; desirable location.

57TH, 852 WEST.—Large, choice, desirable rooms; light housekeeping; house just opening.

57TH ST., 260 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms; fifth floor.

60TH, 22 WEST.—Parlor bedroom; bath; $5-$10; hall room, $2.50 weekly.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, with, without private bath.

68TH, 63 WEST.—Large room, bath; continuous hot water; private house.

68TH ST., 71 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny room, 1 medium, 1 single; handsomely furnished; perfectly kept house; moderate; responsible people.

70TH, 43 WEST.—Exceptionally large, well-furnished, well-heated room; telephone; reasonable.

71ST, 542 WEST.—Handsome large room; private bath; steam heat; breakfast; reference; convenient Subway; homelike surroundings. Apartment 4-W.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; suitable one, two; running water; references.

71ST, WEST.—Delightful, large, sunny room for one gentleman; adjoining bath. Columbus 10106.

72D, 147 WEST, near Broadway.—Beautifully furnished room, with toilet; private bath; continuous hot water; surplus heat.

72D, 255 WEST.—Select house; large room; private bath; also smaller room.

76TH, 124 WEST.—Private house; large, medium, small rooms; private baths; telephone; breakfast.

76TH, 104 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath if desired; all conveniences.

76TH, 168 WEST.—Private house; parlor floor, private bath, suitable light housekeeping.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny front rooms; also back parlor, with private bath.

76TH, 160 WEST.—Front room, private bath; electricity; also single room; references.

77TH, 135 WEST.—Warm, comfortably furnished rooms with private family; telephone; reference.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished room; private house; references.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; private bath; twin beds; smaller rooms.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large front room; southern exposure; running water; *Subway; references.*

80TH, 124 WEST.—One large room; private bath, every convenience; rent $40; appreciate.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished large room, private bath, kitchenette; all conveniences.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Unusually desirable and well-furnished single room; man or business woman; high-class elevator apartment.

82D, 140 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; large, small; southern exposure; convenience, telephone; references.

82D, 127 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, medium rooms; private bath; well heated; reasonable.

82D, 134 WEST.—Second floor; private bath; single room, adjoining bath; reasonable.

83D, 142 WEST.—Well furnished, clean room; modern apartment; telephone; references. A. Smith.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large room, private baths; medium sized room, running water; bath.

88TH, 207 WEST.—Twin bedroom; running water; elevator apartment. Schuyler 7396.

Curtis.

68TH, 259 WEST.—Attractive large room, adjoining bath; water, electricity; board if desired.

91ST, (Between Broadway and West End Av.)—Two connecting rooms, running water between and adjoining bath; newly furnished and just redecorated; no other roomers. L 92 Times.

96TH ST., 319 WEST.—Beautiful room, high-class apartment, attractively furnished, $5. Noble.

96TH, 132 WEST.—ELEGANT FRONT ROOM; TWIN BEDS; $4 WEEKLY; SUBWAY. "L."

97TH, 64 WEST.—Comfortable, warm rooms, modern, fine; convenient neighborhood. 8240 Riverside.

97TH, 158 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; conveniences. 7296 Riverside.

98TH, 264 WEST.—Gentleman desiring superior accommodations, bachelor's quarters; moderate. Apt. 1.

98TH ST., 243 WEST.—Large, sunny, beautifully furnished, for one, two; twin beds. 7B.

106TH, 246 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; all conveniences; baths; private, homelike; reasonable. Apt. R.

111TH, 306 WEST.—Opportunity to rent attractive room, select, elevator apartment, convenient locality, refined neighborhood, gentleman. 4740 Morningside. Brunswick.

112TH, 611 WEST.—Comfortable front room, private family; gentleman; references; select apartment. Knight.

113TH, 502 WEST.—Attractive outside room; elevator; private family. Apt. 6-E.

114TH ST., 611 WEST.—Desirable room, private family; southern exposure. Apt. 7.

115TH, 620 WEST.—Overlooking Riverside Drive; every comfort and convenience; bath connection; reasonable.

116TH, 401 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Desirable rooms; adjoining baths; modern conveniences. Patterson.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Attractively furnished decorated, large and small rooms; splendid restaurant. Dameron.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Front suite; southern exposure; single room; reasonable. Apt. 32.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—One or two front rooms or en suite. Apartment 22.

122D, 212 WEST.—Large front room, outside; one or two; business gentlemen; telephone; references.

122D, 511 WEST.—Unusually large, attractive room, one or two; American family; board optional.

140TH, 606 WEST, (Apt. 44.)—Front suite or single room; telephone; Subway.

152D, 400 WEST.—Two connecting rooms in exceptional apartment; home privileges; select, refined surroundings; reasonable; modern conveniences. Audubon 716.

181ST ST., 720 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; conveniences; references required. Apply by letter, Apt. 1.

BROADWAY, 2,132, (74th.)—Delightful room, bath adjoining; every modern convenience; *exceptional home; gentleman. Potter.*

BROADWAY, 2,787, (108th.)—Private family has desirable, clean room to let. Nulsen.

LENOX AV., 257, (123d.)—Large rooms; well heated; conveniences; board optional; Subway.

REFINED young Christian gentleman (24) desires roommate to share comfortable front suite, near Broadway and 70th St.; $4 each; would consider counter proposition from party living alone. L 81 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents a line.

West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 324, (95th).—Attractive rooms, en suite or singly; gentleman; private family; board optional. Apartment 7N. Riverside 7140.

WEST END Av., 611.—Delightful large room; private bath; also medium-sized room; electric light; 91st Subway; private family; references.

Bronx.

178TH ST. 486 EAST.—Large front room; use bath, kitchen; suitable couple, two. "L."

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents a line.

68 WEST 70TH ST.

Two or three large, pleasant rooms, together or single; high-class apartment.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents a line.

Furnished.

YOUNG MAN desiring improve knowledge English wishes room with private American family; no other roomers; $4 to $5 weekly. West 72d to 125th St.; give full particulars; meals optional. W 120 Times.

GENTLEMAN desires good, quiet room in refined family; state price; engineer. W 134 Times.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents a line.

COOK.—Woman for cooking, general work; family of two; good home; moderate wages. Washington Heights Apartment. Telephone Cortlandt 6126, or Box A 866 Times Downtown.

MODEL.—Size 16. Apply Bronner Mfg. Co., 30 West 32d St.

NURSE.—Experienced baby nurse wanted; must have good references. R. B. Karmel, 400 West 150th St.

NURSE.—Two children; assist housework; country, farm. X 516 Times Annex.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, experienced, wanted in apartment hotel; references required; salary $40. Call before 12 o'clock. Room 25, 76 Liberty St.

TYPIST AND OFFICE ASSISTANT. Alert, careful, dignified girl; call after 1:30 this afternoon. 20 West 45th St., 15th floor, Room 1,501.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents a line.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced; double entry; must reside in Bronx section; salary $15. National Employment Exchange Agency, 30 Church St.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents a line.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR wanted on a commission basis. For a man who has had experience soliciting financial advertising, an opening in the advertising department of big publishing house awaits an energetic, hard-working man who is ambitious and willing to prove his worth by conscientious endeavors. Box A 8 60 Times Annex.

BAKER wanted; one who is familiar and can make high-class fancy goods; Scotch, English, German, or Austrian style; must be clean and able to produce the very finest of fancy baked goods; must have good references. Apply W 119 Times.

BOY.—Opportunity with advancement for boy in publishing business; errands and office; must have first-class references, grammar school education, and live with parents. Apply by letter only giving all facts to T. & C., 389 Fifth Av., New York.

BOY, not over 16, neat in appearance and refined, as stock boy in retail shop. A. Sulka & Co., 34 West 34th St.

COST CLERK wanted, not under 30, for figuring cost of electrical novelties and small motors; must be experienced in cost figuring, accurate and quick with figures; one with knowledge of German language preferred; apply in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, former employers, experience, and salary expected. Address Cost Clerk, P. O. Box V, Plainfield, N. J.

C. P. A.—Firm of accountants require permanently a C. P. A.; young man; opportunity for the right man to become something more than an employe; do not answer unless you have C. P. A. degree; state details fully. Future, Box L 77 Times.

EXPERIENCED MORTGAGE MAN WANTED AS SOLICITOR BY ESTABLISHED REAL ESTAT

WOMEN SHOW KEEN INTEREST IN AUTOS

Their Inquiries at Big Exhibit Indicate They Know Practical Workings of Motors.

DEALERS HOLD FORTH TODAY

Most of the Models This Year Are of Decreased Weight—One Car on Scales.

In spite of the rainy weather and the double admission which was charged for "Society Day," attendance at the Automobile Show in Grand Central Palace was larger yesterday than on any previous day of the week. The crowd was a bit less thick about the accessory section on the fourth floor but the aisles of the complete car portions of the exhibition were filled to overflowing during the day and evening sessions. Today will be "Dealers' Day" at the show.

Since the almost universal adoption of the electric self starter and the electric lighting system has made the driving of the gasoline car an easy matter for women increased interest in the show by the fair sex has meen noticeable. Thi was especially true yesterday when a surprisingly large proportion of the attendance was made up of women. Many of them, to judge from the pertinent questions which they put to the urbane demonstrators and salesmen at the booths, were entirely conversant with the mechanical workings of the motor car and showed a real interest in this side of the question.

Among the visitors at the Palace yesterday were Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrse E. Arthur Clark, Mrs. Riley M. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Richard V. Lindabury, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Loomis, Iran ahrshall, Harmon Bronson, Simon Lake, Mrs. William R. Hudson, Paul D. Cravath and Miss Vera Cravath, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Neilson Hinckley, Talbot B. Hyde, Clarence Fuller and Miss Irene Hillman, Mr. and Mrs. Maitland Dwight, Walbridge S. Taft, David Depew, George Perkins, Jr., S. M. Nixon, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel M. Hyde, Kenneth T. Tucker, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pavey.

Cars Weigh Less

An outstanding feature of the models on exhibition this season is decreased weight. This has been made possible by the use of special steels, by simplified design, and by the use of forgings in place of castings for many portions of the car. The resultant benefit to the motorist in upkeep economy, both as to tire wear and gasoline saving, are obvious. Of course, in the better cars care has been taken not to reduce the weight in any way which might effect the factor of safety.

One of the original ways in which the weight question has been emphasized is to be seen at the Hudson booth. There one of that company's 1915 sixes is shown mounted on a big double platform scale. When one can wedge his way through the interested crowd about this novel exhibit he may see for himself that this roomy six, completely equipped, tips the scales at 2,780 pounds.

At the Oldsmobile booth emphasis is also laid on the new light model brought out this year. It is a four-cylinder car of neat finish and design, which sells for less than $1,300.

Lightness is a feature also of the Maxwell exhibit, which including touring, runabout and town car models. This company, by the way, is holding a sort of supplementary show at the Biltmore, where a stripped chassis is on view, and where, yesterday, an informal luncheon was held to give an opportunity for throwing on the screen the moving picture which has been made of the manufacturing processes of the car.

The only car at the show to depart from the conventional painted wood or metal body is the Gadabout, a new small roadster, which has a basket body made of woven reeds and enameled.

Radiators are much more variable in type this season than last. The V type or pointed radiator is seen on a larger proportion of cars than ever before, and it has much to do with the streamline effect. A variation is the rounded radiator shown on the Grant four and six cylinder models.

Car Oiled from Motor.

Motorists of experience are surprised to see on the transmission of the Lewis VI the stamp, "use no lubricant." In this car the complete unit is oiled from the motor. This does away with a number of parts and relieves the driver's mind of one more responsibility.

One of the cars at the show designed especially to be driven by women is the four-passenger coupe at the Overland booth. The car has a clutch pedal, which is adjustable for length, a feature which will be appreciated by the woman who remembers the long reach which she has had to make to depress the clutch. The switchboard located on the steering column places the control for ignition, front side, tail, and interior lights, and the electric horn all within easy range of the driver's hand.

A car which has used to the full the cantilever spring is the Dort. The springs used at the rear are 50 inches long. Only two pinions are used in the nickel steel differential in this car.

Several cars carry their gasoline tanks under the cowl. A neat addendum to this arrangement is seen in the Case cars. By a lever on the toe or driving board the driver is abel to tell at any time whether he is using the main supply or that from the reserve tank. This obviates the danger of running on reserve without knowing it and thus being stalled.

No torsion or radius rods are to be found in the Velie cars, the springs being used to serve their purpose. Two universal joints are used with this construction.

One of the newcomers at the show this year is the Enger, a six-cylinder car of roomy construction. At this booth one of the models shown is a light fawn-colored runabout of striking design.

AUTO SHOWS HELP HOTELS.

Most of Them Are Crowded to Capacity—Managers Optimistic.

Many of the hotels reported yesterday the biggest business of a whole year, the automobile shows being mainly responsible. At many of the bigger establishments new arrivals had to wait for hours for rooms. It was pointed out that the crowd here for the shows is probably larger than last year.

A year ago only a small portion of the Biltmore was available, the hotel just been opened. As 1,328 visitors were on the books yesterday morning, and as most of the hotels that were filled at this time last year reported a similar trade, this was given as an indication that the bad business conditions recently reported as general have brightened.

MORE FOREIGN CARS ARRIVE.

Shipments to Importers' Salon Were Delayed Because of War.

Several additions were made yesterday to the cars on exhibition at the Importers' Salon at the Hotel Astor. A number of shipments have been delayed because of the war, and it is said that additions will be made each day until the close of the exhibition on Saturday. The attendance is increasing daily, and last night the glistening cars were surrounded by many interested groups of visitors.

Among those who attended the exhibition were Otto H. Kahn, Joseph P. Knapp, John B. Stanchfield, J. H. Steinhardt, John Sloan, E. V. Rickenbacher, John Henry Hammond, George C. Bourne, Alfred I. du Pont, Julius Fielschman, George A. Helm, Miss Elsie de Wolf, Miss Gertrude Hoffman, Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins, and Miss Elisabeth Marbury.

Exhibits which have been added to the display included three Peugeots, a three-seated coupe, a landaulet of pleasing design upholstered in fawn broadcloth with mahogany woodwork, and a new 40-62 horse power chassis. Another newcomed was a Renault 19 horse power limousine-brougham with a dark basket-work body by Kellner of Paris. The interior door panels are of inlaid mahogany, which contrasts well with the drab broadcloth of the lining. Two new Lancia cars also arrived yesterday, one with a limousine body by Holbrook and the other with a new type of collapsible coupe. One of the small details of interest at the show is a step light on a Moline-Knight limousine concealed under the running-board apron.

In addition to cars, ten makes of tires, both imported and domestic, are exhibited at the Salon. A tendency to use large or oversize tires is noticable.

ACCESSORY MEN GIVE DINNER.

275 Gather at Waldorf—Auto Engineers Dine at Bustanoby's.

About two hundred and seventy-five members and guests of the Motor and Accessory Manufacturers, an organization springing out of the automobile industry whose members represent an invested capital of $500,000,000, attended the association's annual banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. No formal speeches were on the programme, but James H. Foster, President of the M. and A. M., made a brief address of welcome. The dinner was in charge of a committee composed of C. E. Thompson, H. T. Dunn, H. E. Raymond, F. Hallett Lovell, Jr., and T. J. Wetzel.

Last night also, the Society of Automobile Engineers, which is holding its annual meeting here this week so that its members may have the opportunity of attending the automobile show during the conference, held an informal dinner at Bustanoby's. Professional sessions of the society, of which Harry M. Leland is President, have been scheduled for nearly every day this week.

AUTO ENTERS HOTEL LOBBY.

But Not on a Joy Ride, as Woman at the Manhattan Thought.

In the lobby of the Hotel Manhattan is a big automobile which has aroused much curiosity. People want to know how it was taken into the building through the revolving doors. It was explained yesterday that the doors had been swung to one side and the chassis and the body taken through separately. But a party which had evidently come from the direction of Broadway misunderstood the operation of taking the automobile inside.

It was about 3 o'clock in the morning. The chassis, turned on one side, was just being lifted preparatory to being carried through the doorway. The body of the car lay on the sidewalk. The party of merrymakers stopped and regarded the proceeding with interest.

"Somebody's been on another joy-ride," remarked a woman with the party. "I wonder if they've got the people out from under the thing yet?"

FIND AN ARSON GANG.

Norwich Incendiaries, Police Say, Worked Throughout the State.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWICH, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Under a heavy guard eleven Italians are confined in the county jail here, as a result of the recent arrest of Charles Griffin, a leading merchant, for arson in the first degree. Griffin was held in $15,000 bail for the action of the Grand Jury. It is alleged that Griffin hired Jerry Rossa, proprietor of the Cottage Hotel, of Binghamton, to burn buildings in the centre of this city. The fire occurred on Sept. 29, with a loss of $100,000. Rossa confessed and was held for the Grand Jury on a charge of arson in the first degree.

Rossa in his confession says he hired Bruno Maduri, who actually set the fire. Maduri also confesses and was held for the Grand Jury. Mrs. Jerry Rossa then confessed the part she had taken and she, too, was held. Rose Smith, Anna Millar, Harry Denuccio, Dominico Tessano, Mary Maltido, and Sam Pitea are held as material witnesses.

An investigation is being made of two other large fires which caused a loss of $400,000. The police have found a mechanical apparatus which is thought was used to set a fire in one block. In all fifteen business blocks have been burned here.

The police say they have a gang which has operated throughout the State, and even in New York City. The Norwich fires were only a small part of the gang's work, they assert, and the losses for which the gang was responsible will run into millions of dollars.

WANTS TUBES FOR FREIGHT.

Marks Says We Carry Goods in the Open and Put Men in Subways.

Borough President Marks, speaking to the members of the Real Estate Association of the State of New York, at their smoker last night in Haan's Park Row Restaurant, drew a sharp distinction between the method of transporting passengers and freight in the City of New York:

"The Subway accident," he said, "makes me feel how foolish we are to put human beings under ground and freight above the ground. Not one pound of freight carried in the city goes under ground. That has the open air and yet we carry millions of human beings in tubes beneath the surface of the earth. It is a curious anomoly."

Mr. Marks made this statement in discussing the needs of open and terminal markets. Within five months the open markets, he said, had saved one-third in the cost of foodstuffs to those who patronized them.

"These open markets," added Mr. Marks, "are now selling produce at the rate of $100,000 a day, and I expect that in the coming year, with a fee of $1 a week for market stands, the markets will yield a revenue of $50,000 a year to the city."

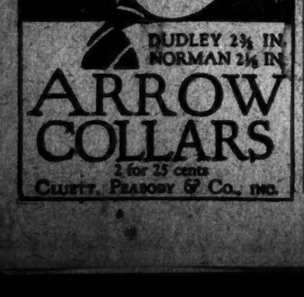
Perritt to Stay with Pittsfeds.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Jan. 6.—Pitcher "Pol" Perritt of last year's St. Louis Cardinals patched up his differences with the Pittsburgh Federal League Club, with whom he had signed up for 1915, today, when he and Manager "Rebel" Oakes had an interview with President Gwinner and the Directors of the local Federals. The latter agreed to pay the $600 bonus which St. Louis had stopped payment on after Perritt deserted the club last Fall. Gwinner now has the check and Perritt the money. The pitcher then issued a statement to the effect that he never intended to repudiate his contract with the "outlaws," but it is well known here that he threw here purposely to issue his ultimatum to the effect that he would not play unless he got the $600 extra.

Grafters.

If you talk long enough with the man who believes all politicians are grafters you will find that his candidacy for Postmaster was not indorsed by the Congressman from his district.—Topeka Capital.



DOCTOR'S RETURN A WAR ROMANCE

Miss Lesher Relented When She Heard Sloan Had Been Killed, and Will Wed Him Now.

WENT TO EUROPE FOR HER

When Girl Wouldn't Marry Him He Sought Death at the Front—Served Germans After Capture.

Harold Sloan, a surgeon of Sandusky, Ohio, arrived yesterday on the Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha after serving at the front in field hospitals under two flags and after having been reported dead by the British War Office. Dr. Sloan went to the war because he was in love with Miss Edith Lesher of Sandusky and she refused to wed him. Now all is well with the surgeon, and he is hurrying home to be married.

"When the war started," said Dr. Sloan, "Miss Lesher was staying with friends at Trouville, France, where she had intended to pass the Summer. I was in Sandusky, where her father is in business, and when no replies came from his daughter to his cable messages he began to be anxious. On Aug. 4 Mr. Lesher was so worried that he sent me abroad to find Miss Edith and bring her home.

"I met her at the Hotel Savoy in London and escorted her around the city for a week and then proposed. She not only declined my proposal, but implied that the voyage home would be pleasanter if we sailed on different ships.

"After that I made up my mind that I would go to the front and hope for a bullet to end my misery, as I had nothing else to live for. Leaving London with the first British Medical Corps, which crossed the Channel on Aug. 24, I was at Mons in the battle and the retreat; then at the Aisne and in the engagement before La Bassée. One morning I was dressing the wounds of an English artilleryman when a big shell exploded close beside us, and then all was oblivion.

"When I regained my senses I was lying on my back in a German field hospital inside La Bassée. It was the concussion that knocked me out. After I had been confined in the City Hall for three days without any food a German surgeon came round and asked me to assist him in caring for the wounded, which I did cheerfully for fourteen days, and was then passed through the lines. On my arrival in London I discovered that my name had been posted in the official list of killed at the War Office and cabled to Sandusky by the Consul. In answer to my cable message that I was alive and well I received a reply which read:

"'Thank Heaven that you are saved. Come home to me.'

"It was signed 'Edith,' and I am on my way."

Dr. Sloan went on to say that the British troops were splendid fighters in the open and that one Tommy was equal to four Germans, but they could not stand the work in the trenches. Numbers of the English soldiers went crazy and others succumbed to typhoid, which was very prevalent, as vaccination with anti-toxin was optional, and the inoculations opposed, and told the soldiers it would injure them for life.

Charles Walter of the Canadian Government service returned yesterday on the Minnehaha from London, where he went with the militia in September. As a result of his investigations forty-three German spies were rounded up and arrested in connection with the Canadian troops.

ARGUE ALIEN LABOR ACT.

New Arizona Law Before Federal Court in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—Oral arguments for and against the Arizona anti-alien employment act were heard today by a special Federal court, consisting of two Judges from the United States District Court and one from the Circuit Court.

Great Britain and Italy have protested to the State Department that the statute violates the treaty rights of their subjects, and the Japanese consulate here is watching the case closely. Objection to the act is directed against the provision that no Arizona payroll containing five or more names shall carry less than 80 per cent. of qualified electors.

A formidable array of lawyers, representing large employers, contend that this provision violates the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

The case came before the court on application for a writ of injunction in behalf of a restaurant keeper of Bisbee. Judge W. H. Sawtelle of the Arizona district granted a temporary writ, and the motion to make the writ permanent is now before the court.

PARTED BY DANCE CRAZE.

Wife Says Husband Left Her to Fox Trot with Young Women.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, Jan. 6.—In the trial of the action for a separation brought by Mrs. Katherine E. Cummings of Tarrytown against her husband, Eugene H. Cummings, before Supreme Court Justice Keogh at White Plains today, Mrs. Cummings testified that her husband was a great lover of dancing, and that he frequently went to New York to foxtrot with young women. She said that her husband had deserted her and that she did not want to live with him any more, although he sought a reconciliation.

"Will you go back to your husband?" Judge Keogh asked Ms. Cummings.

"No, Sir," she replied, "I would rather stand up here and be shot."

Mrs. Cummings declared that her husband danced so much that he wore paper collars to save the expense of buying linen collars, which wilted too quickly.

Cummings denied all his wife' charges. Justice Keogh said he would think the matter over before giving a decision.

FINES A DOCTOR $100.

Court Says Clinics Are No Excuse for Non-Appearance.

City Court Judge McAvoy decided yesterday that a physician's engagements do not excuse him for disobeying the summons of a court. The case was that of Clifford L. Miller, who got a judgment against Dr. Bernard J. Dryfuss, who has charge of the afternoon clinics in the Polyclinic Hospital, for $350.25. The judgment was not satisfied and the doctor was ordersd to present himself to be examined in supplementary proceedings. He did not appear. His reason was that his work was of so urgent a character that he found it impossible to be present until after the time set by the court.

Judge McAvoy fined the doctor $100 for contempt of court and told him that if he did not pay it within thirty days he would be committed for contempt.

VINDICATION FOR CROPSEY.

He Was "Public Official" Named in Complaint to Grand Jury.

District Attorney Cropsey of Brooklyn was the "public official" to whom County Judge Dike referred on Monday when he handed to the Kings County Grand Jury a batch of papers covering a complaint made by Monroe M. Goldstein, a Manhattan lawyer, of 256 Second Avenue, against the prosecutor. Mr. Cropsey learned yesterday that he was the official called to the attention of the Grand Jury, and a few hours later he received a brief note from the Grand Jury that he had been promptly vindicated. The case was regarded as a trivial one and the jurors found that the facts placed before them were insufficient to warrant any investigation.

The charge was that the District Attorney had refused to apply to the Governor for the extradition from Chicago of Frank Tiger, accused of abandoning his wife and children in Brooklyn. Mr. Cropsey said it would be impossible for the District Attorney to comply with all similar requests, and that he could not certify properly to the Governor that the extradition of Tiger would result in his conviction.

There was much speculation at the time the Grand Jury was asked to begin an investigation of the Goldstein complaint as to the name of the "public official" Judge Dike refused to reveal this information. The court, however, asked the Grand Jury to give the official an opportunity to be heard before any action was taken.

"I have just learned that the papers which Judge Dike submitted to the Grand Jury last Monday, and which he said referred to a public official, in fact, relate to me," said District Attorney Cropsey. "In view of the criticisms which I have made of Judge Dike, I can understand his motive in publicly calling to the attention of the Grand Jury this trivial matter relating to the District Attorney's office.

"Judge Dike has suspended sentence in at least one of these cases, and in a letter which I wrote to the National Desertion Bureau, under date of March 5, 1914, I referred to this fact, and said: 'To put this county to the expense of a considerable amount of money to bring back a man accused of abandonment of his children, and then to convict him and have the Judge suspend sentence on him, tends to make us believe that our endeavors are futile and the expenditure of the county's money almost unwarranted.'"

UNEARTH HIGHWAY SCANDAL

Jersey Investigators to Seek Indictments in Bergen County.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 6.—Evidence of such a startling nature was introduced today when the Joint Appropriations Committee of the Legislature renewed its inquiry into the dealings of the State Road Department that indictments will be asked of the Bergen County Grand Jury.

The chief witness was Alfred N. Williams, civil engineer of Hackensack.

E. M. Vail, division engineer of the Road Department for North Jersey, was first examined as to the construction of the Fort Lee Turnpike. William J. Lally of Ridgewood, an inspector for the department, was also called, their testimony leading up to the story told by Williams.

Williams asserted that the State and county had paid $60,000 for 260,000 cubic yards of fill from a pit, while only about 4,000 yards actually had been excavated.

The committee has intended to complete its investigation today, but in the light of the latest development has decided to dig still deeper.

RISKS HER NECK FOR DUTY.

Woman School Board Member Inspects Top of New Building.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Jan. 6.—Miss Louise C. Hinck, the only woman on the Montclair School Board, made a hazardous inspection today of the new Montclair High School. Miss Hinck, who is a sister of former Mayor Ernest C. Hinck, went to the top of the building on the hoist used by the contractors.

"I wanted to inspect the building thoroughly," said Miss Hinck, "and that was the only way to do it."

She said she would be glad to show the way to the male members of the board if they would care to make a similar inspection.

Said He Was Robbed; Now Jailed.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 6.—Howard Williams, the night agent of the Susquehanna & Western Railroad and the West Shore Railroad at Ridgefield Park, who said he had been assaulted by burglars early Saturday morning and robbed of $463, was arrested today and held under $1,000 bail for the Grand Jury. The railroad detectives do not believe the young agent's story. No marks appeared on his face to bear out his statements, and only the company's money was missing. The diamond stickpin, the gold watch and chain, and $25 in cash belonging to Williams were not touched.

IN NEW JERSEY.

PATERSON—A decision handed down by the Civil Service Board yesterday reversed the act of the new commission which last week dismissed James O'Gorman, clerk of the Police and Fire Board, and substituted John Hays.

NUTLEY—Thefts of bed clothing from men laying out the county park here, which have been numerous during the past week, were traced yesterday to a dog, for which the police are now looking, in the expectation of making his owner pay for the damage.

NEWTON—Beavers which infest the lake here have felled a number of valuable trees on the property of Theodore Berry, and built a dam across stream there.

BELVIDERE.—The Common Council last night appointed John Cole and Josiah Mosher special policemen at a salary of $1 a year. J. F. Burley is to receive $30 a year for taking care of the town clock.

TRENTON.—The report of State Treasurer Grosscup, submitted to Gov. Fielder yesterday, shows receipts of $10,192,845 and disbursements of $10,895,222 for the fiscal year.

TRENTON.—Peter E. Wagner, receiver of the Washington National Bank, has appealed from the decision of the Warren County Orphans' Court, which refused to hold as preferred claims judgments totaling $14,000 against the estate of Robert M. Petty, former President of the bank, now in prison on charges connected with its failure.

Manhattan Shirts Reduced

THE fact that we ourselves chose the Shirts offered in this sale because of their *value*, is a point well worth remembering. That and the fact that we have such wide assortments make this Wallach Sale of Manhattan Shirts very remarkable.

$1.50 Grades now $1.15
$2.00 Grades now $1.38
$2.50 Grades now $1.88
$3.50 Grades now $2.65

Other Manhattans reduced in like proportion.

Wallach Bros.

265-267 Broadway. 647 Eighth Ave.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. 240-248 West 125th St.
The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes.

The Cafe Paillard

newest and most brilliant dancing place in the city. Opens Saturday evening, January 9th under the auspices of the Hotel Majestic.

Exhibition dancing by Miss Marie Charlton and Signor Casemello. Mr. William Liebrich, late of the Savoy Hotel, London, will be in charge of the floor.

Think of the color and gayety of the finest public dance floor you know of, and the add culture and refinement—that's the Paillard.

DANCING ON MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS FROM 10 TO 1 O'CLOCK.

72nd Street & Central Park West

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tonight at 7:45. Lohengrin. Destinn, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Weil, Middleton. Cond., Hertz.
Fri. at 8:15. Boheme. Alda, Schumann; Botta, Scotti, Tegani, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 1:30. Siegfried. Gadski; Ober, Schumann; Urlus, Braun, Reiss, Goritz, Ruysdael. Cond., Hertz.
Sat. at 8. Spec'l Perf'ce. Carmen. Farrar, Bori, Sparkes, Braslau; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Bada, Leonhardt. Cond., Toscanini.
Sun. at 8:30. Richard Wagner Concert. Gadski; Sembach, Goritz. Entire Orchestra. Cond., Hageman.
Next Mon. at 8. Boris Godunow. Ober; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini.
Wed. at 8. Tannhauser. Gadski, Matzenauer; Urlus, Weil, Braun. Cond., Hertz.
Thurs. at 8:15. Madame Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Botta, Scotti, Bada. Cond., Toscanini.
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Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Jan. 16th, at 2:30.
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KURT SCHINDLER at the Piano (Steinway).
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Boston Symphony Orchestra
Dr. Carl Muck Conductor.
CARNEGIE HALL TONIGHT at 8:15.
& Sat. Aft., Jan. 9, 2:30.
Soloist, FRITZ KREISLER

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Mgt. Loudon Charlton, Mason & Hamlin Piano.

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